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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 87-545
H. R. 11038

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 11038

Mar. 30, 1962 House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 11038. H. Report No. 1548. Print of bill and report. Also H. Documents 353, 363 and 365.

April 4, 1962 House passed H. R. 11038 with amendment.

April 5, 1962 H. R. 11038 was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.

Apr. 11, 1962 Senate committee reported H. R. 11038 with amendments. S. Report No. 1341. Print of bill and report.

Sens. Williams, Del., and Holland submitted proposed amendments.

Apr. 16, 1962 Senate passed H. R. 11038 with amendments.

Senate conferees were appointed.

Print of H. R. 11038 as passed by Senate.

May 28, 1962 House conferees were appointed.

June 14, 1962 House Appropriations Committee reported H. J. Res. 745 without amendment. H. Report No. 1822. Print of bill and report.

House passed H. J. Res. 745 without amendment.

H. J. Res. 745 was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.

June 22, 1962 Senate committee reported H. J. Res. 745 with amendments. S. Report No. 1617. Print of bill and report.

June 23, 1962 Senate passed H. J. Res. 745 as reported.

July 20, 1962 House received conference report on H. R. 11038. H. Report No. 2025. Print of report.

July 23, 1962 Both Houses agreed to the conference report.

Both Houses also agreed to H. Con. Res. 505, reducing certain items in the bill.

July 25, 1962 Approved: Public Law 87-545.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 87-545

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1962. Includes items for this Department as follows: \$2,750,000 for ARS for a screwworm eradication program; \$34,500,000 for Forest Service for fighting forest fires; and an increase of \$10,000,000 in the limitation on Farmers Home Administration operating loans which may be made from receipts deposited in the Direct Loan Account. Also includes items for President's disaster relief fund, Delaware River Basin Commission, participation in New York world's fair, GSA general supply fund, Small Business Administration revolving fund, and various amounts for settlement of claims and judgments.

HOUSE

17. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported (on Mar. 30) H. R. 11038, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1962 (H. Rept. 1548), which includes items for ARS, AMS, and Forest Service (see table at end of this Digest for a summary of these items). The bill also includes \$25,000,000 for disaster relief assistance to States and local governments, \$17,000,000 for U. S. participation in the New York World's Fair, \$18,000 for salaries and expenses of the Delaware River Basin Commission, \$5,000,000 additional capital for the GSA general supply fund to provide for increased sales, and \$85,000,000 increased capital for the revolving fund of the Small Business Administration.

Conferees were appointed on H. R. 10526, the Treasury-Post Office Departments and Executive Office of the President appropriation bill (p. 5060). Senate conferees have already been appointed.

Received from the President an amendment to the budget for 1963 involving an increase of \$6 million for the civil functions of the Department of the Army (H. Doc. 378). p. 5160

Received from the President amendments to the budget for 1963 involving a net decrease of \$265,000 for civil functions of the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army (H. Doc. 379). p. 5160

18. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the Subcommittee on Dairy and Poultry of the Agriculture Committee "ordered reported favorably to the full committee title III /on marketing orders/ (amended), of H. R. 10010, the general farm bill. Also ordered reported subtitle C /on dairy/ (amended), of title IV, without recommendation." p. D235

19. LIVESTOCK DISEASES. Passed under suspension of the rules S. 860, to grant the Secretary of Agriculture additional authority to provide greater protection against the introduction and dissemination of diseases of livestock and poultry. pp. 5121-4

20. PERISHABLE COMMODITIES. Passed under suspension of the rules S. 1037, to amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act regarding fees, oral hearings, and relicensing. pp. 5124-6

21. SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM. At the request of Rep. Ford, passed over without prejudice H. R. 8962, to revise the formula for apportioning cash assistance funds among the States under the National School Lunch Act. p. 5061

22. FORESTRY. Passed with an amendment H. R. 9822, to provide that lands within a national forest acquired under section 8 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315g), may be added to the national forest. p. 5061

23. WILDLIFE. Passed as reported H. J. Res. 489, to provide protection for the golden eagle. pp. 5062-6

24. HONEYBEES. Passed without amendment H. R. 8050, to prohibit the importation of all honeybees of the genus *Apis* in the adult stage except for research purposes by this Department or as the Secretary shall determine. p. 5078

25. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. At the request of Rep. Gross, passed over without prejudice H. R. 2049, to provide that the National Bureau of Standards shall conduct a program of investigation, research, and survey to determine the practicability of the adoption by the U. S. of the metric system of weights and measures. p. 5061

26. LOANS. Passed as reported H. R. 946, to extend to oyster planters the benefits of the provisions of the present law which provides for production disaster loans for farmers and stockmen. pp. 5078-9
27. FOREIGN TRADE. On objection of Rep. Curtis, Mo., passed over H. R. 10788, to amend section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956 to authorize the President to extend import-export controls to non-participants in multilateral cotton textile agreements. pp. 5079-80
28. RESEARCH. At the request of Rep. Ford, passed over without prejudice H. R. 6984, to provide for a method of payment of indirect costs of research and development contracted by the Federal Government at universities, colleges, and other educational institutions. pp. 5080-1
29. BUDGETING. Passed without amendment H. R. 10613, to repeal subsection (d) of section 16 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 which requires detailed budget estimates for appropriations to be used for purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles or for purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft. p. 5081
30. PERSONNEL; TRANSPORTATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 10652, to provide a more reasonable allowance for transportation of house trailers or mobile dwellings by certain governmental officers and employees upon their transfer from one official station to another. p. 5081
31. BANKING. By a vote of 255 to 94, passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 10162, to amend the Bretton Woods Agreements Act to authorize the U. S. to participate in loans to the International Monetary Fund to strengthen the international monetary system. pp. 5086-99
32. RECREATION. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 1171, to increase the public benefits from the national fish and wildlife conservation areas through their incidental or secondary use for public recreation. pp. 5099-102
33. TERRITORIES. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 10062, to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa including extension of the provisions of the National School Lunch Act to Samoa, and authorizing the head of any Federal department to extend to American Samoa, without reimbursement, such scientific, technical, and other assistance under any program which it administers as, in the judgment of the Governor, will promote the welfare of American Samoa (pp. 5127-8). The committee report includes the following statement regarding costs: "The bill provides for no increase in authorized appropriations. The amount of aid which may be requested under section 1 of the bill is limited to \$150,000 a year ... Other items in the bill will be charged to regular departmental appropriations as need occurs."
34. EDUCATION. The Education and Labor Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10896, the proposed Adult Basic Education Act of 1962 (H. Rept. 1551). p. 5161

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

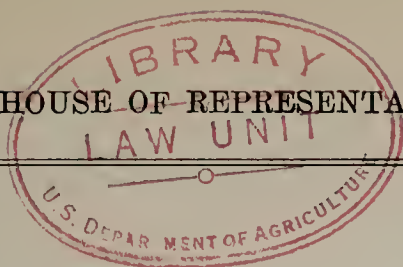
35. FOREIGN CURRENCIES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Findley stating that "an \$86 million assist to the U. S. gold problem is possible as the result of new Public Law 480 agreements which utilize a new feature of the law." pp. A2509-10

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Items included in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1962 as reported by the House Committee on Appropriations

Items	Budget Estimates	House Committee Bill a/	Decrease (-), Bill as Compared With Budget Estimates
Agricultural Research Service:			
Plant and animal disease and pest control:			
For a screwworm eradi- cation program	\$3,000,000:	\$2,500,000:	-\$500,000
Agricultural Marketing Service:			
Marketing research and service:			
For poultry inspection	450,000:	425,000:	-25,000
Forest Service:			
Forest protection and utiliza- tion:			
For fighting forest fires	36,000,000:	36,000,000:	- -
For insect and disease control	1,000,000:	1,000,000:	- -
Total	40,450,000:	39,925,000:	-525,000

a/ Reported March 30, 1962.



PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND
PROVISIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1962

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY IN THE AMOUNT OF \$418,530,000 FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES AND \$701,847 FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1962. IN ADDITION, OTHER PROPOSALS NOT INCREASING NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY ARE MADE FOR AN APPROPRIATION OF \$25 MILLION TO LIQUIDATE OBLIGATIONS INCURRED UNDER PREVIOUSLY GRANTED CONTRACT AUTHORITY AND FOR INCREASES IN LIMITATIONS AMOUNTING TO \$18,374,000 FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES AND \$130,000 FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEBRUARY 7, 1962.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 7, 1962.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed new obligational authority in the amount of \$418,530,000 for various agencies and \$701,847 for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1962. In addition, other proposals not increasing new obligational authority are made for an appropriation of \$25 million to liquidate obligations incurred under previously granted contract authority and for increases in limitations amounting to \$18,374,000 for various agencies and \$130,000 for the District of Columbia.

The details of these proposed appropriations and provisions, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submissions at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., February 5, 1962.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations and provisions for the fiscal year 1962 in the following amounts:

	New obligational authority	Proposals not increasing new obligational authority
Federal funds:		
Legislative branch	\$286,000	-----
The judiciary	545,000	-----
Executive branch	462,336,000	-----
Reductions in appropriations	-44,637,000	-----
Liquidation of contract authorization		\$25,000,000
Increases in limitations		18,374,000
Total new obligational authority	418,530,000	-----
District of Columbia funds	(701,847)	(130,000)

An additional \$85 million is needed for development of the advanced Saturn and Nova vehicles which will be used in the manned lunar landing effort and for the Centaur vehicle to be used in earlier unmanned lunar explorations. The sum of \$71 million is also required for acquisition of land at the Atlantic Missile Range launching area and at the Mississippi test facility. The Small Business Administration needs \$80 million to replenish capital for the business loan and investment and development programs and \$25.6 million is needed for the U.S. share of expenses of the U.N. Congo operation.

Approximately \$150 million is needed for such relatively uncontrollable programs as veterans' compensation and pensions, public assistance grants, and fighting forest fires.

Enactment of legislation last fall, extending the National Defense Education Act, makes necessary the appropriation of \$16.2 million for contribution to student loan funds operated by the various colleges and universities. The sum of \$4.9 million is proposed for the lead and zinc stabilization program established by recent legislation. Offsetting these is a proposed rescission of \$44.6 million already appropriated for payment into the civil service retirement and disability trust fund. Legislation enacted last summer makes it unnecessary to continue to make appropriations from the general fund of the Treasury to cover the increased benefits certain annuitants have received since 1958. Under Public Law 87-114, approved July 31, 1961, these annuities are to be paid from the retirement and disability trust fund in the same manner as other annuities.

Pay increases granted employees whose salaries are fixed in accordance with prevailing wage rates necessitates the appropriation of an additional \$11 million.

The major proposals not increasing new obligational authority are \$25 million for the liquidation of contractual obligations arising under vessel operating differential subsidies and a \$17.5 million increase in the limitation on payments under helium conservation contracts.

Almost all of these proposed supplemental appropriations were foreseen and specifically provided for within the 1962 totals as shown in the 1963 budget. The small sum not specifically provided for is more than covered by reductions in some of the foreseen items.

The proposed supplemental appropriations and provisions for the executive branch have been carefully reviewed, and I recommend their transmission to the Congress in the amounts specified. Those submitted for the legislative branch, the judiciary, and the District of Columbia have been included without change, and I make no observations regarding their necessity.

Respectfully yours,

ELMER B. STAATS,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORIZATIONS

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Research and development.....	\$85, 000, 000
Construction of facilities.....	71, 000, 000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Social Security Administration: Bureau of Public Assistance:	
Grants to States for public assistance.....	85, 000, 000
Office of Education: Defense educational activities.....	16, 155, 000
Public Health Service: Indian health activities.....	267, 000
Saint Elizabeths Hospital: Salaries and expenses.....	146, 000

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Revolving fund.....	80, 000, 000
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LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senate: Contingent expenses of the Senate: Miscellaneous items.....	286, 000
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THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States:	
Printing and binding Supreme Court reports.....	16, 000
Care of the building and grounds.....	3, 000
Courts of appeal, district courts, and other judicial services:	
Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	314, 000
Administrative office of the United States courts.....	17, 000
Expenses of referees.....	195, 000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service; Salaries and expenses.....	3, 000, 000
Agricultural Marketing Service: Marketing research and service.....	450, 000
Forest Service: Forest protection and utilization.....	37, 000, 000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Coast and Geodetic Survey: Salaries and expenses.....	208, 000
Maritime Administration: Operating-differential subsidies (liquidation of contract authorization).....	(25, 000, 000)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

Department of the Army: Corps of Engineers—Civil: Operation and maintenance, general.....	1, 900, 000
United States Soldiers' Home.....	(144, 000)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources.....	1, 760, 000
National Park Service: Management and protection.....	875, 000
Bureau of Indian Affairs: Resources management.....	820, 000
National Park Service: Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	455, 000
Bureau of Mines: Development and operation of helium properties.....	(17, 500, 000)
Office of Minerals Exploration: Lead and zinc stabilization program.....	4, 880, 000
Fish and Wildlife Service: Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: Construction.....	382, 000

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Prison System:

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.....	\$176, 000
Support of United States prisoners.....	600, 000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Administration of foreign affairs: Salaries and expenses.....	3, 500, 000
International Organizations and Conferences: Contributions to international organizations.....	25, 616, 000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

United States Secret Service: Salaries and expenses.....	210, 000
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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Additional court facilities.....	2, 500, 000
Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service.....	2, 650, 000
General supply fund.....	10, 000, 000
Expenses, supply distribution.....	488, 000

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Public Housing Administration:

Administrative expenses.....	80, 000
Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses..	(18, 000)

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Medical care.....	5, 360, 000
Compensation and pensions.....	21, 000, 000

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Salaries and expenses.....	(40, 000)
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CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Payment to Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	—44, 637, 000
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DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.....	18, 000
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FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	(200, 000)
Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	(20, 000)

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.....	330, 000
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FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.....	325, 000
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GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Salaries and expenses.....	(375, 000)
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INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.....	125, 000
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NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses.....	60, 000
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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.....	(64, 000)
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PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

7

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Salaries and expenses-----	(\$13, 000)
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TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries and expenses-----	Language
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

District of Columbia funds:

Operating expenses:

General operating expenses-----	(86, 500)
Public safety-----	(377, 000)
Personal services, wage-board employees-----	(231, 000)
Settlement of claims and suits-----	(7, 347)
Capital outlay-----	(130, 000)

Total proposed new obligational authority-----	418, 530, 000
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DETAIL OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1962, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, namely:

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For an additional amount for "Research and development", \$85,000,000, to remain available until expended.

The proposed supplemental appropriation will provide \$50 million for the Advanced Saturn program, \$26 million to initiate development of a new one million pound thrust liquid hydrogen-liquid oxygen engine for upper stages of the Nova launch vehicle, and \$9 million for additional developmental work on the Centaur stage. The Advanced Saturn and the Nova are integral to the manned lunar landing effort initiated last year, and the Centaur is planned for use in earlier unmanned lunar explorations in preparation for manned landing and in other programs. Provision of the additional \$85 million is required to maintain current schedules.

CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of facilities", \$71,000,000, to remain available until expended.

The recommended amount will provide funds for land acquisition at the Atlantic Missile Range launching area and at the Mississippi test facility. It has been determined since action on the revised 1962 estimates that these sites are required for the launching and testing of the large rocket vehicles necessary to the manned lunar landing program.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Grants to States for Public Assistance

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance", \$85,000,000.

For fiscal 1962 the Congress appropriated \$2,401.2 million for grants to States for old-age assistance and medical assistance for the aged, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled under titles I, IV, X, and XIV, respectively, of the Social Security Act. This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for additional requirements of the medical assistance for the aged and the aid to dependent children programs.

On October 27, 1961, the appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated the necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Defense educational activities", for capital contributions to student loan funds, \$16,155,000.

This supplemental is to provide an additional amount for contributions to student loan funds operated by colleges and universities. The appropriation is needed this spring and will be used to make commitments to about 36,000 freshmen entering college in the fall of 1962. These commitments were authorized, subsequent to enactment of the 1962 appropriation act, by Public Law 87-344, approved October 3, 1961, which extended the National Defense Education Act for 2 years.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Indian health activities", \$267,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary in order to meet the cost of increased rates of pay for wage board employees whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates.

This appropriation was reapportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for this purpose. This action was reported to Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on January 29, 1962.

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$146,000.

Additional funds are needed to provide for (1) pay increases for wage board employees whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates, (2) pay increases for medical officers as authorized by the Civil Service Commission, and (3) for an increase in the number of patients for whom care must be provided without reimbursement.

This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on February 2, 1962.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

REVOLVING FUND

For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitations, \$80,000,000.

This proposed additional appropriation is to provide sufficient funds for the business loan and investment and development programs.

Activity in both of these programs has increased considerably above the levels anticipated last spring. At current and estimated future rates of activity the revolving fund will run out of capital before April 1, 1962.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Miscellaneous Items

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items", \$286,000.

As provided by statute, this proposed supplemental appropriation for the Legislative Branch is submitted without change.

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

For an additional amount for "Printing and binding Supreme Court reports", \$16,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to defray the costs of an unanticipated carryover of workload from 1961 to 1962.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

For an additional amount for "Care of the building and grounds", \$3,000.

Additional funds are needed to meet the cost of increased rates of pay for wage board employees whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates.

COURTS OF APPEAL, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$314,000.

This proposed supplemental includes \$144,000 to permit purchase of 407 sets of West's Modern Federal Practice Digest, and \$170,000 to cover the cost of increased per diem allowances authorized pursuant to Public Law 87-139.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

For an additional amount for "Administrative Office of the United States Courts", \$17,000.

Included in this request are \$11,250 for expenses relating to the revision of the General Rules of Practice and Procedure in the United States Courts, and \$5,750 to cover the cost of increased per diem allowances authorized pursuant to Public Law 87-139.

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees", \$195,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$188,000 for additional clerks to referees and miscellaneous expenses of referees due to rising caseload, and \$7,000 to cover the cost of increased per diem allowances authorized pursuant to Public Law 87-139.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for "Plant and animal disease and pest control", \$3,000,000, *to remain available until June 30, 1963: Provided, That the foregoing amount shall not be available for conduct of any screwworm eradication program that does not require minimum matching by State or local sources of at least 50 per centum of the expenses of production, irradiation, and release of the screwworm flies.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide the additional funds necessary to extend the screwworm eradication program, already successful in the Southeast, into the Southwest. An unusually severe winter in the Southwest presents a favorable opportunity to undertake the proposed eradication measures. Appropriation availability until June 30, 1963, is essential to assure an uninterrupted program once it is underway. In addition to the above sum, the Department proposes to transfer \$800,000 from other activities for this purpose.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MARKETING RESEARCH AND SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Marketing research and service", for "Marketing services", \$450,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide the additional funds necessary to permit the Department of Agriculture to continue its mandatory inspection of poultry and poultry products moving in interstate and foreign commerce. The unprecedented level of poultry production has resulted in a greater increase in workload than can be handled within available funds.

On August 18, 1961, this appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utilization", for "Forest land management", \$37,000,000.

Additional funds in the amount of \$36 million are needed for fighting forest fires due to the unusually severe 1961 fire season. The Department of Agriculture found it necessary to utilize, as authorized by law, funds appropriated for other national forest management purposes to pay emergency firefighting costs. This proposed supplemental appropriation is to replace the funds so used and provide funds for emergency firefighting expenses during the balance of fiscal year 1962.

Additional funds in the amount of \$1 million are also needed for the control of recently detected forest insect epidemics that are causing critical and widespread damage to forest resources.

On September 15, 1961, this appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C.

665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$208,000.

This additional appropriation is required to provide for increased wages of crews of Coast and Geodetic Survey vessels, full-year costs of pay increases granted wage board employees in 1961, and the part-year costs of the pay increases granted wage board employees during 1962.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for wage board pay increases. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on January 29, 1962.

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Operating-differential subsidies", \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to prevent undue deferral of payments on contractual obligations arising under operating-differential subsidy contracts.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

Operation and Maintenance, General

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, general", \$1,900,000, to remain available until expended

This proposed supplemental appropriation covers the cost of wage board pay increases which have occurred since the 1962 budget estimates were prepared and those increases estimated to occur by the end of fiscal year 1962.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL OUTLAY

In addition to the amount otherwise available for maintenance and operation of the Soldiers' Home, \$144,000 shall be available from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund for such purposes during the current fiscal year.

This proposed increase in limitation is necessary in order to provide additional funds in the amount of \$144,000 to meet the cost of increased rates of pay for wage board employees whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates.

This limitation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665) on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental increase in limitation for these pay increases. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on January 29, 1962.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$1,760,000.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protection", \$875,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for "Resources management", \$820,000.

These proposed supplemental appropriations are to cover fire suppression costs incurred during the summer of 1961 and to meet anticipated needs for the remainder of the current fiscal year.

These appropriations were apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), so as to indicate the necessity for supplemental estimates for this purpose. These actions were reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on September 2, September 27, and December 13, 1961, respectively.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities", \$455,000.

This supplemental appropriation is to cover the cost of increased rates of pay for wage board employees whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates.

This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate for these pay increases. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on January 29, 1962.

BUREAU OF MINES

DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF HELIUM PROPERTIES

The Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts and agreements pursuant to section 3(a)(2) of the Helium Act amendments of 1960 which shall require payments for helium in any one fiscal year in an amount not to exceed \$17,500,000, in addition to amounts heretofore specified.

The proposed increase in the limitation is necessary to carry out the helium conservation program authorized by the act of Septem-

ber 13, 1960. This program is designed to purchase and conserve helium now being wasted by going to fuel markets as a noncombustible part of some natural gases. Long-term contracts are negotiated under which private industry finances, constructs and operates plants for separating the helium from the other gases in the pipelines. The helium is acquired by the Bureau of Mines, and the amount in excess of current needs is placed in underground storage. Contracts have been signed which provide for payments for the purchase of helium of up to \$47,500,000 in any one fiscal year, the present limitation in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1962. Additional contracts for the purchase of helium cannot be signed until the limitation is increased.

OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

LEAD AND ZINC STABILIZATION PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out a lead and zinc mining stabilization program, including payments to producers, as authorized by the Act of October 3, 1961 (75 Stat. 766), \$4,880,000, to remain available until expended.

The amount requested will provide funds for the first year of the 4-year lead and zinc stabilization program established by the act of October 3, 1961. This program contemplates payments for lead and zinc ores and concentrates in order to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc by small domestic producers.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Construction

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$382,000, to remain available until expended.

Additional funds are needed to cover the costs of repairing damage to wildlife refuge facilities caused by Hurricanes Carla and Esther in September 1961, and other wind and flood damage. Such costs include repair of dikes, levees, and roads, repairs to buildings and other improvements, and replacement of equipment damaged or destroyed during the storms.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", \$176,000.

This proposed additional appropriation is to cover the cost of pay increases granted wage board employees.

On October 20, 1961, this appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated the necessity for a supplemental estimate for these pay increases. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount for "Support of United States prisoners", \$600,000.

This proposed supplemental is to enable the Prison System to meet the increased charges made by State and local institutions for housing and feeding Federal prisoners during temporary stays and for increasing numbers of such prisoners in local jails.

On October 20, 1961, this appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated the necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$3,500,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide funds necessary to establish adequate programs of medical care and supply management in Africa to serve employees and agencies of the U.S. Government, implement recent amendments to the Foreign Service Act, and provide additional funds for home leave and transfer travel.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Contributions to international organizations", \$25,616,000.

This supplemental appropriation is to finance the U.S. assessment for the U.N. operation in the Congo for the period November 1, 1961-June 30, 1962. The difficult financial position of the U.N. as set forth in the President's message of January 30, 1962 makes it desirable that the United States pay its share at the earliest possible date.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$210,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$200,000 for expenses of protecting the President and his family during official travel, and \$10,000 for the payment of rewards and purchase of evidence in criminal cases.

On December 22, 1961, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for increased travel cost. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on the same date.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Additional court facilities", \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended.

This supplemental request is to provide additional funds for making limited alterations in existing buildings and providing furniture, furnishings, and rental and moving costs for some of the new judges appointed under the act of May 19, 1961 (76 Stat. 80).

OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service," \$2,650,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover the additional cost of pay increases granted wage board employees.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for wage board pay increases. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on January 29, 1962.

GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

To increase the general supply fund established by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 630g), \$10,000,000.

Additional capital is needed for the General supply fund to provide adequate financing for increased sales, primarily to the Department of Defense.

EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply distribution", \$488,000.

This supplemental is to provide additional personnel, automatic data processing equipment and supplies necessary to adapt General Services Administration supply procedures to the newly established Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedure (MILSTRIP) that will become operational July 1, 1962, in the Department of Defense supply system. It is estimated that substantial savings will accrue to the Department of Defense through adoption of the new procedure, but it will be necessary for the General Services Administration to change its procedures in handling Department of Defense orders after the new system goes into effect.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Administrative expenses", \$80,000.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES,
PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

In addition to the amount otherwise available under the limitation in the second proviso under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1962, for certain expenses of the Public Housing Administration, \$18,000 shall be available for such expenses.

Both of the above increases are needed to cover increased travel costs arising out of an increase in per diem rates authorized pursuant

to Public Law 87-139, approved August 14, 1961. Unless the current appropriation and limitation are increased, essential travel will have to be curtailed.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

MEDICAL CARE

For an additional amount for "Medical care", *including not to exceed \$50,000 for travel expenses of employees*, \$5,360,000.

This proposed request is necessary in order to meet the cost of increased rates of pay for wage board employees whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates, and to make an increased amount available for employee travel. The increase in travel per diem and mileage allowances is necessary to provide for required travel of patient escorts, social workers, and other patient care personnel.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for wage board pay increases. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on February 2, 1962.

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pensions", \$21,000,000.

On the basis of revised estimates since submission of the 1962 budget it now appears an additional \$21 million will be required to meet mandatory payments of veterans compensation and pensions in 1962.

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

In addition to the amount heretofore made available for travel expenses of employees, not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available for such expenses from the appropriation to the Civil Aeronautics Board for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses".

The proposed provision is necessary to enable the Civil Aeronautics Board to use existing appropriations for the increased travel costs authorized pursuant to Public Law 87-139, approved August 14, 1961. Unless the current limitation is increased essential travel will have to be curtailed.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

The amount of \$44,637,000 appropriated under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1962, is hereby rescinded.

Public Law 87-114, approved July 31, 1961, amended Public Law 85-465 to permit the payment from the retirement and disability trust fund of increased benefits which certain civil service annuitants have received since 1958 without an annual appropriation for the purpose. This action made unnecessary the appropriation contained in the 1962 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, and the proposed provision will effect its rescission.

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the United States member of the Delaware River Basin Commission, as authorized by law (75 Stat. 716), \$18,000.

These funds are required to pay the expenses of the Federal member, and the salaries and expenses of his alternate and their secretarial help for the remainder of 1962. This is the first appropriation for a new Federal function authorized by Public Law 87-328, approved Sept. 27, 1961.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES,
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

In addition to the amount heretofore made available for nonadministrative expenses for the supervision and examination of Federal and State-chartered institutions for the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for such expenses.

The proposed increase in the nonadministrative expense limitation would cover part of the additional travel and per diem expenses of staff examiners authorized pursuant to Public Law 87-139. The Board was able to absorb more than half of the total increase of \$433,700.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL SAVINGS AND
LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

In addition to amounts otherwise available for administrative expenses of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation for the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for such expenses.

The proposed increase in the limitation would cover the expenses of five additional employees required to process the prepaid insurance premiums provided in Public Law 87-210, approved September 8, 1961.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$330,000.

The amount requested will provide funds to undertake responsibilities under the act of September 19, 1961 (75 Stat. 522), which provides for licensing independent ocean freight forwarders; and the act of October 3, 1961 (75 Stat. 762), which provides for regulation of dual rate contracts, conference agreements, and the form and manner of filing tariffs by common carriers in the foreign trade.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including an additional amount of not to exceed \$15,000 for special counsel and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem, \$325,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to permit the Commission to begin at once to recruit and train additional personnel to process the large backlog of natural gas certificate and rate cases. In addition, it will provide funds for machine processing of natural gas industry data for use in area price determinations.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

In addition to the amount heretofore made available for travel expenses of employees, not to exceed \$375,000 shall be available for such expenses from the appropriation to the General Accounting Office for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses".

The proposed provision is necessary to enable the General Accounting Office to use existing appropriations for the increased travel costs authorized pursuant to Public Law 87-139, approved August 14, 1961. Unless the current limitation is increased essential travel will have to be curtailed.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for additional travel expenses, \$125,000.

Additional funds are needed to meet increased travel costs resulting from higher per diem and mileage rates authorized pursuant to Public Law 87-139. Because of its extensive field operations, necessary for the enforcement of law and regulations, and the large number of hearings it conducts in the field, the necessary travel costs are too large for the Interstate Commerce Commission to absorb within its existing appropriation.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$60,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to meet the costs of an unanticipated increase in the number of Presidential Emergency Boards necessary to carry out the provisions of the Railway Labor Act.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

In addition to the amount heretofore made available for travel expenses of employees, not to exceed \$64,000 shall be available for such expenses from the appropriation to the Securities and Exchange Commission for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses".

The proposed provision is necessary to enable the Securities and Exchange Commission to use existing appropriations for the increased travel costs authorized pursuant to Public Law 87-139, approved August 14, 1961. Unless the current limitation is increased, essential travel relating to the investigation program will have to be curtailed.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

An additional amount of \$13,000, including not to exceed \$6,500 for expenses of travel, shall be available for the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Physicians, Dentists, and Allied Specialists from the appropriation granted under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1962.

The activities of the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Physicians, Dentists, and Allied Specialists during 1962 have in-

creased because of the increase in the number of inductees into the Armed Forces. This proposed provision would permit an increase in the amount available for expenses of the Committee.

TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The sum of \$20,000 shall be available to the "Tax Court judges survivors annuity fund" from the appropriation to the Tax Court of the United States for "Salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1962.

Public Law 87-370, approved October 4, 1961, created a new trust fund for the payment of annuities to widows and certain dependents of Tax Court judges. This proposed provision is to enable \$20,000 of the present appropriation to be transferred to the new trust fund to cover payment of benefits.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

General Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$86,500, of which \$10,700 shall be payable from the highway fund.

This proposed supplemental appropriation would provide additional personnel for the Commissioners Youth Council; for examination, licensing, and regulation of physical therapists by the Department of Occupations and Professions under Public Law 87-280; for land acquisition specialists for the Department of General Administration, needed for the accelerated highway program; and funds for employees disability compensation.

Public Safety

For an additional amount for "Public safety", \$377,000.

This additional amount will cover the increased cost of the shorter workweek for firemen (56 hours) granted by Public Law 87-399, effective December 10, 1961, and payment of costs of firemen's pensions and relief.

Personal Services, Wage-Board Employees

For an additional amount for "Personal services, wage-board employees", \$231,000, of which \$24,300 shall be payable from the highway fund, and \$36,900 from the water fund.

This increase will provide for the cost in fiscal year 1962 of a wage board pay increase approved December 21, 1961.

Settlement of Claims and Suits

For an additional amount for "Settlement of claims and suits", \$7,347.

This additional amount will be used to pay claims which have been settled by the Corporation Counsel and approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in accordance with the provisions of the act of February 11, 1929, as amended.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

That not to exceed \$130,000 of funds heretofore appropriated under the heading "Capital Outlay, Public Building Construction", shall be available for the purchase of a site for a structure to replace the Third Police Precinct station house, and not to exceed \$64,000 of funds heretofore appropriated under that heading, shall be available for the repair and reconstruction of the Industrial Division Laundry at the Lorton Reformatory.

This proposed provision will permit existing funds to be used for a new site for the Third Police Precinct station house, and for repair and reconstruction of the Industrial Division Laundry at the Lorton Reformatory. The laundry was damaged by fire on October 21, 1961.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year involved.



SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FOR PARTICIPATION IN NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1962 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$25 MILLION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

MARCH 13, 1962.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

[THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 13, 1962.]

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a proposed supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1962 in the amount of \$25 million for the Department of Commerce for participation in the New York World's Fair.

The basic purpose of the New York World's Fair is to help achieve "Peace through understanding," its major theme being "Man's Achievements in an Expanding Universe." Sixty-six nations and world organizations, including the Soviet Union, have notified the fair that they will exhibit. Thirty States have expressed their intent to participate, and most other States are expected to be represented.

The potential of this fair for promoting international good will and understanding is apparent. I believe participation in the fair by the Federal Government is essential. The theme "Challenge to Greatness," proposed by a Citizens' Advisory Committee established by Secretary Hodges, will enable us to present to the world not a boastful

picture of our unparalleled progress, but a picture of democracy—its opportunities, its problems, its inspirations, and its freedoms.

The details of this proposed appropriation and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. I urge enactment of this proposal.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN KENNEDY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., March 9, 1962.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a proposed supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1962 in the amount of \$25 million for the Department of Commerce, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

PARTICIPATION IN NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

For expenses necessary to provide for United States participation in the New York World's Fair, as authorized by the provisions of the Act of September 21, 1961 (75 Stat. 527), including compensation of a United States Commissioner, who shall be appointed by the President, at the rate of \$20,000 per annum, services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem, and not to exceed \$25,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed \$10,100,000 of this appropriation shall be available for transfer to the General Services Administration for the construction of a United States pavilion.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will provide for Federal participation in the New York World's Fair, including exhibits and a U.S. pavilion. In addition to promoting international good will and understanding, it will do much to promote additional travel from foreign countries. The fair is scheduled to open in April of 1964. The necessary time for planning the exhibits and constructing the pavilion requires that funds be made available as soon as possible.

I recommend that the foregoing proposed supplemental appropriation be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID E. BELL,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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87TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES } DOCUMENT
2d Session } No. 365

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR
DISASTER RELIEF AND THE SMALL BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1962 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$25 MILLION FOR DISASTER
RELIEF AND \$10 MILLION FOR THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMIN-
ISTRATION

MARCH 19, 1962.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 19, 1962.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal
year 1962 in the amount of \$25 million for disaster relief and \$10
million for the Small Business Administration.

The details of these proposed appropriations, the necessity there-
for, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in
the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,
with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

23 PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., March 15, 1962.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1962 in the amount of \$25 million for disaster relief and \$10 million for the Small Business Administration, as follows:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

DISASTER RELIEF

For an additional amount for "Disaster relief", \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative expenses.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to provide immediate relief to the coastal areas of the eastern seaboard which were devastated by recent storms. Amounts are also included to cover flood damage in West Virginia, Kentucky, and Idaho.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

REVOLVING FUND

For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitations, \$10,000,000.

The recent storms on the Atlantic coast and floods in other areas have resulted in extensive damage to businesses and homes. These additional amounts will be used to assist in restoring the damaged properties. Existing balances of funds available for these purposes will not be adequate to meet the requirements arising out of these or any subsequent disasters. Any unused amounts from this request will remain available for use in natural disasters in fiscal year 1963.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is in addition to the \$80 million transmitted to the Congress on February 7, 1962 (H. Doc. 333). The previous request did not anticipate additional major natural disasters and will provide only for continuing other financial assistance programs for the balance of fiscal year 1962.

I recommend that the foregoing proposed supplemental appropriations be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID S. BELL,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962

MARCH 30, 1962.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 11038]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

The budget estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Document Nos. 333, 355, 363, and 365.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The Committee recommends appropriations in the bill totaling \$431,807,000 to meet supplemental requirements for twenty-five different departments and agencies. This is \$116,095,000 less than the amount of budget estimates considered, which total \$547,902,000. Recommendations for the individual items are set forth below and a tabulation of all items is at the end of the report.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the Agricultural Research Service to extend into the Southwest section of the United States the screwworm eradication program which has been so highly successful in the Southeast in recent years. This is a reduction of \$500,000 in the budget estimate. It was testified that the

unusually severe winter just experienced in the area presents a most favorable opportunity to extend the eradication program to this region this spring. Funds in the bill are made available through fiscal year 1963 and will be matched by the States and localities.

The bill provides \$425,000 of the \$450,000 requested for the Agricultural Marketing Service to inspect poultry moving in interstate and foreign commerce. This will provide 90 of the 95 additional positions requested to handle a workload which is 16 percent above 1961 instead of 5 percent as had been anticipated in the 1962 regular bill.

The budget estimate of \$37,000,000 is recommended for the Forest Service, including \$32,385,000 to replace funds borrowed from other accounts to pay emergency fire-fighting costs in the first half of the fiscal year and \$3,615,000 for fires that may occur during the remainder of the year. The item also includes \$1,000,000 to accelerate insect and disease control efforts in the National forests, primarily on the mountain pine beetle.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Committee has included in the bill \$200,000 of the \$208,000 requested for the Coast and Geodetic Survey to cover the cost of pay increases granted wage board and wage schedule employees since the regular budget estimates for 1962 were prepared.

An additional \$20,000,000 is recommended for the Maritime Administration for payment of operating-differential subsidies. This is \$5,000,000 less than the budget estimate and is an addition to \$182,000,000 already appropriated for 1962. It will permit an acceleration of subsidy payments during the current year.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,000,000 for United States participation in the New York World's Fair, a reduction of \$8,000,000 in the budget estimate. To date sixty-six nations and world organizations and thirty States have expressed their intent to participate in the fair which is scheduled to open in April 1964. The City and State of New York have obligated themselves to contribute about \$30,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

An appropriation of \$1,500,000 is recommended for the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, for a portion of the cost of wage board pay increases which were not included in the original 1962 budget estimates. The Committee is of the opinion that \$400,000 of the request for additional funds should be absorbed within funds presently available.

An increase of \$134,000 is recommended for maintenance and operation of the United States Soldiers' Home. The Governor indicated that \$10,000 of the \$144,000 contained in the estimate to cover the cost of wage board pay increases would not be needed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Committee considered five items for the District of Columbia totaling \$701,847 and has approved \$650,347. All are to be financed from District funds.

The budget estimates for General operating expenses proposed \$13,000 for the Commissioner's Youth Council to combat juvenile

delinquency, \$60,000 for employees disability compensation payments, \$10,700 for five additional positions in the highway construction program, and \$2,800 for the examination, licensing and regulation of physical therapists in the District of Columbia. The Committee recommends that items for the Youth Council and \$50,000 for disability compensation payments be approved, but that the other items be deferred for consideration in connection with the regular 1963 bill.

An appropriation of \$355,000 is recommended for Public safety. The budget estimate includes \$310,000 to cover the cost of new legislation granting a shorter workweek to firemen, \$57,000 for a higher rate of retirements by firemen than had been expected, and \$10,000 for additional hospital expenses in certain cases which are charged to this account. In the bill the Committee recommends that the amount of the request be reduced by \$22,000.

The Committee has approved \$225,000 for a portion of the added cost of wage board pay increases approved during the year for District employees. The amount recommended is a reduction of \$6,000 in the budget estimate. The \$7,347 proposed in the estimate for Settlement of claims and suits has also been included.

The budget proposes language authorizing funds heretofore appropriated for Capital Outlay, Public Building Construction, to be used for the purchase of a site and construction of a building to replace the Third Police Precinct station house, and \$64,000 to be used for the repair and reconstruction of the laundry at the Lorton Reformatory. The Committee has deferred action on the \$130,000 requested for the new station house until the 1963 construction program is considered in the regular bill, but has approved \$60,000 for the laundry project.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

The Committee recommends \$25,000,000 as requested in the budget estimate for disaster relief assistance to States and local governments as authorized by Public Law 875, 81st Congress. The balance in the fund on March 13 was \$10,363,000. It is estimated that \$24,800,000 will be required for allocations to disaster areas during the balance of the fiscal year. The amount recommended will provide for such assistance and restore a \$12,000,000 balance in the fund for future disaster requirements.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

The Committee recommends approval of the \$16,155,000 budget estimate for student loan funds authorized by the National Defense Education Act, as amended. The appropriation is needed this spring to make commitments to about 36,000 students entering college in the fall of 1962. These commitments were authorized subsequent to the enactment of the regular 1962 appropriation act.

The Committee is recommending \$250,000 for the Public Health Service for Indian health activities, a reduction of \$17,000 in the budget estimate, to cover most of the added cost of wage board employee pay increases approved during the year. An appropriation of \$135,000 is also recommended for similar wage board employee salary increases for St. Elizabeths Hospital, a reduction of \$11,000 in the request.

The Committee has approved \$80,000,000 for the Social Security Administration for Grants to States for public assistance, a decrease of \$5,000,000 in the budget estimate. An appropriation of \$2,401,200,000 has previously been provided in the regular bill for 1962. The estimates submitted to the Committee indicate that in the five programs financed by this appropriation added funds may be needed for medical assistance for the aged, aid to dependent children, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. This is partially offset by declining estimates of need for old age assistance and aid to the blind. The Department indicated that the amount recommended in the bill would be sufficient.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

The Committee has allowed the \$40,000 increase in limitation on travel expenses proposed for the Civil Aeronautics Board. The Board will be able to absorb such costs within funds presently available.

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

An appropriation of \$18,000 is recommended for salaries and expenses of this Commission which was created by compact among the States of Delaware, New Jersey, New York, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Federal Government to participate jointly in the conservation, utilization, development and control of water and related land resources in the Delaware River Basin. The amount recommended is the budget estimate.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

The limitations requested by the Board and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation in the budget document have subsequently been withdrawn by the agencies and are accordingly not included in the bill.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

The Committee has denied the requested increase of \$330,000 for the Commission in fiscal year 1962. The current year appropriation of \$1,306,000 should be adequate because last year most of the duties of the Commission were transferred to the Maritime Administration.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

The Committee does not recommend approval of the \$325,000 budget estimate for 90 additional positions at this time. The Commission is in the process of revising its procedures to enable it to function more effectively. An increase of \$629,500 was provided the Commission in the regular 1962 bill over 1961.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The Committee has increased the travel limitation of the General Accounting Office by \$375,000 as proposed in the budget estimate.

The need for this increase arises from the higher travel cost allowances authorized by Public Law 87-139, approved August 14, 1961. No additional funds are required.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Last year the estimated cost for remodeling and building additional court facilities for 73 new judges was \$17,705,000. In this bill and in the regular 1963 estimates for the General Services Administration the total cost has been reduced to \$14,000,000. The \$2,500,000 supplemental the General Services Administration is seeking in this bill has been approved by the Committee in the amount of \$2,000,000. Thus the program has now been reduced to \$13,500,000. The \$2,000,000 supplied herein against the budget estimate of \$2,500,000 is a part of the \$13,500,000.

The Committee has approved \$2,250,000 for the Public Buildings Service to cover a portion of the additional cost of pay increases granted wage board employees. The \$400,000 reduction the Committee has made in the request should be absorbed within the \$173,000,000 appropriation provided in the regular bill for 1962.

The bill contains \$5,000,000 additional capital for the General supply fund to provide for increased sales, primarily to the Department of Defense. This is a reduction of \$5,000,000 in the budget estimate. The increase recommended in the bill will raise the appropriated capital in the fund to \$126,750,000.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$350,000 for supply distribution expenses of the Federal Supply Service. This is a reduction of \$138,000 in the budget estimate. This supplemental is to provide funds for automatic data processing equipment, supplies and other expenses related to the program integrating the GSA supply system with that of the Department of Defense.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

The Public Housing Administration has withdrawn its requests for an \$80,000 increase in its administrative expenses, and an \$18,000 increase in its nonadministrative expense limitations.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The bill contains \$100,000 of the \$125,000 requested for travel costs resulting from higher per diem and mileage rates authorized pursuant to law. The increased per diem cost for the year is \$175,000 and the Commission is presently absorbing \$50,000. The Committee proposes that an additional \$25,000 be absorbed.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$80,000,000 for Research and development, a decrease of \$5,000,000 in the budget estimate. The request includes \$50,000,000 to increase development effort on the Saturn program, \$9,000,000 for additional vehicle development costs on the Centaur, and \$26,000,000 to begin program development of a one million pound thrust engine primarily for the Nova second stage. The Committee believes that a balanced program

can be pursued with the additional funds recommended. It realizes this money will not complete the program on these items.

A supplemental request of \$71,000,000 to procure additional land for the Atlantic Missile Range and a Mississippi Test Facility has not been approved as authorization for appropriation of such amount has not yet been enacted into law.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

An appropriation of \$50,000 is recommended for Salaries and expenses to meet the costs of additional Presidential Emergency Boards to mediate disputes in the event they are needed during the balance of the fiscal year. This item is very indefinite by its nature. However, the Committee recommends that funds be available so that these Emergency Boards may be quickly assembled in case they are needed. Due to the indefinite nature of the proposition the Committee is of the opinion that \$50,000 of the \$60,000 requested will be sufficient.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The Committee has included the budget language authorizing \$64,000 more in the travel limitation of the Commission. The cost of such travel can be absorbed within the Commission's present appropriation.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

The \$13,000 increase in limitation on administrative expenses for the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Doctors, Dentists, and Allied Specialists proposed in the budget estimate has been approved. The limitation in the regular 1962 appropriation act was based on a board with eight members and the number has since been increased to eleven. No new funds are involved.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The bill includes \$85,000,000 increased capital for the revolving fund, a reduction of \$5,000,000 in the budget request. The rate of loans during the fiscal year has been substantially higher than was anticipated and present funds are nearly exhausted. Additional funds are therefore needed both for regular business and loans for the recent disaster. The amount recommended is expected to be adequate for the remainder of the fiscal year.

TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

The Committee has included language authorizing the Tax Court to transfer \$20,000 of its current appropriation to the Tax Court judges survivors annuity fund for payment of annuities to widows and dependent children of deceased Tax Court judges as authorized by Public Law 87-370. The method of financing the fund and the benefits provided are similar to those for judges of the Federal judiciary. Each judge or retired judge who elects to participate con-

tributes 3% of his salary or retired pay. Any additional funds required are to be provided by annual appropriations.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,000,000 for wage board employees, a decrease of \$1,360,000 in the budget request. The Committee was advised that at least a \$1,000,000 reduction could be made in the budget estimate. This item is for meeting a part of the cost of increased rates of pay for employees whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates in a locality. The request for a \$50,000 increase in travel expenses of employees has also been approved.

The bill includes a supplemental amount of \$15,000,000 for payments of veterans compensation and pensions. The agency indicated that this amount, which is \$6,000,000 less than the budget request, would be satisfactory.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Committee has allowed \$1,250,000 for the Bureau of Land Management, a decrease of \$510,000 in the budget request, to cover the cost of fire suppression on lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau. The Committee has also allowed \$775,000, which is \$100,000 less than the budget estimate, for fire suppression costs incurred by the National Park Service.

The Committee has approved \$400,000 for maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities of the National Park Service. The regular 1962 appropriation for this item is \$17,869,000 and the supplemental request provides for absorbing only \$3,000 of the total increased wage costs. The Committee recommends a reduction of \$55,000 in the budget request, thus requiring that \$58,000 be absorbed within the total appropriations for 1962.

The Committee has allowed \$720,000 of the \$820,000 requested for the Bureau of Indian Affairs to cover fire suppression costs incurred during the summer of 1961 and to meet anticipated needs for the remainder of the current fiscal year. The Committee is of the opinion \$100,000 can be absorbed within the regular appropriation of \$29,075,000 for this year.

The bill includes language increasing the limitation on the amount of annual payments that the Government shall be obligated to make under contracts and agreements for the purchase of helium from \$47,500,000 to \$63,000,000. The budget estimate proposed \$65,000,000 as the annual authorization. Under this program private industry is being encouraged to finance, construct, and operate plants for the production of helium which will be purchased by the Government under long term contracts. The helium so acquired will be stored in the Government-owned Cliffside gas field near Amarillo, Texas, until needed to meet demands.

The Committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$4,880,000 for the lead and zinc stabilization program. This program provides payments for lead and zinc ores and concentrates in order to stabilize

mining by small domestic producers. The amount provided is in accordance with the maximum payment of \$4,500,000 specified by the Act of August 3, 1961, for the calendar year 1962. The Committee expects the Department to take all steps necessary in the administration of the contracts and in advising producers to assure that the Federal obligation under the program is limited to the maximum payments authorized in the law.

An appropriation of \$300,000 is recommended for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. This is a reduction of \$82,000 in the budget estimate. The amount provided is to rehabilitate wildlife refuge facilities damaged by hurricanes and floods in the fall of 1961.

THE JUDICIARY

The bill includes \$13,000 for printing and binding an additional volume of Supreme Court Reports in fiscal year 1962. The appropriation recommended in the bill is \$3,000 less than the request.

A \$3,000 item has been approved for the cost of increased rates of pay for wage board employees of the Supreme Court.

A budget estimate for an additional \$314,000 for travel and miscellaneous expenses of Courts of Appeal, District Courts, and other judicial services has been allowed in the amount of \$230,000. The sum in the bill includes \$120,000 for purchasing 338 sets of West's Modern Federal Practice Digest and \$110,000 for additional travel costs. The Committee has also added limiting language to the bill providing that payments for actual expenses of subsistence cannot exceed \$25 per diem during the remainder of the fiscal year. This maintains the level that the judicial conference established at the beginning of the year for such costs.

The Committee has not allowed \$17,000 for the Administrative Office of United States Courts, including \$11,250 for expenses relating to the revision of the general rules of practice and procedure in the United States Courts and \$5,750 to cover increased subsistence allowances.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,000 for Expenses of referees instead of \$195,000 as proposed in the estimate. This will provide 30 additional clerks to referees for a one month period and for other related miscellaneous expenses.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The budget estimates include \$176,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Prisons for wage board salary increases and \$600,000 for housing and feeding Federal prisoners temporarily under State and local confinement. The Committee recommends appropriation of the full amount for both items.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Committee has included in the bill three items totaling \$21,000 for the Architect of the Capitol to cover increased pay costs due to wage board increases which have been made effective during the fiscal year, and \$80,000 for payments to beneficiaries of deceased Members. Items submitted in the estimates for the Senate have been deferred for consideration by that body in accord with custom.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The bill contains \$2,500,000 for salaries and expenses of the Department of State. This is \$1,000,000 less than the budget estimate. The amount recommended includes \$400,000 for inauguration of an African medical program and for an African administrative services center, and \$2,100,000 for foreign service home leave and transfer travel.

An appropriation of \$25,616,000, as requested in the budget estimate, has been approved to pay the United States' contribution to the United Nations for its special assessment of the cost of military assistance in the Congo. The Committee suggests that the U.N. use part of this amount for payments due the Department of Defense in connection with airlift operations in the Congo.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The \$210,000 budget estimate for the United States Secret Service for expenses of protecting the President and his family during official travel has been approved. Included in this is \$10,000 for the payment of rewards and the purchase of evidence in criminal cases.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 2 in connection with the Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service:

Provided, That the foregoing amount shall not be available for conduct of any screwworm eradication program that does not require minimum matching by State or local sources of at least 50 per centum of the expenses of production, irradiation, and release of the screwworm flies.

On page 3, in connection with the Department of Commerce, Participation in New York World's Fair:

, including compensation of a United States Commissioner, who shall be appointed by the President, at a rate not to exceed \$19,500 per annum

On page 12, in connection with the Department of the Interior, Lead and zinc stabilization program:

, to remain available until expended.

On page 12 in connection with the Judiciary, Courts of Appeal, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, Travel and miscellaneous expenses:

Provided, That no part of the foregoing amount may be used for payment of actual expenses of subsistence in excess of \$25 per diem.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
TITLE I				
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
333	Agricultural Research Service: Salaries and expenses-----	\$3, 000, 000	\$2, 500, 000	—\$500, 000
333	Agricultural Marketing Service: Marketing research and service-----	450, 000	425, 000	—25, 000
333	Forest Service: Forest protection and utilization-----	37, 000, 000	37, 000, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Agriculture-----	40, 450, 000	39, 925, 000	—525, 000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
333	Coast and Geodetic Survey: Salaries and expenses-----	208, 000	200, 000	—8, 000
333	Maritime Administration: Operating-differential subsidies (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	25, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	—5, 000, 000
355	General Administration: Participation in New York World's Fair-----	25, 000, 000	17, 000, 000	—8, 000, 000
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	50, 208, 000	37, 200, 000	—13, 008, 000
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL				
333	Department of the Army: Corps of Engineers—Civil: Operation and maintenance, general-----	1, 900, 000	1, 500, 000	—400, 000
333	United States Soldiers' Home: Limitation on operation and mainte- nance and capital outlay-----	(144, 000)	(134, 000)	(—10, 000)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
District of Columbia funds:				
Operating expenses:				
333	General operating expenses-----	(86, 500)	(63, 000)	(-23, 500)
333	Public safety-----	(377, 000)	(355, 000)	(-22, 000)
333	Personal services, wage-board employees-----	(231, 000)	(225, 000)	(-6, 000)
333	Settlement of claims and suits-----	(7, 347)	(7, 347)	-----
333	Capital outlay (language)-----	(194, 000)	(60, 000)	(-134, 000)
	Total, District of Columbia-----	(701, 847)	(650, 347)	(-51, 500)
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT				
365	Disaster relief-----	25, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	-----
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
333	Office of Education: Defense educational activities-----	16, 155, 000	16, 155, 000	-----
333	Public Health Service: Indian health activities-----	267, 000	250, 000	-17, 000
333	Saint Elizabeths Hospital: Salaries and expenses-----	146, 000	135, 000	-11, 000
333	Social Security Administration: Bureau of Public Assistance: Grants to States for public assistance-----	85, 000, 000	80, 000, 000	-5, 000, 000
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	101, 568, 000	96, 540, 000	-5, 028, 000

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	TITLE I—Continued INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
	CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD			
333	Salaries and expenses-----	(\$40, 000)	(\$40, 000)	-----
	DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION			
333	Salaries and expenses-----	18, 000	18, 000	-----
	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD			
333	Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses-----	(200, 000)	-----	(- \$200, 000)
333	Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation-----	(20, 000)	-----	(20, 000)
	FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION			
333	Salaries and expenses-----	330, 000	-----	--330, 000
	FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION			
333	Salaries and expenses-----	325, 000	-----	--325, 000
	GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE			
333	Salaries and expenses-----	(375, 000)	(375, 000)	-----

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
333	Additional court facilities-----	2, 500, 000	2, 000, 000
333	Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service-----	2, 650, 000	2, 250, 000
333	General supply fund-----	10, 000, 000	5, 000, 000
333	Expenses, supply distribution-----	488, 000	350, 000
	Total, General Services Administration-----	15, 638, 000	9, 600, 000
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY			
	Public Housing Administration:		
333	Administrative expenses-----	80, 000	-----
333	Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses-----	(18, 000)	-----
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION			
333	Salaries and expenses-----	125, 000	100, 000
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION			
333	Research and development-----	85, 000, 000	80, 000, 000
333	Construction of facilities-----	71, 000, 000	-----
	Total National Aeronautics and Space Administration-----	156, 000, 000	80, 000, 000
NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD			
333	Salaries and expenses-----	60, 000	50, 000
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION			
333	Salaries and expenses-----	(64, 000)	(64, 000)

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	TITLE I—Continued			
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued			
	SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM			
333	Salaries and expenses-----	(\$13, 000)	(\$13, 000)	-----
	SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION			
333, 365	Revolving fund-----	90, 000, 000	85, 000, 000	—\$5, 000, 000
	TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES			
333	Salaries and expenses-----	(20, 000)	(20, 000)	-----
	VETERANS ADMINISTRATION			
333	Medical care-----	5, 360, 000	4, 000, 000	—1, 360, 000
333	Compensation and pensions-----	21, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	—6, 000, 000
	Total, Veterans Administration-----	26, 360, 000	19, 000, 000	—7, 360, 000
	Total, independent offices-----	288, 936, 000	193, 768, 000	—95, 168, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
333	Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources-----	1, 760, 000	1, 250, 000	—510, 000
333	National Park Service: Management and protection-----	875, 000	775, 000	—100, 000
333	National Park Service: Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities-----	455, 000	400, 000	—55, 000

333	Bureau of Indian Affairs: Resources management-----	820, 000	720, 000	-100, 000
333	Bureau of Mines: Development and operation of helium properties-----	(17, 500, 000)	(15, 500, 000)	(-2, 000, 000)
333	Office of Minerals Exploration: Lead and zinc stabilization program-----	4, 880, 000	4, 880, 000	-----
333	Fish and Wildlife Service: Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: Construction-----	382, 000	300, 000	-82, 000
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	9, 172, 000	8, 325, 000	-847, 000
	THE JUDICIARY			
	Supreme Court of the United States:			
333	Printing and binding Supreme Court reports-----	16, 000	13, 000	-3, 000
333	Care of the building and grounds-----	3, 000	3, 000	-----
	Courts of Appeal, District Courts, and other judicial services:			
333	Travel and miscellaneous expenses-----	314, 000	230, 000	-84, 000
333	Administrative office of the United States courts-----	17, 000	-----	-17, 000
333	Expenses of referees (special amount)-----	(195, 000)	(100, 000)	(-95, 000)
	Total, The Judiciary-----	350, 000	246, 000	-104, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
	Federal Prison System:			
333	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons-----	176, 000	176, 000	-----
333	Support of United States prisoners-----	600, 000	600, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Justice-----	776, 000	776, 000	-----

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
-----	TITLE I—Continued LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
	House of Representatives: Payments to beneficiaries of deceased Members-----		\$80, 000	+\$80, 000
	Architect of the Capitol:			
	Capitol buildings and grounds:			
363	Capitol buildings-----	\$7, 500	7, 500	-----
363	House office buildings-----	7, 500	7, 500	-----
363	Library buildings and grounds-----	6, 000	6, 000	-----
	Total, legislative branch-----	21, 000	101, 000	+ 80, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
333	Administration of foreign affairs: Salaries and expenses-----	3, 500, 000	2, 500, 000	-1, 000, 000
333	International Organizations and Conferences: Contributions to inter- national organizations-----	25, 616, 000	25, 616, 000	-----
	Total, Department of State-----	29, 116, 000	28, 116, 000	-1, 000, 000
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
333	United States Secret Service: Salaries and expenses-----	210, 000	210, 000	-----
	Total, definite appropriations-----	547, 707, 000	431, 707, 000	-116, 000, 000
	Total, special account appropriations-----	195, 000	100, 000	-95, 000
	Total in bill-----	547, 902, 000	431, 807, 000	-116, 095, 000

Union Calendar No. 645

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11038

[Report No. 1548]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 30, 1962

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Second
6 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962") for the fiscal year
7 ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for "Plant and animal disease and pest control", \$2,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1963: *Provided*, That the foregoing amount shall not be available for conduct of any screwworm eradication program that does not require minimum matching by State or local sources of at least 50 per centum of the expenses of production, irradiation, and release of the screwworm flies.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MARKETING RESEARCH AND SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Marketing research and service", for "Marketing services", \$425,000.

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utilization", for "Forest land management", \$37,000,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

2 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
5 \$200,000.

6 MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

7 OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES (LIQUIDATION OF
8 CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

9 For an additional amount for "Operating-differential sub-
10 sidies", \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

11 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

12 PARTICIPATION IN NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

13 For expenses necessary to provide for United States
14 participation in the New York World's Fair, as authorized
15 by the provisions of the Act of September 21, 1961 (75 Stat.
16 527), including compensation of a United States Commis-
17 sioner, who shall be appointed by the President, at a rate not
18 to exceed \$19,500 per annum, and services as authorized by
19 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but
20 at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem, \$17,000,-
21 000, to remain available until expended.

1 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

2 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

3 CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

4 Operation and Maintenance, General

5 For an additional amount for “Operation and mainte-
6 nance, general”, \$1,500,000, to remain available until
7 expended.

8 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS’ HOME

9 LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND
10 CAPITAL OUTLAY

11 In addition to the amount otherwise available for main-
12 tenance and operation of the Soldiers’ Home, \$134,000 shall
13 be available from the Soldiers’ Home permanent fund for
14 such purposes during the current fiscal year.

15 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

16 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

17 OPERATING EXPENSES

18 General Operating Expenses

19 For an additional amount for “General operating ex-
20 penses”, \$63,000.

Public Safety

For an additional amount for "Public safety", \$355,000.

Personal Services, Wage-Board Employees

For an additional amount for "Personal services, wage-board employees", \$225,000, of which \$23,700 shall be payable from the highway fund, and \$36,000 from the water fund.

Settlement of Claims and Suits

For an additional amount for "Settlement of claims and suits", \$7,347.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

That not to exceed \$60,000 of funds heretofore appropriated under the heading "Capital Outlay, Public Building Construction", shall be available for the repair and reconstruction of the Industrial Division Laundry at the Lorton Reformatory.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Act for the fiscal year involved.

1 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

2 DISASTER RELIEF

3 For an additional amount for "Disaster relief", \$25,000,-
4 000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not
5 to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be
6 available for administrative expenses.

7 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND

8 WELFARE

9 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

10 DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

11 For an additional amount for "Defense educational ac-
12 tivities", for capital contributions to student loan funds,
13 \$16,155,000.

14 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

15 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

16 For an additional amount for "Indian health activities",
17 \$250,000.

18 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
21 \$135,000.

1 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

2 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

3 Grants to States for Public Assistance

4 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for
5 public assistance", \$80,000,000.

6 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

7 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 In addition to the amount heretofore made available for
10 travel expenses of employees, not to exceed \$40,000 shall be
11 available for such expenses from the appropriation to the
12 Civil Aeronautics Board for the current fiscal year for
13 "Salaries and expenses".

14 DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the
17 United States member of the Delaware River Basin Com-
18 mission, as authorized by law (75 Stat. 716), \$18,000.

19 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 In addition to the amount heretofore made available for
22 travel expenses of employees, not to exceed \$375,000 shall be
23 available for such expenses from the appropriation to the

1 General Accounting Office for the current fiscal year for
2 "Salaries and expenses".

3 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

4 ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

5 For an additional amount for "Additional court facili-
6 ties", \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

7 OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

8 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses,
9 Public Buildings Service", \$2,250,000.

10 GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

11 To increase the general supply fund established by the
12 Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949,
13 as amended (5 U.S.C. 630g), \$5,000,000.

14 EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

15 For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply distri-
16 bution", \$350,000.

17 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
20 for additional travel expenses, \$100,000.

21 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

22 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

23 For an additional amount for "Research and develop-
24 ment", \$80,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$50,000.

5 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 In addition to the amount heretofore made available for
8 travel expenses of employees, not to exceed \$64,000 shall be
9 available for such expenses from the appropriation to the
10 Securities and Exchange Commission for the current fiscal
11 year for "Salaries and expenses".

12 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 An additional amount of \$13,000, including not to ex-
15 ceed \$6,500 for expenses of travel, shall be available for the
16 National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Physicians,
17 Dentists, and Allied Specialists from the appropriation
18 granted under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
19 priation Act, 1962.

1 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

2 REVOLVING FUND

3 For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized
4 by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be
5 available without fiscal year limitations, \$85,000,000.

6 TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 The sum of \$20,000 shall be available to the "Tax Court
9 judges survivors annuity fund" from the appropriation to
10 the Tax Court of the United States for "Salaries and ex-
11 penses", fiscal year 1962.

12 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

13 MEDICAL CARE

14 For an additional amount for "Medical care", including
15 not to exceed \$50,000 for travel expenses of employees,
16 \$4,000,000.

17 COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

18 For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-
19 sions", \$15,000,000.

20 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

21 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

22 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

23 For an additional amount for "Management of lands and
24 resources", \$1,250,000.

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

3 For an additional amount for "Management and protec-
4 tion", \$775,000.

5 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

6 FACILITIES

7 For an additional amount for "Maintenance and reha-
8 bilitation of physical facilities", \$400,000.

9 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

10 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

11 For an additional amount for "Resources management",
12 \$720,000.

13 BUREAU OF MINES

14 DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF HELIUM PROPERTIES

15 The Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts and
16 agreements pursuant to section 3 (a) (2) of the Helium Act
17 amendments of 1960 which shall require payments for
18 helium in any one fiscal year in an amount not to exceed
19 \$15,500,000, in addition to amounts heretofore specified.

20 OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

21 LEAD AND ZINC STABILIZATION PROGRAM

22 For necessary expenses to carry out a lead and zinc
23 mining stabilization program, including payments to pro-

1 ducers, as authorized by the Act of October 3, 1961 (75 Stat.
2 766), \$4,880,000, to remain available until expended.

3 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

4 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

5 Construction

6 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$300,000,
7 to remain available until expended.

8 THE JUDICIARY

9 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

10 PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

11 For an additional amount for "Printing and binding
12 Supreme Court reports", \$13,000.

13 CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

14 For an additional amount for "Care of the building and
15 grounds", \$3,000.

16 COURTS OF APPEAL, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

17 JUDICIAL SERVICES

18 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous
20 expenses", \$230,000: *Provided*, That no part of the fore-
21 going amount may be used for payment of actual expenses of
22 subsistence in excess of \$25 per diem.

23 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

24 For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees",
25 \$100,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
5 Bureau of Prisons", \$176,000.

6 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

7 For an additional amount for "Support of United States
8 prisoners", \$600,000.

9 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

10 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

11 For payment to Stella M. Rabaut, widow of Louis C.
12 Rabaut, late a Representative from the State of Michigan,
13 \$22,500.

14 For payment to the Estate of Sam Rayburn, late a
15 Representative from the State of Texas and Speaker of the
16 House of Representatives, \$35,000.

17 For payment to Corinne B. Riley, widow of John J.
18 Riley, late a Representative from the State of South Caro-
19 lina, \$22,500.

20 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

21 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

22 Capitol Buildings

23 For an additional amount for "Capitol buildings",
24 \$7,500.

House Office Buildings

For an additional amount for "House office buildings",
\$7,500.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Structural and Mechanical Care

For an additional amount for "Structural and mechanical care", \$6,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
\$2,500,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Contributions to international organizations", \$25,616,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
\$210,000.

87TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 11038

[Report No. 1548]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. THOMAS

MARCH 30, 1962

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued April 5, 1962
For actions of April 4, 1962
87th-2d, No. 52

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed supplemental appropriation bill. Senate committee reported bill for agricultural import restrictions on nonparticipating countries in multilateral trade agreements. Sen. Anderson and others introduced and Sen. Anderson discussed bills to establish outdoor recreation facilities program and land conservation fund.

SENATE

1. **AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 3006, to amend Sec. 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956 so as to authorize the President to regulate imports of agricultural commodities, including textiles and textile products, from nonparticipating countries of multilateral trade agreements (S. Rept. 1324) (p. 5402). The committee had voted to report the bill earlier (p. D245).

2. **FORESTRY; RECREATION.** Both Houses received from the President a proposed bill to provide for the establishment of a land conservation fund from proceeds from recreation user charges on public lands, sales of surplus Federal lands, use of recreational equipment on public lands, etc., for use in accelerating Federal acquisition of lands for park, recreation, forest, and certain fish and wildlife purposes, including additional lands around Federal reservoir projects; to S. and H. Interior and Insular Affairs Committees. pp. 5402, 5502

Both Houses received from the Secretary of the Interior a proposed bill to promote the coordination and development of effective Federal and State programs

relating to outdoor recreation, and to provide financial assistance to the States for outdoor recreation planning, through the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation of the Department of the Interior; to S. and H. Interior and Insular Affairs Committees. pp. 5402, 5502

3. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield stated that Montana "is confronted with several unusual situations which are making it extremely difficult at this time to accept, without reservation, a farm program designed to meet national needs," and inserted a letter from a Mont. farmer discussing farm problems. pp. 5415-6
4. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Moss inserted Assistant Secretary of Interior Holum's address before the recent Wisc. Electric Cooperative meeting at Madison, Wisc., discussing the Administration's electric power program. pp. 5417-9
5. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Gruening protested "the great burden borne by all Alaskans because of excessively high steamship rates." p. 5439
6. PERSONNEL; PAY. Received the report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures on Federal employment and pay for Feb. 1962. pp. 5402-7
7. FOREIGN CURRENCIES. Sen. Humphrey commended the agreement by the U. S. and Poland for the use of foreign currencies from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities under Public Law 480 to support cooperative medical research and medical information projects in Poland, and urged greater use of foreign currencies for this purpose. pp. 5449-50

HOUSE

8. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendment H. R. 11038, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1962 (pp. 5457-79). See Digest 50 for items of interest. Rejected the following amendments:
 - By Rep. Andersen, Minn., 46 to 66, to delete \$2,500,000 for ARS for screw-worm eradication. p. 5467
 - By Rep. Gross, 35 to 98, to reduce by \$7,000,000 the amount for U. S. participation in the New York World's Fair. p. 5468

9. COTTON. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11027, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to extend to the 1962 crop the authority to permit operators of farms with flooded-out cotton acreage to transfer cotton acreage allotments to another farm operated by the same farmer in the same or an adjoining county (H. Rept. 1552). p. 5502
10. MINERALS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 10566, to provide for the withdrawal and orderly disposition of mineral interests in certain public lands in Pima County, Ariz. p. D248
11. WATERSHEDS. Received from the Budget Bureau plans for works of improvement on the following watersheds: San Gabriel River (western area), Calif.; South Fork Blackwater River, Mo.; Indian Wash, Colo.; Mulberry Creek, Tenn.; and Rocky Comfort Creek, Ga.; to Agriculture Committee. p. 5502
Received from the Budget Bureau plans for works of improvement on the following watersheds: North Branch of Forest River (supplemental), N. Dak., and Florence area, Ariz.; to Public Works Committee. p. 5502

committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Doorkeeper escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The members of the President's Cabinet.

The ambassadors, ministers, and chargés d'affaires of foreign governments.

JOINT MEETING DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the joint meeting of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly, at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m., the joint session of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 1 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.

PROCEEDINGS HAD DURING RECESS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings had during the recess of the House may be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 39 I was recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "nay." On rollcall No. 40 I was recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

THE NATIONAL HOME RULE ROAD PROGRAM

(Mr. VAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. VAN ZANDT addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 58]

Addonizio	Gavin	Reece
Alford	Grant	Relfel
Andrews	Green, Oreg.	Reuss
Ashley	Hansen	Rhodes, Ariz.
Auchincloss	Harrison, Va.	Rivers, Alaska
Avery	Hoffman, Mich.	Rivers, S.C.
Bailey	Huddleston	Rogers, Colo.
Barry	Inouye	Rogers, Tex.
Bolling	Jennings	St. George
Bonner	Jones, Ala.	Santangelo
Boykin	Kearns	Scott
Breeding	Kee	Scranton
Brewster	McDowell	Selden
Coad	McIntire	Smith, Miss.
Cooley	McMillan	Spence
Corbett	Miller, Clem.	Stafford
Cunningham	Moorhead, Pa.	Thompson, N.J.
Curtis, Mass.	Morrison	Tollefson
Dingell	Moulder	Whitten
Dole	O'Brien, N.Y.	Wickersham
Dowdy	O'Hara, Mich.	Wilson, Calif.
Evins	Passman	Wilson, Ind.
Finnegan	Patman	Yates
Flynt	Powell	
Ford	Rains	

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and fifty-seven Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Speaker, on reading the RECORD for yesterday, I find that on rollcall No. 57 I am recorded as absent and not voting. I was present and voted "yea" on rollcall No. 57 and ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. ST. GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, I am informed that I am not recorded on the quorum call that was just had. I was present and answered to my name, and ask that the rollcall be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes; and pending the motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 2 hours, one-half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 11038, with Mr. HARRIS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I will try to be brief so that Members desiring to do so may have time to express themselves on this bill.

Mr. Chairman, we bring to you today a bill of some 55 or 56 items covering about 25 agencies and bureaus. Bear in mind that this is the second supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1962, which ends on June 30, 1962, in other words, in about 2 months. We submit this supplemental bill to you for your consideration, asking you to give us your help. All the members of the subcommittee are here and we will endeavor, individually or collectively, to give you all the information you wish, knowing you are entitled to it. We want to cooperate with you. We well know that we are representing you in this matter.

As I stated, there are some 25 agencies and departments involved in this bill. In terms of appropriations it amounts to \$431 million. The bill has been reduced under the budget estimate about \$116 million.

The estimate calls for an increase in employment, in round figures, of 860 or 870 employees. Your committee recommends to you a reduction in the number of employees to about 500. May I ask our colleagues to refer to the committee report. It is not too long; it is concise and to the point. If you will look at the table you will note that most of the items have been reduced. There are some three or four items that have not been reduced. One of them is the Forest Service. It has been a tremendous year for fires involving some 8 or 10 of our Western Mountain States. It is the habit of the Congress to make a token appropriation of about \$5 million for fighting fires, and the remainder of the cost is covered at the end of the year in the form of a deficiency. That is what this is, \$37 million. That money has been spent and, of course, we have our very able and genial friend from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], who probably knows as much about this item, if not more, than all of the rest of us combined. He will be glad to explain it.

I think I should mention to you that in reading the bill you will find the phrase "Salaries and Expenses," in about 15 or 16 items through roughly 25 percent of the bill. That is Bureau of the Budget nomenclature. In fact it does not represent additional jobs but is for what we call Wage Board pay increases. In round numbers there are about 15 of these items throughout the bill in practically one-quarter of all the agencies. I think I should go into a little detail about that.

You will recall that the Congress about 2 years ago, late in 1958, passed a law that made it mandatory—get that, mandatory—that these Wage Board pay increases be paid. Paid when?

Well, to make a long story short, it was about 60 days after they had accrued. So the Bureau of the Budget in its practice sets up most of these wage board increases in the form of a deficiency. If you will read the President's budget, regardless of who he is or which party he belongs to—it is the same procedure. You will note in the budgets a statement for 1959 or 1963 that Wage Board increases will be sent later in the form of a deficiency. So you have some 15 or 16 of those items in this bill.

Mr. Chairman, as I said, I do not want to take too much time. All of our colleagues on the committee are here, and we will endeavor individually or collectively to give you all the information that we have, and we will do it with great pleasure.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HALEY. I wonder if the distinguished gentleman from Texas will give us a little explanation of the amount of \$400,000 appearing on page 9 of the bill. It says the amount recommended includes \$400,000 for inauguration of an African medical program and for an African Administrative Service Center. Will the gentleman give us a little explanation of that?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes. The State Department is attempting to save money by setting up a little medical unit for our own people over there rather than having to fly them a thousand or 1,500 or 2,000 miles. I believe that our distinguished colleague from New York [Mr. ROONEY], and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], will give you the details you want on that.

Mr. HALEY. This is, then, for personnel employed in various agencies of the Government?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes; for our own people.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. The committee refused to grant an appropriation of \$330,000 to the Maritime Commission. The new Maritime Commission assumed all the regulatory powers and duties of the old Maritime Board. That involved violations of the Shipping Act, the protection of American flag carriers, bringing disciplinary proceedings against ship owners, the passing on rates, if unjust, only on in-board traffic, and examining conference reports.

In addition, by a new law which we passed, the Maritime Commission must screen all conferences, they must supervise all tariff filings. About 30,000 tariffs have been filed. Each tariff contains dozens of articles. They must prevent retaliation by one flag carrier against another, and retributions. They must determine whether rates, not only in-board but outboard, are fair and proper.

They must check on the conferences and all actions under those conferences. They must license freight forwarders. There are a thousand applications pending abroad. They must conduct 240 hearings, and this is very important, which were the result of the workings of the Antitrust Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, where we unearthed 240 violations of the Shipping Act.

All of these burdens have been cast on the members of the new Maritime Commission, and it is quite essential that they have additional personnel beyond what they heretofore have had. They are willing to cut their requests from \$330,000 down to \$175,000. I have had a little chat with the gentleman from Texas, and I hope that after our sort of gentleman's agreement, he will use all reasonable efforts to bring about some relief in that regard. Am I correct, sir?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, may I say to our beloved colleague, and certainly the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], that when he comes to this floor and gives us the benefit of his good judgment and his wisdom, I am going to listen to him. As he pointed out, his committee, the great Committee on the Judiciary of the House, put in many long hours on an overdue matter that should have been attended to a long time ago in the old Maritime Administration. As he has so well pointed out, the functions have been split up now between the Administration and the Commission. This Commission has one duty, as you well pointed out. You put that duty on them. To sum it all up, it is rates. By virtue of your good, strong statement, may I suggest to the gentleman that we will cooperate with him. Let this go to the Senate, because you only have about 2 months remaining in the fiscal year. Bear in mind, this is a deficiency appropriation. They have 153 employees now. We will go to the other side and we will ask your help. I think we will work out something that is satisfactory to my able and distinguished friend.

Mr. CELLER. Well, that is a very splendid answer, and the gentleman, as usual, is always kind and most reasonable.

Mr. THOMAS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman is aware, I assume, that the Congress made an appropriation for the Seattle World's Fair.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes; \$9.9 million.

Mr. GROSS. Nine million nine hundred and seventy thousand.

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman not think that New York would be well served with about the same amount of money?

Mr. THOMAS. Well, we had a different estimate. We have a different crowd. We have 66 foreign countries already that have asked for space. After

all, Seattle is a great city. I love the people. There are no finer people in the world. But, after all, you know, New York is about 10 or 15 times as big.

Mr. GROSS. Well, the gentleman does not believe in discrimination, does he?

Mr. THOMAS. Not if I can avoid it.

Mr. GROSS. Let me ask the gentleman this question.

Mr. THOMAS. You can ask me anything you want.

Mr. GROSS. I understand there is some \$25,616,000 in the bill for the United Nations.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. I have been unable to learn, from reading the hearings, whether this is an assessment or whether this is supposed to be a contribution, voluntary or otherwise.

Mr. THOMAS. It is what we call a voluntary assessment. It is not a regular contribution.

Mr. GROSS. Is there really such a thing as a voluntary assessment?

Mr. THOMAS. Well, it depends on what emphasis you put on the word "voluntary." The U.N. is trying to get it out of the member nations. That is where the rub comes.

Mr. GROSS. On page 317 of your hearings, you list a scale of assessments.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes; set out in black and white, showing who is in default and who had paid and so forth and so on.

Mr. GROSS. On page 318 you list the United States-Congo account contribution statement as of December 31, 1961. Then following this comes uncollected contributions.

Mr. THOMAS. These are all listed there. Our part is \$153 million, if my memory serves me right.

Mr. GROSS. On page 319 there is listed a contribution as the result of the Congo ad hoc account.

What I want to know is specifically how this \$25,616,000 is to be listed. Is it a contribution? Is it an assessment or the result of an assessment and contribution, an ad hoc account, or what is it?

Mr. THOMAS. In the final analysis it is an assessment against everybody, and they are trying to get every nation to pay up. That is the long and short of it.

Mr. GROSS. At another place in the hearings I believe Mr. Cleveland called it a voluntary contribution.

Mr. THOMAS. Call it voluntary or involuntary, they are trying to get it out of everybody.

Mr. GROSS. I would like to arrive at some designation for this \$25 million. That is the best information you could get from the State Department?

Mr. THOMAS. If we put it up and the House votes it, it is going to be voluntary.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I should like to point out that the amount carried in the pending bill, \$25,616,000, is exactly 32.02 percent of the Congo operation costs of \$80 million by way of a special assessment, covering the pe-

ried from November 1, 1960, to June 30, 1962.

Now, in addition to this amount there was or will be a voluntary contribution by the United States to the Congo operations expenses in the sum of \$11,400,800 taken out, as I recall, of the foreign aid bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. And, would the gentleman say that the 32.02 percent, or 32.05 percent, whichever it is—

Mr. ROONEY. Thirty-two and two one-hundredths.

Mr. GROSS. Would the gentleman say that the 32.02 percent is by United Nations agreement, and is in conformance with the treaty?

Mr. ROONEY. It is an assessment, as the testimony, which I am sure the gentleman is familiar with—and again I commend him for reading the testimony with regard to all of these appropriation bills—indicates, if we do not pay the present amount contained in the bill, to wit, \$25 million-plus, we will lose our vote after it becomes in arrears for a period of 2 years. This, to me, indicates that it is not a voluntary assessment.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. But under article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations, if we paid any part of our assessment we would retain our vote for a good deal longer than 2 years?

Mr. ROONEY. I will agree that there is some abracadabra about this sort of thing, about paying part of it. I am one who is very disappointed that the Soviet Union and the satellites and a lot of other people up in New York in the United Nations are permitted to have use of their vote as they do without having to pay the arrears that they owe, as admitted in the hearings on this bill.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I am sure the gentleman from New York is not saying that I am using abracadabra in quoting the United Nations Charter?

Mr. ROONEY. No, and I never intended such, I assure the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

(Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I wish to point out that the regulatory duties of the Federal Maritime Commission have not been reduced. On the contrary, these duties have been greatly expanded by acts of Congress or its committees.

The Federal Maritime Commission's request for a supplemental appropriation of \$330,000, later reduced to a request for \$175,000, was denied on the grounds that

most of the duties of the Commission had been transferred to another agency, the Maritime Administration—House Report No. 1548, page 4. This must be clarified. In 1961, under Reorganization Plan No. 7 of that year—House Document No. 187—all of the regulatory functions of the former Federal Maritime Board were transferred to the Federal Maritime Commission. All of the promotional functions of the former Maritime Administration and certain promotional functions of the Federal Maritime Board were transferred to the new Maritime Administration. However, the Commission, whose request has been denied, retained all the regulatory functions of its predecessor, the Federal Maritime Board.

According to the Federal Maritime Commission, after the reorganization plan, the new Federal Maritime Commission retained only \$1,266,000 of the original \$9,300,000 appropriation for the Maritime Administration and Federal Maritime Board. This \$1,266,000 was to cover salaries and expenses relating only to regulatory activities which had previously been conducted by the Board and were in the future to be carried out by the present Federal Maritime Commission.

This was supplemented by an additional amount of \$40,000 to cover only the salaries of two new Commissioners, the Commission having five members where the Board had only three.

Thus, the \$1,306,000 figure cited in the report on H.R. 11038, as I understand it, is money for only regulatory functions formerly carried out by the Federal Maritime Board.

The new Commission did not lose any of these regulatory functions. Indeed, it gained many more. Nor is this the case of an agency which is asking for money because it found new things to occupy its time under existing statutory authorization. This agency has a greater workload because Congress and congressional committees have directed it to undertake new responsibilities and to discharge present duties in a more effective manner. Thus, during the 1st session of the 87th Congress, the following events occurred:

First. Congress passed Public Law 87-346, the most extensive revision of the Shipping Act, the basic regulatory statute, since 1916. Public Law 87-346 requires the Commission to approve dual rate contracts which meet certain standards. The Commission must screen these contracts to determine if they comply with detailed safeguards set up to protect the shipper. If the Commission does not have adequate staff to fulfill this duty, the whole basis upon which Congress approved Public Law 87-346 will be subverted and shippers will be harmed.

In addition, the new Commission has been given the duty of overseeing the filing of a multitude of additional tariff changes filed by common carriers in the foreign trade of the United States. Formerly, only tariff changes on outbound movements had to be filed. Now inbound and outbound rates must be filed. I understand that almost 30,000 separate

changes are being filed pursuant to this requirement.

Finally, the Commission has obtained statutory authority, which its predecessor did not possess, to disapprove rate changes which are so unreasonably high or low as to be detrimental to the foreign commerce of the United States. This is very essential in order to protect American business against unreasonable rates, which in the past according to the Antitrust Subcommittee report, may have impeded the flow of American exports.

Second. Congress enacted Public Law 87-254 which requires licensing freight forwarders. I understand that 1,000 such forwarders have applied for licensing.

Third. The Antitrust Subcommittee completed a 3-year investigation in which 240 matters were referred to the Commission or its predecessor. These matters involved grave abuses of shipping laws, conference agreements, and other practices detrimental to our foreign commerce, which the Commission must examine.

Fourth. The Antitrust Subcommittee issued a 400-page report to the House—House Report No. 1419—containing many recommendations for more effective regulation and new studies in the public interest.

This report reveals a story of abuses, discriminations, and predatory practices whose primary effect has been to hurt American shippers, the American-flag merchant industry, and the public. At the root of the problem is the failure of the Federal Maritime Board to be an effective regulator. A whole chapter—chapter XI—is devoted to describing the problems of the Board and urging its successor, the Federal Maritime Commission, to greater efforts. Clearly a large part of this problem has been understaffing. Finally, the Antitrust Subcommittee report makes numerous conclusions which call upon the Commission to assume new responsibilities and make extensive studies to protect the American public against unreasonable rates and practices. Thus, Congress and, in particular, the House of Representatives and its committees, have made a tremendous effort and spent a great deal of time in trying to provide for more effective regulation of the ocean freight industry, which is exempt from the anti-trust laws. All this work and effort will go up in smoke and the public will be completely unprotected if the Commission does not have the resources to do the job. For all the legislation we have passed and the recommendations we have made basically depend upon an effective Commission.

If, as a result of the failure to obtain its minimal requirements, the Commission is unable to operate effectively then the newly amended Shipping Act will be flouted, as it has been in the past, and the design of Congress, as well as the efforts of the Antitrust Subcommittee to improve conditions in the industry, will be frustrated. Moreover, it has been shown that where the Commission does not have sufficient staff to enforce the law the bite of the Shipping Act falls primarily on U.S. flag shipping lines,

whose books and records are in this country, while foreign-flag lines are able to evade compliance with the act. This uneven administration of the act U.S. merchant fleet and American shippers, I urge that the needed appropriation be made.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, at the outset of my remarks I must say that I am not at all satisfied with this bill, for the very simple reason that with the exception of four or five items in this bill, the other requests for funds from more than 20 agencies could very well be absorbed by the agencies with previously appropriated funds, funds that have not been obligated nor expended out of the fiscal year 1962 appropriations. I was very much opposed to the creation of a Deficiencies Committee in the first instance. However, it was created some 6 or 7 years ago.

I was not the only one who opposed the creation of the subcommittee. I speak authoritatively when I say that a great majority of the members of the Committee on Appropriations were opposed to it. But it was created. Here is the bad thing about it. The requests for supplemental funds come from the multitude of boards, commissions, and departments of Government, to the Congress through the Bureau of the Budget to this Subcommittee on Deficiency Appropriations. The regular subcommittees which hold hearings for days and weeks and months during every session of Congress and often when Congress is not in session, hence they know more about what these agencies of the Government should have in the way of appropriations than any single subcommittee can possibly know, because those members on those respective subcommittees, which number 13 in addition to this one, many of them have sat for years and years listening to the requests of these different departments and agencies of the Government which number in the neighborhood of 1,000, even though we have abolished a few hundred from 1953 to 1960 inclusive.

It is just ordinary, common business sense to have those regularly established subcommittees on appropriations hear and consider these great requests for supplemental funds instead of having those requests come to this special subcommittee.

The facts are that there are only four items or six at the most in this bill which by any stretch of the imagination should have supplemental funds at this time; the Maritime Commission, for which there is \$20 million in this bill. That is for subsidies under law to our great ocean-going liners, that we subsidize so that they can compete with foreign shipping companies. That item is mandatory. But even that item could wait until the regular committee acts.

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. I wish to back up the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] 100 percent in this matter. We have in this bill two items that have no more business than a flea in being here on what we call a deficiency bill.

I refer to two of the three items having to do with agriculture.

Here we have \$2,500,000 for the extension of the screw worm eradication program, which the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] and our subcommittee have dealt with for years. There is a brand new extension many of us have not had a chance to study. We are being bypassed entirely. This is the first I have heard of this. We have had gentlemen from the Department of Agriculture before us in the last month, and they never said a word about this new proposal. I think this ought to be stricken out of this bill, just to maintain at least the authority of the various subcommittees involved.

I resent a thing like this, and as far as I am concerned I intend to try to strike it. I feel that the gentleman is absolutely correct in this matter, if we are to have regular order in appropriations. After all a deficiency bill means deficiencies; it does not mean the beginning of new programs.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman has expressed my feelings and, I will say, the feelings of a great majority of the Committee on Appropriations. He has just cited a fair example of what is customary practice in this whole matter pertaining to the deficiency committee of the House.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. I asked the gentleman to yield while the subject raised by the gentleman from Minnesota is still fresh in our minds. I agree with what the gentleman from Iowa is saying and what the gentleman from Minnesota has just said. I am perfectly willing to strike the item. As a matter of fact, I did not think it ought to be in here, either, but we questioned the department witnesses very carefully and they assured us that the time to start working on this screw worm pest eradication is early in the spring, and that the severe winter suffered by the southwestern part of the country rendered the situation ideal to start on this program. They had diverted some funds from other programs, and they wanted to replenish those funds in this deficiency bill. The money in this bill is to carry that program for the entire calendar year.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman is exactly right. There is no law or rule or regulation on the books of our Nation which would prohibit the Department of Agriculture from spending funds out of already appropriated funds for this purpose. If someone thinks up some new idea or there is a possibility that they can get an appropriation through the Congress by some hook or crook, they do not hesitate one minute to come to Congress and try to get it, and they generally get about what they want.

I must say in all fairness to the chairman of this committee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], that I am certainly not critical of him, because no one could do a better job in chairing this committee than our able colleague from Texas. It is a most difficult committee to chair, this committee.

There is another fund here of \$25 million which I think we could justly appropriate now for disaster relief, an appropriation to the President for such catastrophes as floods, hurricanes, and windstorms—all acts of God—which must have immediate attention and ready funds.

With reference to grants to States for public assistance, we, the people of the United States, under law have agreed to pay social security payments in certain amounts. That fund has run out for 1962; they need \$80 million; that is a must.

Then we have another item here for \$80 million for research and development for the space agency and the space administration. It is a most difficult thing for any Member of the Congress to say that they shall not have all the funds they need since we have this world problem on our hands. I hope history will record that this is money well spent. However, we did strike out \$65 million which they asked for the purchase of land in Mississippi and, I think, some land in Texas and some land in Oklahoma, and a considerable amount of land on the periphery of the Cape Canaveral area. But, that was not authorized and we simply did not feel the committee should appropriate or initiate appropriations for anything that was not already authorized by law.

Mr. Chairman, I shall not take any more time except to say that by the time this bill clears the other body and is signed by the President, there will not be more than two months remaining of the fiscal year 1962. So time is not much of an element in the consideration of this matter. That is why I say we could strike almost everything out of this bill except the items I just mentioned without hurting anyone and without putting the brakes on any agency of government.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CONTE. First of all, I want to compliment my colleague, the gentleman from Iowa, for the comprehensive presentation he has made here today. I would ask my colleague to elaborate a little further in regard to the \$2½ million item for the eradication of the screw-worm. In reading the record, on page 7, of the second supplemental appropriation hearings, 1962, we find that this money is for the initiation of a program. I wonder why at this late date we have to put this money in this deficiency budget and why we cannot wait until Mr. Andersen's committee reports the agricultural appropriation bill to the House and provide the money for that program in that bill?

Mr. JENSEN. I must point this out to the gentleman, that the infestation of the screw-worm fly is a great threat to the stock grazers of the United States. It is almost as bad a threat as the hoof-and-mouth disease which cost us millions upon millions of dollars to eradicate in Mexico to keep the disease out of the United States.

The thing I am more critical of than the appropriation at this time of \$2,500,-

000 is the fact that no member of the Department of Agriculture did not mention this matter to the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture. Is that a correct statement, I ask the gentleman from Minnesota?

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. That is correct; and, as far as I know neither the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] nor I were consulted in any way.

Mr. JENSEN. I must say that I would not like to see this item stricken from the bill now because we need to get at this job of eradicating that screw fly, unless the gentleman from Minnesota feels that his committee will provide the necessary funds.

Mr. CONTE. I can go along with the gentleman; I can see the need for the eradication of the screw worm, but I cannot see how putting \$2,500,000 in this deficiency bill is going to help that program.

Also I feel it has brought out that what they need here is personnel, about 80-some employees for assistance to eliminate the screw worm. The record shows they have some 90,500 employees in the Department of Agriculture. Why can they not transfer the 80 people needed in this program from other agencies of the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. JENSEN. That is exactly the thought that occurred to me and I asked that very question.

Mr. CONTE. Did the gentleman get an answer to it?

Mr. JENSEN. In this bill there were requested 857 additional employees over and above what they now have on the payroll. We left 509. Do you realize, my colleagues, that these 509 employees will cost the American taxpayers over \$3 million, in addition to the 2,500,000 people already on the payroll at a cost of \$16 billion annually? I ask how much more of this can the American taxpayers take?

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. BOLAND. Does the gentleman know the request from the Department of Agriculture for this program was \$3 million. The committee cut it back to \$2,500,000. We depend on the good judgment and the commonsense of the gentleman from Iowa in matters pertaining to the farm program.

I might say that this is not a new program. This initiates a new program in the southwestern part of the United States, but this is a program that has been carried on in the southeastern part of the United States for some time. The fact of the matter is that this is a program that ought to be started in the spring for that is the time when this insect pest can be controlled much better.

This committee put this item in the bill because the committee felt, and the testimony in the hearings will show, that this program will save millions of dollars. It is not a new program; it is a program that was initiated many years ago. We appropriated a deficiency a couple of years ago for the very same program for the people of the south-

eastern part of the United States, and we are doing it in this bill for the people in the Southwest.

Mr. JENSEN. I must say that the gentleman from Massachusetts has stated the situation correctly.

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. Let me read this telegram which appears on page 14 of the hearings, a telegram from the Honorable JOE KILGORE. Now JOE KILGORE is a very fine man. He wired the chairman of this subcommittee:

Attached herewith you will find telegrams from several Texas organizations expressing their interest in and support of the \$3 million supplemental appropriations request for the establishment of a screw worm eradication facility at Moore Field, Mission, Tex.

Why was not the gentleman from Mississippi or I or some member of the committee given some information relative to this? This is a new program for this part of the country, designed to expend \$9 million to create a barrier between Mexico and the United States.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. I want to beg my able and distinguished friend's pardon on behalf of the gentleman from Iowa, Mr. JENSEN, and the other members of the subcommittee, including myself. We should have consulted the gentleman, and I humbly apologize, and I assure him that in the future we will do that. We thought it was an urgent item, because they want to get started before the fly hatches out in June and July. We cannot quibble with what the gentleman says. I humbly apologize, and I ask the gentleman's forgiveness at this time.

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. I forgive the gentleman, but I do not intend to let this item remain in the bill, if I can help it.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW].

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, there are several items in this bill I would like to discuss with the committee. In going through the bill, the first one I come to is an item of the Department of Commerce which has to do with the New York World's Fair. I hope to attend the New York World's Fair, and I hope to enjoy it. But I just wonder whether or not we have gone too far in this matter of fairs when this item comes before a Deficiency Subcommittee in the amount of \$25 million and the item has never been before a legislative committee. It is claimed to be authorized by the so-called Hays-Fulbright bill. Not one of these items that we have in here has ever been considered by a legislative committee. There are over \$10 million in the bill for a building which is going to cost about \$44 a square foot. There are hundreds of thousands of dollars in here for travel. Those are items we did not examine, and they have never been examined.

In this deficiency bill we are appropriating not for 1962 but appropri-

tions to carry us through 1966. There is no deficiency or emergency in a situation which is asking for an appropriation through 1966. It is true this has been reduced to \$17 million, but we thought we owed it to you to bring to your attention that this is being appropriated without the consideration which we generally give to items of that size.

You will hear that New York has appropriated approximately \$30 million as its share to this fair, but may I point out to you that New York City and the fair are going to charge adults \$2, and there is an estimated income of about \$140 million that will be taken in. But so far as the Federal Government is concerned, with its \$25 million investment they are asking for, no taxes will be paid, there is no return to the Federal Government.

I think we should take a good look at this item.

May I point out to you also that before the day is over there is going to be another \$3 million item in a separate bill, so they tell me, to pay the policemen in New York City on an entirely different matter.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. The gentleman does not want to overlook the fact that after they build this \$10 million building there is \$100,000 in here to pay for tearing it down.

Mr. BOW. The gentleman is quite right. There is money to tear it down, and it is going to be occupied for a matter of 6 months out of each year for 2 years.

Now, I must move along here. I should like to call one other matter to the attention of the committee, and this comes under the GSA building of courtrooms. These 73 new judges that we authorized here last year have gotten to be pretty expensive, my colleagues. We have a situation in Boston, for instance, where we are doing some remodeling to put a judge on the bench, and it is going to cost us approximately \$1.1 million to get this courtroom in shape. There are two new judges in California, and I understand it is going to cost about \$1,360,000 to get these courtrooms in shape. In my own northern district of Ohio, in a court I am very familiar with, I was very much surprised to find the remodeling job for that building to cost \$460,000. I say to you that these 73 new judges, that we needed in such a hurry here last year, have been very, very expensive to the American taxpayer.

I go now to the one question which the gentleman from Florida raised some question about, and that is in the State Department, which goes to the medical center in Africa. I have supported this program and will continue to support it. We have a very serious health condition in Africa so far as our people in the State Department are concerned. There have been deaths of officers; ambassadors have been flown out of there seriously ill because of the contagious diseases in the tropics and those areas, because of lack of sanitation. I think we

owe it to them, and it will be much cheaper than flying them in military planes to Germany or back to the United States to get proper medical attention.

The one item which has been deleted in this bill which I want to discuss is a matter that seems to grow constantly, and that is the question of the \$64,000 which we deleted from this bill for the Public Affairs Division of the Department of State.

Mr. Chairman, I call to the attention of the committee the fact we have deleted \$64,000 from the State Department Division of Public Affairs.

The use of Federal funds for the purpose of influencing legislation before Congress is unlawful under section 1913 of title 18, United States Code. It would seem that the time is long past when we should initiate proceedings to stop this unauthorized and illegal expenditure of public moneys.

The practice within the State Department has increased in recent months. The use of funds to propagandize for the administration's trade plan is appalling.

The idea of selling a program to the public with the hope the public will sell it to Congress is perhaps as old as Congress itself. But when government takes over this lobbying job you have the dangerous and unwholesome attempt of thought control which would of course endanger the future of the Republic.

We discussed this at some length during our subcommittee hearings and following is an excerpt of the record:

Mr. Bow. Mr. Chairman, I think this follows this part of the record: Mr. Rowan, you say you want the American people to know the administration policy and you are going to tax all the taxpayers to do that. You say with regard to reciprocal trade agreements you are going to get the administration's policy across. Who is going to pay to get the antiadministration policy to the American people?

Mr. Rowan. Well, there are a great many critics of the policy who are managing to get that information out but we feel that it is a service to those who oppose this policy when we place before the critics of this policy the individuals who are advocating this program. If those who oppose this new program write us and say, "What are you up to? We have some doubts about it. Let us face the people who are advocating this." We feel the responsibility to put our people before them to answer questions.

Mr. Bow. Don't you think the stamp of the American Government carries a great deal more weight than can be mustered by those who oppose it, and when you use taxpayers' funds in addition to the Government behind this, that it carries more weight? Do you think this is a proper function?

Mr. Rowan. Congressman, I do not regard propaganda as a proper function, but we are not in the field of propaganda.

Mr. Bow. Are you telling both sides of this story?

Mr. Rowan. We are trying fundamentally to explain what the administration's proposal is and why it is what it is.

Mr. Bow. But you are telling just one side of it, are you not, Mr. Rowan?

Mr. Rowan. Admittedly, Congressman, we do not print pamphlets to argue against the administration's proposal.

Mr. Bow. Or if I made a speech against it you would not circulate my speech to the same group of people that you send Secretary Ball's speeches to, would you?

Mr. Rowan. I must say if we got a request for one of your speeches I would make every effort to get it.

Mr. Bow. If you get a request, yes, but you don't get a request for all of these speeches that you send out of Secretary Ball's.

Mr. Rowan. No, but we get a great many requests.

Mr. Bow. And you get lists you send them to. You would not send my speech out to that same list, would you?

Mr. Rowan. Well, these are people who—

Mr. Bow. Answer my question, please, sir.

Mr. Rowan. No; we would not send your speeches to people on that list.

Mr. Bow. The purpose of this drive you are making is to get your story across to the American people. You are hoping by reason of the American people reading this particular side of the story and reading your pamphlet that they in turn will bring pressure upon Congress to pass this legislation; is that not your very purpose of it?

Mr. Rowan. Well, we hope that the American people will come to the conclusion that this is in the national interest, and in the process of democracy I guess they would make their views known to Congressmen.

Mr. Bow. That is one of the purposes of it, isn't it?

Mr. Rowan. Well, it is not directly an effort to pressure Congressmen, but that is a purpose in effect.

Mr. Bow. It is one of the purposes, and it is what you are driving at?

Mr. Rowan. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. Bow. That is true of the briefing conferences, the speaking engagements and the current documentation. The whole purpose of the \$64,000 you are asking for all falls into this category, doesn't it?

Mr. Rowan. Yes, it all does.

It would seem to me that even though you might not concern yourself with the merits of pending legislation you should be interested in the subject of unlawful and improper activities of Federal agencies and their employees in the use of public funds, attempting to influence the Congress for or against pending legislation.

It is not unlawful or improper for officials or employees of the Federal Government to express opinions or to impart factual information if distinguished from propaganda.

I am sure some may ask how we may differentiate between information and propaganda; may I submit the following definition:

Information: The act or process of communicating knowledge; to enlighten.

Propaganda: A plan for the propagation of a doctrine or a system of principles.

We find that Government propaganda is designed, in most instances, to make the individual believe he is thinking for himself. In fact, however, Government propaganda distorts facts, with such authority that the person is prejudiced or biased in the direction which Government propagandists wish to lead national thinking. It is the authority and the supposed objectivity of Government which leads people to accept, without question, the words released by Government officials and agencies. Propaganda in its crudest form appeals to emotion only. Government propaganda is frequently only slanted, but accomplishes the same result. An individual might be wary and critical of material coming from a special interest group.

He knows such groups have an ax to grind, but he will consider as gospel truth, if the Government says the identical thing, because he thinks Government officials are impartial.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that the State Department and many other agencies of Government, their personnel and their employees have gone beyond the limits of their proper duty of providing factual information to the people and the Congress and have engaged in propaganda supported by taxpayers' money to influence legislation now pending before the Congress.

I think it is time, Mr. Chairman, that the Congress take action against these illegal expenditures.

Mr. ALGER. Will the gentleman from Ohio yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Chairman, a State Department pamphlet called *Together We Grow Strong*, is being distributed widely showing U.S. dependence on world trade. The views are absolutely erroneous and distorted, calculated to support the President's trade bill. On page 9 entitled "Autos and imports," we are told that there would be no autos in the United States for long if we did not have 31 imported items: One of these is petroleum from Kuwait. Every one knows we are not dependent for imported oil to make or use autos. So the State Department is not only propagandizing for the trade bill but is doing so fallaciously.

I think that the House will be shocked at the practices to be undertaken by State Department personnel according to this article from the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* of March 13 written by David Sentner, the able chief of the Hearst Headline bureau here. I am sure that every Member of the House without exception will object to the processes outlined and their implications.

PAIS OF CONGRESS

(By David Sentner)

The State Department isn't exactly muzzling its officials as to the good warp and woof in the administration's foreign policy.

Assistant Secretary for Public Relations, Frederick Dutton, who used to be in the White House, has issued a directive to State Department chiefs to be palsy walsy with Members of Congress. Dutton is now the go-between via the State Department and Congress. Every Government agency has this type of lobbyist.

The new guide-your-Congressman system began working following a recent memo by Civil Service Commissioner John Macy which declared that it was the positive obligation of Government officials to make speeches before interested persons and groups explaining and defending administration policies.

Although Republicans in Congress charge this comes mightily close to violating the Hatch Act prohibiting political activities of Federal employees, CSC Chairman Macy insists this is only guidance for Government career men.

Dutton maintains State Department officials are merely engaged in education.

A SYSTEM

It is quite an educational system Dutton has worked up. In a recent unrecorded conference with bureau heads he suggested certain methods for merchandising to Congressmen the State Department view on

such subjects as trade treaty and the marketing of U.N. bonds. These latter measures are facing tough sledding on Capitol Hill.

A further inside look into the Dutton educational system reveals the following curricula:

Speeches, articles, and news items should be prepared for a selected group of Senators and Congressmen who could be trusted to present them as their own ideas.

Under no circumstances was the Department to appear as the source for this material and any written transmittal must indicate it was requested and not pressed on the Member of Congress.

THEY TELL HIM

The Member of Congress used in this program would be told what to say and when to say it in order that the Department remain in full control of the handling and timing of the story.

Almost every Member of Congress has a regular newsletter he sends to his constituents. The writing style of the particular Congressman should be carefully studied and imitated in any item infiltrated into his newsletter.

Congressional liaison commander Dutton shows he is an excellent administrator as well as educator. He has established a central file of all congressional contacts by officers of the State Department.

Every officer has been instructed to fill out a card concerning any meeting or contact with a Member of Congress or a member of a congressional staff.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. I might say that the gentleman could right now walk out in the foyer, read the ticker tape, and he will find out that this effort is being spearheaded, in part, by the President of the United States when today he had the chairman of the State ASC committees together at the White House and told them that although he knew it was against the law, they should be vocal in their support of the administrations farm proposal, as advocated by the Freeman-Cochrane proposal.

Mr. BOW. I think the gentleman is correct.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the gentleman for bringing out this point. Some of us have been investigating the use of Government funds on these White House conferences that were held throughout the country last fall, and also the operation of this administration in the problem of health care for the aged.

Mr. Chairman, there are many areas involved, and I think this administration should review its actions in light of what the laws are, because there are some of us, at any rate, who are determined to put this out to the public.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I want to say to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] that I appreciate his comments. I am hoping that what we have said today may cause some of them to take a look at section 1938 of title 18, which provides for the criminal offense for doing this, and provides for removal

from office of those who engage in this kind of practice. There is an admission now on the record that this is the very purpose of the use of this fund.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. If the gentleman will yield further, I might say that also the Civil Service Commission is involved because of the manner in which this administration has been having civil servants get into this kind of propaganda business. It is unfair to those people, and is also endangering their careers.

Mr. BOW. I appreciate the gentleman's remarks.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], if he has forgotten the days when that great leader from Hollywood, Mr. Eric Johnston, had entertainment at Government expense down around the Statler and the Carlton Hotels in behalf of the foreign aid programs of President Eisenhower?

Mr. BOW. I would be delighted to yield to the gentleman, if the gentleman will yield to me another minute or two. I, too, can remember, and I was critical of it then. I remember also back in the days of the Truman administration when there were a number of times when Tom Clark, the Attorney General, was asked to bring action against those using these funds for that purpose. I remember that very well. So, this has been going on, but it is growing.

The thing that disturbs me is that it is not limited to an isolated case such as that of Eric Johnston. This is happening in every department of Government.

I would like to say that the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] asked me to refresh my memory. I have refreshed my memory, and recall that among those who were propagandizing back in the days when socialized medicine was under discussion was one Wilbur Cohen, who is back in a job today in the medical care program, and funds there are being used the same as in other areas.

Mr. ROONEY. Surely, the gentleman is not opposed to medical care for the aged?

Mr. BOW. I am certainly not opposed to such care. I am for the Bow bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to our distinguished colleague from Washington [Mr. TOLLEFSON].

(Mr. TOLLEFSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Chairman, I was not here earlier to hear the discussion with respect to an item in the bill having to do with appropriations for the Maritime Commission. It is my understanding, since I have entered the Chamber, that there is a general understanding that the funds which the Maritime Commission has asked for will probably be taken care of in the conference. I am not sure what kind of commitment the chairman of the subcommittee or the committee has made. With the understanding that the House conferees will not oppose these funds in conference I shall not offer an amendment to provide the funds in the House.

As one who opposed very strenuously Reorganization Plan No. 7 which created the new Maritime Commission, I want the record to show that I should hope that at least a part of the funds which the new Commission has asked for will be granted. One of the reasons I opposed the Reorganization Plan No. 7 was that it would require additional employees. As you recall, the plan had the following effect upon the old arrangement. It divided the functions into promotional functions and regulatory functions. The promotional functions were vested in the new Administrator and his assistant, and the regulatory functions were vested in a new five-man Commission.

It was obvious to me at the time—and this was not the only objection I had to the plan—that it would be absolutely necessary for the new Commission to have additional employees. The Congress created this new Commission and now it ought to permit it to function. Otherwise there would have been no point in setting it up. Although I was opposed to the plan I sincerely trust that somewhere along the line in this supplemental bill at least a portion of the funds which the new Commission has asked for will be given to them.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I yield to the Chairman of my committee.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Washington I am sure will recall that prior to the adoption of Reorganization Plan No. 7, in various committee hearings before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, it was brought out clearly from time to time that the Maritime Board was not enforcing the regulations that were on the statute books with respect to ocean and other waterborne commerce.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. The gentleman is correct when he indicates that the Board did not have sufficient employees to supervise and oversee the operations of the shipping lines.

Mr. BONNER. Since the adoption of Reorganization Plan No. 7 and just prior thereto, there were two additional acts put on the books that would require more personnel and more service from the new Maritime Commission.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. That is correct.

Mr. BONNER. That is, the licensing of freight forwarders and brokers; and other matters.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. And the dual rate bill.

Mr. BONNER. I am sure that this subcommittee will take that into consideration when they go to conference, unless the other body raises this amount to some extent when the bill is considered in the other body. I hope the subcommittee will do that, because it is meritorious.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I thank the gentleman. The point I wanted to make is that the House adopted Reorganization Plan No. 7 and now they ought to implement it. I say that as one who opposed the plan, but as one who wants to see it function properly and adequately now that it is in effect.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, last year Congress appropriated \$86.6 billion and this sum was \$12 billion more than had been appropriated during the previous year. Then last year Congress, in acts other than on appropriation bills, authorized back-door spending in an amount of about \$19 billion. These sums do not include the \$9 billion which is an automatic charge upon the Treasury for the interest on the national debt. If you add all those items up it will come to about \$115 billion that Congress made available to the executive departments for spending during the fiscal year 1962. But ink was hardly dry on the regular bills before we had the first supplemental appropriation bill in August of 1961. That bill contained over \$1 billion in supplemental funds.

The bill you are considering today is labeled the second supplemental bill for 1962, but in fact it is the third, because you will recall back in January, before we had hardly gotten underway with this new session, we were met with a request for additional funds for the Veterans' Administration to take care of defaulted VA mortgages because foreclosures had increased by about 50 percent above the number estimated back last year when predictions about the strength of the economic recovery were a little more rosy than it turned out to be. We provided in that supplemental bill \$55 million for the Veterans' Administration for its education and training program for Korean veterans. Then we permitted a transfer of \$115 million from the VA direct loan fund to the loan guarantee fund in order to enable the Veterans' Administration to take up these defaulted mortgages.

You have before you today what I consider to be the third supplemental request for funds made in this fiscal year. But do not think it will be the last one, because there was sent to the Senate yesterday still another request for additional supplemental funds, and we will have that bill here before this session is over.

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. YOUNGER. While the gentleman is talking about the transfer, I wonder why there is an item in the bill for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, when the Secretary, appearing before our Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, told us that we had appropriated \$102 million last year more than they could use and that amount was frozen. I understand they have released some \$15 million of that, but there is still some \$80-odd million remaining. Why did you not transfer that money rather than make new appropriations?

Mr. JONAS. Does the gentleman have reference to the National Defense Education Act, or what item?

Mr. YOUNGER. Any of the amount transferred. The Secretary says he had more money than he could use. Why did you not transfer that to items where the money is needed rather than appropriate new funds?

Mr. JONAS. The gentleman from California is giving some information we did not have. Each program stands on its own feet and the Budget Bureau did not request any transfers in this program.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. I just want to echo what the gentleman from North Carolina has told our distinguished friend from California. Of course, the programs in this bill have their own appropriation. Had the Budget Bureau requested a transfer we certainly would have considered it, but it would have been subject to a point of order.

Mr. JONAS. When we talk in terms of millions and billions, and we are now approaching the trillion figure, I become lost as I am sure many other people do. We all have our favorite illustrations of what a billion dollars is, but I heard one the other day that I think I will repeat, albeit with some trepidation as I look about the floor and count the number of our lady colleagues presents: "If you had a million dollars and gave it to your wife with the authority to go out and spend \$1,000 a day, she would be back at the end of 3 years wanting more money. But if you gave her a billion dollars with the same authority, you would not see her again for 3,000 years." That is how much a billion dollars is.

I think the time has come when all of us ought to begin thinking about how much a billion dollars is. We not only owe nearly \$300 billion in direct interest-bearing obligations, but this debt is increasing daily. The daily statement of the U.S. Treasury for March 28, 1962, shows that the national debt, that is the part of the national debt which is subject to the debt ceiling, was \$297 billion on March 28, 1962, as contrasted with \$287 billion just a year ago. In other words, we have increased the interest-bearing national debt by more than \$9 billion in just 9 months. The interest on this national debt is \$9 billion a year and that takes 11 cents out of every dollar Uncle Sam receives in revenue. In other words, that leaves Uncle Sam with only 89 cents out of every dollar he receives to defray the cost of national defense and security and carry on all of the other programs in which the Federal Government is engaged.

Frequently, when alarm is expressed over the mounting public debt and our tendency to continue spending more money than we have and to borrow money in order to pay current obligations and expenses, someone invariably says, "That is due to the fact that we must have a stepped-up national defense, and the increased spending in the Defense Establishment of this country is responsible for the increased spending." If that were true, I would say I am willing to bankrupt this country if it became necessary in order to protect and defend the citizens thereof and to maintain our security. But the facts show that that is just not true. I refer you again to this daily statement of the Treasury which shows the amount of cash withdrawals, that is the amount

of money drawn out of the Treasury by the different departments and agencies of Government since this fiscal year began last July 1. This statement shows that cash withdrawals during the last 9 months exceeded cash withdrawals during the previous corresponding 9-month period by \$8.2 billion.

However, the amount of the increase in spending for the Department of Defense was only \$2.6 billion of that \$8½ billion. The agency which spent the next highest amount more than it spent in the preceding year was the Commodity Credit Corporation which withdrew from the Treasury of the United States \$1,297 million more during the last 9 months than it did during the corresponding 9 months in 1960-61. "Oh," somebody will say, "what about NASA and the Atomic Energy Commission and all of these other activities that are closely allied to national defense?"

This daily statement of the Treasury shows that the increase in withdrawals on the part of the AEC during this period was only \$80 million over the amount withdrawn in the preceding year. NASA withdrew \$400 million more than the preceding year; and HEW \$480 million. The rest can be charged up to purely civilian activities.

While I am alarmed over our dwindling gold supply, over the mounting national debt, and over our deliberate policy of deficit financing, it is quite evident that the responsible officials in the executive branch of the Government, as well as the majority of the Members of Congress, are not equally alarmed. If they were, surely steps would be taken to put our financial house in order. So perhaps I am wrong in my feeling of alarm over these trends. Perhaps the Government can spend the country into prosperity; perhaps there is no danger in our continuing loss of gold; perhaps the Government can continue to spend more money than it takes in and maintain a sound and stable currency; perhaps the Government need never pay its debts but can continue to borrow money to pay for current operations without running into trouble; perhaps inflation is, after all, a blessing, and cheap money will be good for the country. There must be room for arguments on these points because otherwise the wise men in the executive branch of the Government would stop sending programs to Congress calling for increased spending, for increased payrolls, and for additional borrowing. And other wise men in this House and in the other body would join together and put a stop to this sort of thing.

I make no pretense of being an economist. I was born and raised in a small town but from my youth up was taught that the way to get ahead in the world was to work hard, spend less than I made, pay my debts and put aside something for a rainy day. I have had some slight experience in business and out of that experience I know that any enterprise will go broke if it continues indefinitely to spend more than it takes in. I just have the old-fashioned idea that in this respect government is like a family and a business enterprise.

Mr. PILLION. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield.

Mr. PILLION. Does the gentleman believe that the responsibility for the fiscal solvency of this Nation rests with the Executive and the Congress?

Mr. JONAS. I certainly do. I say that in the matter of fiscal responsibility primary responsibility rests upon the Executive, because he is the man who sends these programs up to us, whose agents argue for them before committees saying that the fate of the Nation depends upon these programs. Then the second and I believe at least equal responsibility rests upon the Congress because the Constitution vests Congress with the power of the purse. We can stop this wild spending whenever Congress decides to stop it.

Mr. PILLION. Does the gentleman agree that the Treasury Department is having great difficulty in selling bonds? That redemptions are taking place at a greater rate than the sale of bonds?

Mr. JONAS. I agree with the gentleman and refer him to the daily statement of the Treasury. It ought to be thoroughly read and digested by every American citizen every morning if he is interested in the solvency of the United States.

Mr. PILLION. I thank the gentleman and commend him for his fine statement.

(Mr. JONAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. McVEY].

(Mr. McVEY asked and was given permission to speak out of order.)

[Mr. McVEY addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of the time on this side to the gentleman from Iowa. [Mr. GROSS].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, a few moments ago there was some discussion of the use of Government employees to carry the torch for the New Frontier in speeches throughout this country. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] called attention to the fact that something along this line was done under the Eisenhower administration.

I would like to remind the gentleman from New York and the Members of the House that about 40 years ago, when it was developed by the appropriations subcommittee headed by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS] that \$400,000 had been spent for this purpose by the Eisenhower administration, largely in behalf of an extension of the so-called Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, I came to the floor of the House and offered an amendment to cut the President's contingency or emergency fund from which the \$400,000 was taken for the purpose of carrying on this campaign. I regret to say that it was largely the votes of the gentlemen on your side of the aisle—there were votes from this side, too—but largely the votes

from your side of the aisle that defeated my amendment to take \$400,000 from the Eisenhower fund. In this regard I play no favorites.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman is indicating that the amendment was overwhelmingly defeated. I do not get his point.

Mr. GROSS. I may say to the gentleman I cannot recall whether it was overwhelmingly defeated or just defeated, but it was defeated. The point is that when the Eisenhower administration engaged in the business of using Federal employees to influence legislation before Congress I tried to do something about it. I would like to say something else concerning this matter. I do not recall that a Republican Chairman of the Civil Service Commission ever issued an order calling on employees of the Federal Government to go out—some in violation of the Hatch Act, if there is such an act left—and carry the torch for the Eisenhower administration. I do not recall a Republican Chairman of the Civil Service Commission doing that. But it was not so long ago that Mr. Macy, present Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, a Democrat, issued such an order, and I say some of the activities under the New Frontier in this respect are illegal.

Now, getting to this bill. I was unavoidably absent on the telephone for a few minutes, and I do not know whether there was any reference made to it or whether the \$100,000 requested for security equipment in the State Department, the money having been used last year, apparently by Chester Bowles and others for conferences attended by Chester Bowles and his wife and the foreign ambassadors and their wives, for parties and so-called conferences.

Can someone tell me whether the \$100,000, or whatever amount is, is in this bill?

Mr. ROONEY. That amount, \$100,000, was appropriated last year in the regular bill for the State Department. The money was not used for security purposes. It was used for other purposes which were unbudgeted. As a result, the present committee handling this supplemental appropriation bill has seen fit to delete any funds for this purpose in the present bill.

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to hear that. If we are going to appropriate money for the State Department for security purposes and the money is being spent for the purpose of wining and dining and conferences, I am going to look with a jaundiced eye on State Department security appropriations in the future. I am pleased to hear that the committee has taken this money out of the bill.

On the last page of the bill I note \$210,000 for additional salaries and expenses, apparently for the Secret Service. I wonder if this is made necessary in whole or in part because of the traveling proclivities of this administration, including Mrs. Kennedy?

Mr. THOMAS. Do you want the story?

Mr. GROSS. Yes; I would like to have it.

Mr. THOMAS. No salaries are in this; it is all traveling expenses, and it was created by virtue of the fact that you have a very popular President of the United States, a very popular Vice President of the United States, with their two lovely wives, and a very beautiful little child by the name of Caroline.

Mr. GROSS. While the gentleman is on his feet, can the gentleman tell me whether Secret Service men ride in the helicopter that goes down into Virginia to take Mrs. Kennedy to ride to the hounds down there? Can the gentleman tell me about that?

Mr. THOMAS. I would not be a bit surprised. We have had some complaints from some people that they do not like the Secret Service following them everywhere they go, but we told them that after all that is the law and we expect them to carry out the law.

Mr. GROSS. Let me ask the gentleman this question. Is it true or is it not true that 15 Secret Service men were considered necessary to accompany Mrs. Kennedy on her recent trip to India and elsewhere?

Mr. THOMAS. I think that is the correct amount. They tell me it keeps these people jumping.

Mr. GROSS. I thought that probably would be the case.

On page 12 of the bill I note that there is a deficiency appropriation of \$100,000 for referees. Do I understand that these are referees in bankruptcy?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. These are additional clerks for the referees in bankruptcy. There was before the committee a request for 60 additional clerks for the remainder of the current fiscal year. The committee realized that the work of these bankruptcy referees has increased each and every year since 1900 or 1901 and has allowed 30 of the 60 requested.

Mr. GROSS. As a matter of fact, you began in one of the numerous deficiency bills last year to beef up the offices of the referees in bankruptcy, is that not true?

Mr. ROONEY. That is all indicated in the written hearings, and I am glad the gentleman is familiar with it. We put the fact right on the table. We had no alternative. We had to get this bankruptcy work done. These are only lower grade people. These are not political jobs. They are lower grades.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, but it is to beef up the bankruptcy courts.

Mr. ROONEY. I would not say beef it up. If they asked for 60 and we allowed 30, we are skeletonizing their program.

Mr. GROSS. You are not skeletonizing bankruptcies, because your hearings show that since 1950 the number of persons going bankrupt has jumped—

Mr. ROONEY. That all occurred during the Eisenhower administration,

if the gentleman will look at the record.

Mr. GROSS. Just a moment. For the last 10 years bankruptcies have increased 560 percent. In the 12 months ending June 30 of this year, during the Kennedy administration, an estimated 172,000 persons have filed for bankruptcy. Ninety percent of today's bankruptcies originated with individuals and not businesses, as was the case a decade ago, and bankruptcies are costing individuals and creditors up to \$5 billion a year. This in the name of Kennedy administration prosperity.

And, under the New Frontier, the rate is accelerating, is it not?

Mr. ROONEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. ROONEY. I am sure the gentleman vividly recalls year after year of the 8 years of the Eisenhower administration, how I stood down there in the well of the House and commented on the increases in bankruptcies from year to year during that period of time.

Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman is entitled to make the observation he has made here today. I know none of us like to see bankruptcies increase. However, these are mostly small bankruptcies, all personal bankruptcies rather than business bankruptcies.

Mr. GROSS. Well, is the shock any less when some little fellow loses everything he has got, and is forced into bankruptcy?

Mr. ROONEY. No; I think these are all voluntary bankruptcies that the gentleman is referring to.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. 'Yes, I yield to my friend who hit the sawdust trail yesterday.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I voted against that bill last year, it is true, but there is an old spiritual that is often spoken down in my country which says: "The longer the light holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return."

I wanted to ask the gentleman this: I just came in, and I wondered if the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] had made reference to an item here in the report, which is astonishing to me, of \$400,000 for the inauguration of an African medical program?

Mr. GROSS. No.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Don't tell me that that item escaped your eagle eye?

Mr. GROSS. You find quite a little discussion of this program in the hearings, I will say to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. It seems to me we are having enough trouble in this country with medical programs without going to Africa to find more.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield so I can answer the question of the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Smith]?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I want to explain that this item of \$400,000, that part of this item of \$400,000, is to start an African

health program for American personnel as the result of many serious illnesses which have required those suffering from these illnesses to be flown to Rhine Main in Germany and other places in Europe, perhaps, a couple of thousand miles away.

Mr. GROSS. I never saw one of these programs that somebody could not find a very cogent reason for it in debate.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I am just wondering why, if we have such bad health down there in Africa, we do not come home?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I have one other question concerning this United Nations business. I find on page 308 of the hearings this statement, that the \$25,616,000 is requested for 2 months, from May 1, 1962, and on page 309 of the hearings, under "Computation of Estimates," I find the U.S. share of the \$80 million assessment is for the period of November 1, 1961, to June 30, 1962, \$25,616,000.

Now, which is it? Is it for 2 months or is it for the period from November 1, 1961, to June 30, 1962?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. It is for the period from November 1, 1961, to June 30, 1962.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to refer to page 268 of the hearings, and this highly enlightening colloquy that occurred:

Mr. ROONEY. Will the allowance of this \$210,000 add any personnel to the payroll?

Mr. ROWLEY. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. These are all expense moneys?

Mr. ROWLEY. Yes, sir, for the Presidential family.

Mr. ROONEY. How many people do you presently have traveling with the First Lady?

Mr. ROWLEY. I think approximately 15, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Jonas?

Mr. JONAS. I have no questions.

Mr. THOMAS. Thank you very much.

Can you get by with \$200,000?

Mr. ROONEY. Say "Yes," fast.

Mr. ROWLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. THOMAS. Thank you very much.

Then I went from the hearings to the bill and I found the \$210,000 still listed. The committee did not even take the \$10,000 out after they got Mr. Rowley to agree that it could.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Sure, I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. That was in about 2 seconds that we saved \$10,000.

Mr. GROSS. No; you did not, because you have \$210,000 in the bill. You did not save a dime. Instead of saving \$10,000 for the taxpayers of this country, you let him off the hook.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to see that this supplemental appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, contains an item of

\$25 million for disaster relief and assistance to the States and local governments under authorization of Public Law 875.

While I do not agree with the estimate that \$24,800,000 will be required for the allocations to the disaster areas as an overall amount, yet I am encouraged to believe that more will be forthcoming as the committee report states that this is an estimate for required allocations during the balance of the fiscal year. It is becoming more and more evident to both the State agencies and local governments how difficult it is to estimate the cost of the replacement and repair of public facilities. In New Jersey alone, it has been estimated that the total damage to all public facilities will eventually reach \$75 million. In fact, the New Jersey State Senate as recently as last week passed a resolution petitioning the Federal Government to allocate this amount of disaster funds for the State of New Jersey.

Even now, after the claims of some municipalities have been formalized and filed with the Department of Civilian Defense and Disaster Control, it has been discovered that some damage not known of in the preparation of the claim was omitted. I have been informed by the Office of Emergency Planning, acting on behalf of the President under the disaster relief program, that past experience has shown that the damage is never as great as originally estimated. I certainly hope that this is the case, but I would much rather have too much in the fund than too little.

I do hope that with the additional appropriation of \$25 million, added to the balance on hand of \$10,363,000 as of March 13, it will be sufficient to meet all claims. In any event, the door should be kept open for further assistance if need be.

SMALL PRODUCERS PROGRAM RECEIVES GREEN LIGHT

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to express my deep appreciation to the Members of this body for their vote today in support of the full sum requested by President Kennedy to finance the first year's operation of the lead and zinc stabilization program for small producers.

With the \$4,880,000 thus provided, assuming the other body adds its approval, thousands of lead and zinc miners across the country are assured of employment during 1962. For many miners it will be the first work they have had since the mines began to close in this country several years ago. I know this will be the case in my own district in Oklahoma and in several adjoining counties in Missouri and Kansas.

Appreciation is particularly due the President and the Honorable Stewart Udall, Secretary of the Interior, and their fine assistants, who have worked hard to get this program underway at the earliest possible date.

The thanks of the miners also go to the gentleman from Ohio, MIKE KIRWAN, for his sympathetic and helping hand with this program, and to other distinguished members of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee headed by the gentleman from Colorado, WAYNE

ASPINALL. Thanks are also due to the able chairman of the subcommittee handling today's bill, the gentleman from Texas, ALBERT THOMAS, and other members of his subcommittee.

Mr. Chairman, this program by no means provides all the answers to the serious problems of our domestic lead and zinc industry, and no sponsor for it has made such a claim.

It is a long-awaited helping hand desperately needed by the small mine operators and the miners who work for them, and as such is sincerely appreciated as an interim measure while our Nation develops a long-range domestic minerals program.

Mr. SANTANGELO. Mr. Chairman, I am supporting this second supplemental appropriation bill of 1962, especially the appropriation of \$17 million of Federal contribution for the World's Fair in New York City which opens on April 22, 1964. I regret that the subcommittee felt that the \$25 million requested was not justified. The fair is dedicated to man's achievement on a shrinking globe in an expanded universe, his invention, discoveries, arts, skills and inspiration.

Interest in the New York World's Fair of 1964 is worldwide; 63 nations have expressed an interest as exhibitors. At least 11 nations have already signed a contract. Ten nations have selected sites, and contracts are in the hands of appropriate officials for signature.

An interesting and exciting development is the offer of His Holiness Pope John through His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman, to lend to the Fair the statue of "The Pieta," by Michaelangelo, the greatest of the Italian sculptors. There are at least four great statues of the Pieta in Italy, but the one presently located in St. Peter's Church in Rome is incomparable. No marble work of art possesses the elegance, the simplicity and the grandeur as does this marble display of sorrow, depicting the Virgin Mary holding in her lap the body of her son who sacrificed his life to redeem mankind.

I have gazed on this masterpiece many times and have always experienced a tingling sensation with every look. I would like to point out for future observers, inasmuch as guide books and few people are aware of this added feature, that on one breast of the Holy Mother there can be observed the face of a newborn babe and on the other breast the outline of a skeleton. The symbol is obvious to Catholics and those familiar with Christian doctrine. When one realizes that Michaelangelo wrought this masterpiece at the tender age of 23 years, one becomes aware that artists are gifted with mystical talent which perseverance and hard work can only dramatize. The more than 70 million people who are expected to visit the New York World's Fair have a wonderful treat in store for them and I am grateful to Pope John for generously offering to the American world, especially New Yorkers who cannot visit Rome, the chance to see what is in my opinion the world's greatest sculptural masterpiece.

The New York World's Exhibit of 1964 bids fair to surpass the features of Brus-

sels, Moscow, and Seattle. I trust that this measure will be approved.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask the Clerk to read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 1:

"TITLE I. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
"AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', for 'Plant and animal disease and pest control', \$2,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1963: *Provided*, That the foregoing amount shall not be available for conduct of any screwworm eradication program that does not require minimum matching by State or local sources of at least 50 per centum of the expenses of production, irradiation, and release of the screwworm flies."

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota: On page 2, strike out lines 3 to 12 inclusive.

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

[Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, we ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSEN].

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the chairman appointed as tellers Mr. THOMAS and Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota.

The question was taken; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 46, noes 66.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Participation in New York World's Fair

For expenses necessary to provide for United States participation in the New York World's Fair, as authorized by the provisions of the Act of September 21, 1961 (75 Stat. 527), including compensation of a United States Commissioner, who shall be appointed by the President, at a rate not to exceed \$19,500 per annum, and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem, \$17,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, President Kennedy himself in person at his office today suggested to all 150 members of State agricultural stabilization and conservation committees that they become active participants in politics in behalf of Secretary of Agriculture Freeman's farm program, presently pending in the Congress.

This is the way the wire services reported it:

We have long known that the political-minded former Governor of Minnesota, now serving as Secretary of Agriculture, has been making an organizational effort to convert the vast operations of his Department into a vast political machine in the rural areas.

It has long been known to us from the type of legislation Secretary Freeman has recommended that he aspires to have us delegate to him extraordinary powers to make him virtually czar of agriculture. If he had his way, he would make our farmers economic peasants under his control and political pawns for the Kennedy administration.

I never thought, however, that the President of the United States would in effect condone this action. I never thought that a President of the United States would tell employees that they should not allow a legal prohibition against lobbying for legislation to deter them in such effort.

This is indeed "government by propaganda" that has been ushered in by President Kennedy with his Madison Avenue technique. President Kennedy is attempting to persuade the independent American farmer to give up his birthright for a mess of Freeman-Cochrane pottage. This the American farmer will never do.

We regret that the President of all of us should in this manner stoop to conquer the free will of a free people.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield.

Mr. HOEVEN. I am reliably informed that the SAFC committee members from all over the United States were called in to Washington for the specific purpose of lobbying for the Freeman omnibus farm bill and that they did not pay their own expenses here on this trip.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GROSS. Has the Clerk concluded reading page 3 of the bill?

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk has read page 3.

Mr. GROSS. A point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GROSS. I make a point of order against the following language beginning in line 16 and ending in line 18:

Including compensation of a United States Commissioner, who shall be appointed by the President, at a rate not to exceed \$19,500 per annum,

I make the point of order that this is legislation on an appropriation bill, and is so stated on page 9 of the report of the committee accompanying the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is good.

The agency states that this position would be considered in addition to the 10 persons authorized to be employed without regard to the provisions of the Classification Act.

The act itself sets up 10 positions. What makes it subject to a point of order is that the agency admits that it is not 1 of the 10 but is the 11th job and so it, as the 11th job, is subjected to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman concedes the point of order. The point of order is sustained.

The gentleman from Texas concedes the point of order.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gross: On page 3, lines 20 and 21, strike out the figure "\$17,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$10,000,000".

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. Chairman, we are not going to detain the Committee long. We will try to dispose of this amendment expeditiously. I do hope that the amendment offered by our distinguished and beloved friend from Iowa will be voted down.

There was a budget estimate for \$25 million. We combed it carefully; we reduced the amount to \$17 million. There are 66 foreign nations all expressing an interest in this fair. Innumerable citizens of the United States are interested. I am biased, I do not mind telling you, on behalf of the great State of Washington. We gave them \$9,900,000. New York is about 15 or 20 times larger. So let us not try to put this on a comparative basis.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I would like to point out the testimony on page 70 of the printed hearings in which General Potter, executive vice president of the New York World's Fair Corp., testified:

Mr. Jensen, I will say this: The U.S.S.R. is going to spend something like \$20 million on their exhibit.

This is at the New York World's Fair. Surely our Nation, our Federal Government, should be properly represented there. I am sure the Committee of the Whole will vote down the pending amendment and appropriate the \$17 million to get the construction and activities started.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

The question was taken; and, on a division demanded by Mr. Gross, there were—ayes 35, noes 98.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to call attention to the proposed \$10 million building that is to be built by the Federal Government at the New York World's Fair and the item of \$100,000 to tear it down at the end of 2 years.

At the time of the authorizing legislation for the Seattle Fair, I was a member of the House Foreign Affairs Com-

mittee and insisted that the U.S. structure be a general-type building so that it could be of use to the community later. There were proposed plans of a very advanced design that I strongly objected to and do in this New York proposal. This is a ghastly and economic waste.

I believe that same policy should be advanced here, and I would urge the New York World's Fair organization and our U.S. Department people to change their minds and not build a special type of building that will only be good for 2 years and then will cost \$100,000 to tear it down. I would strongly recommend the erection of a type of building that would be of permanent civic use, educational use, or health use in the local community.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, with respect to the World's Fair in Seattle, it may be that the fair in New York will be more costly, may be bigger, but I want to assure the Members of the House that it will not be better, and I extend a personal invitation to all of you to come out and see Century 21 this summer. The fair starts April 21 and will run for at least 6 months. Come out and see the space needle, the monorail transportation system, the science exhibit, and above all the wonderful scenery out in God's country. You will see for yourselves that I do not speak idle words when I say the Century 21 will be the finest of all fairs.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education

Defense Educational Activities

For an additional amount for "Defense educational activities", for capital contributions to student loan funds, \$16,155,000.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BOLAND: On page 6, after line 13, insert: "Payment to school districts. For an additional amount for payment to school districts, \$15,707,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to our distinguished colleague that in my judgment this is perhaps the most popular item that comes before the House. Since we have been sitting here today our colleagues have come from both sides of the aisle requesting some relief along this line. May I ask my friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND], does this only include maintenance and operation, or does it include any additional construction funds?

Mr. BOLAND. This is purely for operation and maintenance under Public Law 874.

Mr. THOMAS. If that is true, and there are no additional construction funds, may I respectfully suggest to the committee that it would be well to buy this amendment.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. I understand that this is the \$15 million which the Department of HEW testified was needed for the impacted areas for fiscal 1962 to meet 100 percent of the entitlement. In the appropriation bill which passed the House just a week ago we included 100 percent entitlement for 1963. Now, the figure that is presently in the 1962 appropriation act was the estimate of the Department a year ago. Their estimate was supposed to take care of 100 percent of the entitlement. I cannot understand why the administration is willing to send up a supplemental budget request for items such as the New York World's Fair, which is an item that is not of a supplemental nature or a deficiency nature, not related to fiscal year 1962, but is unwilling to take care of the educational program which was adopted by this House with only 30 Members voting against. I did not support the formula used in this program as approved last year, but I think there has been a commitment made here, and I think the Kennedy administration has not lived up to its commitment which it made when President Kennedy signed this bill last year.

Mr. BOLAND. I appreciate the statement of the gentleman from Wisconsin. As he well understands, this is a problem which not only occurred during this administration; it is a problem that occurred during the last administration. I appreciate the gentleman's support.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment will make up the deficiency of 8 percent in the fiscal year 1962 appropriation to implement Public Law 874. It deals with payments to federally impacted school districts for operation and maintenance. Local school districts and school committees have budgeted on the basis of 100 percent entitlement under Public Law 874. Failure of the Congress to provide these funds can and will have a serious effect on many communities. We ought to keep our commitment to them and we can do it by supporting this amendment.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure and a duty for me to support the amendments which are offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] and by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] to the pending second supplemental appropriation bill, 1962, because they make possible an act of simple justice to the towns and school districts which are entitled to Federal assistance because of the impact upon their public schools of Government activities in the vicinity.

The amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] will add \$15,707,000 to the funds available for disbursement under Public Law 874 for the 1962 fiscal year, and the amendment of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] will fulfill the same objective under Public Law 815.

In my district, Mr. Chairman, these two amendments are more important to

the people of my district than anything else in this bill.

More than half of the towns in my district qualify for Federal assistance under Public Law 874, and nearly as many under Public Law 815. The children are there. The towns and school districts have to provide classrooms, teachers and the requisite facilities for them, and more than a decade ago the Congress decided that they were entitled to be reimbursed for the extreme financial burden which has been placed upon them by the impact of Federal installations.

The towns and school districts, even as the Federal Government and other governments, are required to make up their budget for a year ahead. They are required to levy taxes to meet the requirements of the budget. They hire teachers by the year, the same as they have to buy fuel for the schoolhouses, buy other supplies and services to cover the entire year, and must have the money to pay for them.

Yet the administration persists in acting miserly toward these school districts, which number almost 4,000 across the country. The obligation is recognized, but we do not pay them what we owe. For no good reason that I can see, the entitlement for every district is cut down from the amount the law says they should get, to some arbitrarily determined lesser amount.

If the time ever comes when this House believes the assistance provided under Public Law 874 and Public Law 815 of the 81st Congress no longer is desirable or necessary, we may be sure that the House will say so, clearly and unequivocally. Until that time, we should pay the towns and school districts 100 percent of what we say we owe them, not 92 percent, or 85 percent, or any other part of the whole amount.

Last week, Mr. Chairman, I was pleased to join with the other Members present, when we voted an appropriation bill which contained money which the committee had added, so that for fiscal 1963 the qualified towns and school districts will receive all of the funds which is due them under the formula for entitlement.

This was real progress. I am very glad we took the action which we did, and I congratulate the committee, and the Members of the House for passing the legislation.

Let us now be just as fair by passing these amendments which will provide 100 percent of the entitlements for 1962.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Bow to the amendment offered by Mr. Boland: Change the period to a colon and add the following: "Provided, That none of these funds may be paid to any State or local educational agency as a result of any child, in attendance at a school operated by such agency, who lives on non-Federal property."

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, my amendment to the amendment I think is very clear. It would provide that the impact funds would be paid only in those areas where the children are living on Federal property and where you have a truly impact area. I know how unpopular it is

to speak against the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts, but I think it is a matter that should be called to the attention of the committee each year, and I have done it. But I hope some day the legislative committee will correct this law so it will be a truly impacted areas bill.

Now, what we are voting on here today is not in the President's budget. I have seen Members here in this House in the last week walk down the aisle because it was the President's program. Today I am supporting the President of the United States, Mr. Kennedy, by voting against what he does not want. It is not in the budget. I am going to vote against it.

Mr. Chairman, let me say that a great deal of this money that we are going to appropriate is not for impacted areas, not for areas where the military has gone in or where the Federal Government has gone in, but a great portion of it is going across the river to Alexandria, up and down the river into Maryland and into areas that are not impacted such as Chevy Chase, where your employees' children go to school. They will receive a large part of this. If you ever had Federal aid to education, this is it. Let me give you one glaring example:

Mr. Chairman, I wonder whether anyone in this House realizes that Public Law 874 costs the taxpayers of the United States \$501.04 because a United Airlines pilot with five school-age children, residing in Prince William County, Va., takes off and lands at Washington National Airport.

This is the extent to which Public Law 874 has been abused by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in cooperation with the local school districts.

We are told that we must subsidize the schools because of the impact of children whose parents work on Federal reservations or for the Federal Government.

Did any of you know that the law was so all inclusive that it could subsidize the children of a man whose only connection with the Federal Government is that he lands a plane at Washington National Airport and perhaps carries an FAA inspector in the cockpit now and then? I doubt it.

If the same pilot moved to Arlington County it would cost us \$670.60 per year.

And may I say in passing that the pilots from whom I have learned these startling facts are bitterly opposed to the system. They are substantial property owners, longtime residents of their communities, some of them farm operators, whose income and tax contributions to the community and the State of Virginia probably are above average. They do not believe it is morally right for the county to collect a Federal subsidy because of their children, but it is collected nonetheless.

I cite this as the most shocking extension of Public Law 874 to come to my attention in years, and I have been opposing this program for many years, but it is really no more shocking than the fact that my secretary costs the Federal Government \$200.38 per year because he works in a Federal building

and has two children in school in Virginia.

There is no doubt but that these men and thousands like them have had an impact on the Virginia and Maryland communities near Washington, but it has been a positive and worthwhile impact. They are contributing to the community, they own property and pay taxes, they patronize local merchants, and their impact is one of increasing prosperity for the community.

Mr. Chairman, if we amend this law and make it truly an impact areas law, then I would certainly go along with it, because there are such areas. But when we talk about economy and responsible fiscal programs, it seems to me that this is one at which we should take a good, hard look, instead of paying for the construction and granting Federal aid to education to the people in Maryland and Virginia and along the rivers, which are not impacted areas caused by an impact of military personnel, but people who own their homes the same as the hardware man who lives next door.

Mr. Chairman, I think this is the place where my amendment should be adopted, and then it would make it a truly impact areas bill.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I am delighted to yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. The situation that confronts us today has nothing to do with the continuation of this program. It is carrying out an obligation of the Congress last year when we put money in the budget to pay the several districts 100 cents on the dollar, and ended up by paying them 92 cents out of the dollar. This has nothing to do with the 1963 appropriation. It is just to make good a commitment of the Congress for this current fiscal year.

Mr. BOW. I admit that to the gentleman. We went \$58 million over the budget in 1963. In this program now we are being asked to go over the budget again—\$58 million in 1963 and an additional \$15 million now.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BAILEY. Let me remind the gentleman from Ohio that the Defense Department has engaged in and has launched several new defense projects. For instance, when this bill was passed and renewed, there was little known about Cape Canaveral. All of that work had an additional impact. So, what could the Department do except meet these emergencies as they came up in the hope that the Congress would do what it has done over the past fiscal year and give them some additional money?

Mr. BOW. I think if the amendment to the amendment is carried it will take care of that situation where we have an impact on Federal property.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I think all of us in the House appreciate the persuasiveness of the arguments of the gentleman from Ohio. I think he

is right, but not in this particular instance. I think this is not the way to go about it. I think he makes a very good argument, but I think the time to take care of the problem which he points out is when this law comes up for extension. I think it expires in 1963 and we will have to vote an extension of the law at that time. Why not do it at that time?

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the gentleman this question? He will recall that this extension was brought up last year under suspension. There was no chance for the gentleman from Ohio to attempt to amend the bill. It was brought up under suspension and, of course, with the great popularity of the program it passed. We could not amend it. I hope some day the legislative committee will give us a chance to amend it and make it a proper impacted-area law.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

Mr. Chairman, in 1958, Congress extended authority to make payments for "A" category children under Public Laws 815 and 874 on a permanent basis, and extended the provisions authorizing payments for the other categories of Federal impact to June 30, 1963. The present administration recommended to the Congress for consideration last year a reduction in payments in both Public Laws 815 and 874 for "B" category children—primarily those children who live in a taxable home with a parent employed on Federal property—from the present 50 percent of the local contribution rate to 25 percent of that rate, and proposed some other amendments which would reduce the total cost of these programs. While I believe that some sav-

ings could be made by amendments which would restrict payments to those school districts where the need is not urgent, the Congress did not see fit to accept the recommendations of the administration. Instead, in the very last days of the session last year, Congress extended these expiring provisions without amendment for 2 additional years. At the same time, the appropriation made to carry out these acts was \$15,707,000 less the amount necessary to pay full entitlements under Public Law 874, and \$7,092,000 short of meeting the estimated requirements under Public Law 815.

With the \$231 million currently available, the Office of Education can pay only 92 percent of the estimated entitlements of the eligible districts for current operating expenses under Public Law 874, and can approve only 87 percent of those eligible construction projects under Public Law 815, with the \$54,850,000 appropriated for this program. The total amount needed is \$247 million under Public Law 874, and \$61,942,000 under Public Law 815.

As I said before, I am in favor of some amendments which would reduce the cost of these two programs. At the same time I firmly believe that when the Congress has had an opportunity to act on amendments which would reduce the cost, but has not taken that action, school districts have a right to expect that the entitlements due them under the law will be paid. Furthermore, I believe that the Congress has a moral obligation under the situation which I have described to appropriate the full amounts necessary to pay 100 percent of the entitlements under these two programs.

When Congress extended these two

laws without amendment the school districts expected that they would receive full entitlements and planned their budgets accordingly. Now when the appropriation is sufficient to pay only 92 percent of the costs, they have nowhere to turn to find this additional 8 percent. They must either try to find the money somewhere now and make it up in additional taxes next year, or drastically curtail their school programs. In my State of Rhode Island, for example, 22 federally impacted school districts will provide free public education for an estimated 2,000 "A" category children who live on Federal property with a parent employed on Federal property. They also will provide free public education for 8,700 "B" category children the current school year. The estimated full entitlements for these 22 districts amounts to \$2,120,000. With the appropriation currently available they will receive \$169,653 less than this amount, or \$1,951,026. In order to make up this difference which they have counted on in making their budgets these school districts will have to raise their tax rates, in one case as much as 1.28 mills.

The town of North Kingston, for example, is depending on Federal payments to make up almost 40 percent of its total budget. It will be short \$39,000 if full entitlements are not paid. This is equivalent to the full salary of an estimated six teachers for 1 year. The town of Middletown school committee is entitled to approximately \$400,000 in a total operating budget of a little over \$1 million. It will be short \$34,000 if full entitlements are not paid. At this time of year, when the tax rate has been set, where will the school officials turn to make up this deficit?

Estimated increase in local tax rate if 3 percent and 19 percent reduction in Federal (Public Law 874) payments for fiscal years 1962 and 1963, respectively, are not restored for State of Rhode Island

Name of district	1961 assessed valuation ¹	1962 estimated ent. 100 percent	1962 estimated ent. 92 percent	Difference	Estimated increase in local tax rate (in mills) required to equal amount shown in col (5)	1963 estimated ent. 100 percent	1963 estimated ent. 81 percent	Difference	Estimated increase in local tax rate (in mills) required to equal amount of loss shown in col. (9)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Newport school system.....	\$90,009,400	\$450,106	\$414,097	\$36,009	0.40	\$515,082	\$417,216	\$97,866	1.08
Town of Middletown School Commission.....	26,726,490	428,014	393,773	34,241	1.28	497,988	403,370	94,618	3.54
Town of Tiverton School Commission.....	23,168,109	23,417	21,544	1,873	.08	26,622	21,564	5,058	.21
Town of East Greenwich School Commission.....	20,868,772	44,888	41,297	3,591	.17	50,716	41,080	9,636	.46
Town of North Kingston School Commission.....	43,065,960	491,163	451,370	39,293	.91	573,605	464,620	108,985	2.49
Town of Portsmouth School Commission.....	22,786,460	152,453	140,257	12,196	.53	175,993	142,554	33,439	1.46
Town of Jamestown School Commission.....	17,500,000	24,252	22,312	1,940	.11	27,552	22,317	5,235	.29
Coventry School Department.....	43,648,787	94,604	87,036	7,568	.17	107,733	87,264	20,469	.46
Warwick School Commission.....	251,439,671	176,063	161,978	14,085	.05	199,591	161,669	37,922	.15
Town of Westerly School Commission.....	42,211,000	55,520	51,078	4,442	.10	63,057	51,707	11,350	.26
Town of Charlestown School Commission.....	5,922,252	7,488	6,889	599	.10	8,680	7,081	1,649	.27
Richmond School Commission (Shannack).....	6,149,374	4,412	4,059	353	.05	5,178	4,194	984	.16
Town of Narragansett School Commission.....	25,453,435	13,635	12,544	1,091	.04	15,238	12,343	2,895	.11
Hopkinton School Department.....	9,904,742	16,528	15,206	1,322	.13	18,668	15,121	3,547	.35
West Greenwich School Department.....	3,900,200	3,088	2,841	247	.06	3,540	2,867	673	.17
Town of Warwick School Department.....	² 43,091,968	45,131	41,521	3,610	.08	51,327	41,575	9,752	.22
Town of Smithfield Department of Public Schools.....	31,254,190	8,593	7,906	687	.02	9,719	7,872	1,847	.05
Bristol School Commission.....	49,186,465	13,892	12,781	1,111	.02	15,775	12,778	2,997	.06
Exeter School Commission.....	9,360,231	6,903	6,351	552	.05	8,090	6,553	1,537	.16
South Kingston School Commission.....	40,903,269	44,374	40,824	3,550	.08	50,406	40,829	9,577	.23
Foster School Department.....	6,733,940	5,057	4,652	405	.06	5,749	4,657	1,092	.16
Charlton Reg. H.S.D., Richmond.....	16,838,355	11,098	10,210	888	.05	12,894	10,420	2,444	.14
Total.....		2,120,679	1,951,026	169,653					

¹ As shown in application of school district for fiscal year 1961.

² Assessed valuation 1958-59, 1959-60, or 1960-61 available in application from school district.

These school districts will find it impossible to obtain sufficient funds to carry out their school program as planned for the current school year. The same situation will exist in almost every other State. There is not a single one of the approximately 4,000 school districts in the United States eligible for payments under this law that will not be adversely affected by failure of this Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to pay full entitlements.

Under Public Law 815 the Office of Education has already processed and found eligible approximately 49 urgently needed construction projects requiring a little over \$7 million which have a priority of less than 10 and which cannot be met with the present appropriation. The additional appropriation for this program is required so that these school districts can start construction of school facilities to house federally connected children who have been sent to their districts for work on essential Federal projects. I believe it is incumbent on this Congress to appropriate the full amount needed under these two laws.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] and the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS], both of whom oppose the appropriation for these two programs, come from congressional districts which have no federally impacted school districts. However, the State of Ohio, on a whole, has 137 school districts eligible for an estimated \$5,718,000 in fiscal year 1962. In North Carolina, 29 impacted school districts are eligible for \$5,473,000. If this additional appropriation is not made, the Ohio districts will lose \$387,200, and the 29 districts in North Carolina will lose \$187,800.

These districts will have no way this late in the year to make up this deficit.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. Is it not a fact that a great many of these school districts that would be affected by the amendment offered by my beloved friend from Ohio [Mr. Bow] have already made commitments and that they have to pay these bills before July 1 and have no way of getting their money except through the enactment of this legislation, which was promised to them by the Congress of the United States?

Mr. FOGARTY. If the House votes for the Bow amendment, we are breaking a moral obligation to every school district that takes advantage of this appropriation.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this is a program with which we are all familiar. We cannot add anything to our knowledge about it now. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be permitted to extend their remarks at this point in the Record on this subject.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. ST. GERMAIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the motion to include in the deficiency appropriations bill the necessary amounts to pay full entitlements to the federally impacted school districts.

I am aware of the problems of the school departments in my district. I believe it is incumbent on the Congress of the United States to pay full entitlement to those schools that qualify for payment under the law, which in my district are as follows:

	Entitlement	Amount scheduled	Deficiency increase
Newport.....	\$450,106	\$414,097	\$36,009
Middletown.....	428,014	393,773	34,241
Portsmouth.....	152,453	140,257	12,196
Jamestown.....	24,252	22,312	1,940
Tiverton.....	23,417	21,544	1,873

At this time I also wish to state my belief that this session of Congress should take steps to extend Public Laws 874-815; otherwise several of my school districts will be preparing next year's school budgets against a law that will run out part way through their fiscal years.

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Chairman, as the Representative from Virginia's First Congressional District, which, as you well know contains a heavy federally connected population, I am deeply interested in doing everything that can possibly be done to assure provision of the highest kind of education for the children of our Nation's Federal employees.

The public school superintendents in all districts have for many years been working diligently to raise public educational standards to an optimum level. Budget factors, of course, comprise a significant aspect of effort in this area. We all agree with high educational standards; some of us do not always agree on the budgetary levels necessary to achieve high educational standards.

However, school superintendents in my district face a particularly urgent budgeting difficulty because of the heavy federally connected population on the lower peninsula of Virginia. In several of my school districts, approximately 40 percent of the enrolled pupils have parents who are federally connected. You are, of course, very well aware that Federal property produces no tax revenue for a local school district. Consequently many of the school superintendents in my district face each budget preparation period with a possible built-in loss factor of approximately 40 percent. It is the express purpose of our Federal impacted aid program to assist localities provide a high level of education for the children of federally connected parents. Congress has established a very strong precedent in support of the principle that the Federal Government has a direct obligation to assist local school districts prepare their annual budgets with Federal impacted relief payments in mind.

I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, that the school districts in my area, as well, I am sure, as the districts in other areas, operate on exceedingly tight budgets. Each one of the public school superin-

tendents in my district has prepared his current fiscal year budget in the sincere expectation that his school district would receive a full impacted relief payment from the Federal Government. There is no way to reduce a tight school budget without very significantly hindering the educational process. I personally believe that it is important that all of our children—certainly the children of our fine force of civil servants and our military personnel—be given the best possible education in our public schools. Obviously, the best will not be possible on a drastically reduced budget.

Therefore, I am personally very hopeful that it will be possible for us to provide for a 100-percent appropriation for Public Law 815 and Public Law 874. I believe that the Federal Government has incurred this obligation and I believe that our children's educational needs demand that we in the Congress help the Federal Government fulfill its full obligation. I have every faith and confidence in my colleagues, Mr. Chairman, and I fervently hope that they will join me in voting to restore the full Public Law 815-Public Law 874 appropriation for the current fiscal year.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment to restore the 8-percent deficiency in the appropriations for aid to impacted area schools for the current year.

It is indeed unfortunate that a degree of uncertainty as to what amount our school districts will receive from year to year under this law presents an additional problem to the communities in preparing their school budgets. Most certainly when limited funds are available to begin with it is practically impossible in some cases to provide sufficient funds for operating the school systems in the event Congress fails to act.

I fully realize that in normal congressional appropriation procedures it is also difficult to determine in advance how much is needed and the reluctance on the part of Congress to overappropriate funds for any program. Yet, since this program has met with substantial approval on the part of the Congress it seems that the communities should be able to plan their budgets on the basis that the Congress will meet their responsibility to fully fund the program.

I hope that this amendment will be adopted and believe that it will, since the record over the period of years is full of information justifying the necessity for and the fairness of this program.

I think attempt to exclude the Washington area schools from this program is so ridiculous that it should be overwhelmingly rejected by the Membership and it not even worthy of comment.

Mr. ICHORD of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak in favor of the amendment which will provide for a supplemental appropriation for the administration of Public Law 874 as I am deeply concerned about the failure of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to meet 100 percent entitlement.

This failure of the Federal Government to meet an entire obligation which

it has assumed places some of the school districts in my district in Missouri in a very precarious position as the 1962 school budget has already been approved. Many, many school districts all over the Nation are coming out on the short end.

We are committed to these districts, and we must fulfill our moral obligation by paying our bill in full. When full entitlement is not met, we are responsible for depriving the various school systems of some phase of educational need or advancement. At a time such as this, when educational standards are unusually high and financing the same must be done on a bare minimum scale, the Federal Government can and must pay its bill in full.

My interest is to provide the best educational opportunities available for the youth of our Nation, and I greatly feel it is our duty to see that full entitlement is made available.

Mr. KING of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] to H.R. 11038, providing for a supplemental appropriation for the federally impacted school districts.

In the State of Utah there are eight school districts which annually receive Federal assistance under the so-called federally impacted area legislation, which assistance amounts to in excess of \$2 million.

In view of the fact that the current debate on Federal aid to education has called up the argument that all Federal aid to local school districts carries with it a threat to academic freedom, and in view of the fact that this argument strikes at the heart of the federally impacted area school program, I make the following observation. Two years ago I wrote a letter to the respective superintendents of each of the school districts in Utah receiving Federal aid under this program. Remember, Mr. Chairman, that this program had been in operation for some 10 years, and that much of this money had gone to pay teachers' salaries. In my letter I asked the question whether or not the receiving of Federal money had in any way interfered with the academic freedom of the recipient of that money, or of any teacher within that district. The answers which I received were unanimously in the negative. Not one single superintendent expressed himself that the Federal aid received was in any way destructive of the traditional academic freedom which is so characteristic of our educational system.

I feel that the RECORD should show clearly, therefore, Mr. Chairman, that as far as Utah is concerned, no one can argue in good faith that the federally impacted area school legislation constitutes a threat to our educational system. I support it, and urge all Members of the House to support the pending amendment.

Mr. MONTROYA. Mr. Chairman, I strongly endorse the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, and urge the support of my colleagues to restore 100 percent of

the funds to which school districts are entitled.

The present situation places the Congress in the position of failing to fulfill a commitment made years ago and this failure is causing untold hardships on the schools of this Nation. It is one thing to tell a school district that you can expect a certain amount and then be certain that the school gets it. It is another to tell them to expect a certain amount of money and then fail to provide it. The school budgets for this year were made out long ago and expenses were programed on the basis that the Congress of the United States would meet the responsibility it assumed. Expenditures during the year were predicated on this fact. Now, in entering the fourth quarter, our schools find themselves short of funds to complete the year. This is no small matter, Mr. Chairman, and when you take the effects on New Mexico and multiply them nationwide you have some idea of what is happening. New Mexico has 49 school districts who, as of this moment, are short \$517,556 in meeting obligations for the rest of this fiscal year. One school district alone is short over \$125,000 and this district is in an area where the Government has about 25,000 Government employees sending their children to school.

Mr. Chairman, the issue, it seems to me is simple. Either we are going to meet our obligations or we are not. Either we are going to approve legislation and provide necessary financing or we are not. Either we are going to support education or we are not.

There are many ways to economize, Mr. Chairman, but failing to fulfill a commitment is not one of them. Again, I strongly urge the support of my colleagues in approving this worthy amendment which will maintain the integrity of this body.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in vigorous support of the amendment to bring to 100 percent the entitlements for payments to our schools in federally impacted areas.

These schools have not come to us, hat in hand, asking for doles from the public Treasury. They are asking us, as honorable men, to live up to our obligations under Public Laws 815 and 874. These laws, in essence, call for in-lieu-of-taxes payments in areas where school costs have skyrocketed because of Federal installations. Because of the increased burden thus placed on local taxpayers, the Congress long ago determined that the Federal Government must assume its rightful share of the school tax burden. It is a matter of the Federal Government owing a debt to communities. Our schools are entitled to collect that debt.

The amendment which the gentleman has introduced is the same as my own bill, H.R. 10935, which would bring entitlement up to the full amount due for the current fiscal year. My fifth district is composed of a number of rapidly growing communities faced with sharp increases in capital outlays for new schools as a result of Federal installations. Mr.

John Glenn, superintendent of the Bedford Public Schools in my district, tells me that the Bedford community is spending money for new schools at the rate of one new school every 2 years, and will continue at this rate over the next 4-year period at least. This is typical of those areas where Federal installations are accelerating the problems involved in the extremely rapid expansion of school population.

We have heard a great deal from the administration about the need for all-out Federal aid to education and school construction. That is not today's debate, but it makes me doubly astounded at the administration's cold shoulder to the current request that Congress appropriate the full amount to which impacted school areas are already entitled under law.

I urge my colleagues to vote to bring up to 100 percent the entitlement the Federal Government owes our schools in impacted areas, and without which many of these schools will not be able to continue to operate to the benefit of our schoolchildren.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts on the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. There is no matter of more importance to the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland than the continued full operation of Public Laws 815 and 874.

Each year since I have been privileged to be a Member of Congress, it has been necessary for me to insist that the Federal Government honor its responsibilities to those communities that are impacted by Federal activities. The deficiency that will be provided for by Mr. BOLAND's amendment arose as a result of an incorrect estimate at the time the fiscal 1962 budget was submitted to the Congress by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The public school educators in my district have expressed concern and disquiet over the operation of this program for some time. The issue before this body is, once again, quite simple: Does Congress legislate or do we sit back and allow our legislative responsibilities to be assumed by the Bureau of the Budget?

Our school administrators, relying upon Congress as they had every right to do, made their plans 1 year in advance for the succeeding school year. Traditionally, schoolteachers are evaluated on their teaching performance and new contracts are offered in the spring for the coming fall term. School budgets are made up at this time and uncertainties about Federal contributions continue to add greatly to the problems of our already burdened teachers and administrators.

I would like to read into the record at this point statements made by Mr. William S. Schmidt, Superintendent of Schools in Prince Georges County, which demonstrates quite clearly why I feel so deeply that Congress must not fail to live up to its responsibilities under Public Laws 815 and 874:

The U.S. Office of Education also reports that there is an insufficient appropriation to approve projects for building construction, and that this deficit amounts to \$7,092,000. Under the present funds which have been appropriated, the Office can only approve projects with a priority index of 10 or above. Any project with a priority of less than 10 must wait for approval of a deficiency appropriation.

We have just been advised by Mr. Lilywhite of the Office of Education that we have two projects pending approval, both of which fall below the priority index of 10.

You can well appreciate my concern for these funds for school construction when you realize that Prince Georges County is estimating an increase of 7,000 additional students for the 1962-63 school term. Any help or assistance which you can give to the passage of these deficiency appropriation bills would be greatly appreciated.

Similar problems of equal importance will be experienced by all other counties in the Fifth District of Maryland. Therefore, I am confident that we today will live up to our responsibilities by approving Congressman BOLAND's amendment.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Chairman, I support the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts to add funds to permit the United States to honor its commitments to local school boards throughout the Nation. My own bill, H.R. 10807, is directed at doing the same thing.

I am strongly opposed to this amendment proposed by the gentleman from Ohio to limit the effect of the Boland amendment. If this proposal were to be adopted by this House I think we would be guilty of a breach of faith.

My own district has been mentioned in this debate as the recipient of funds under the impacted area program. This is true, and we believe that we earn every penny we receive. The facts support this conclusion.

By every standard, irrespective of whether the children reside on or off Federal real estate, the National Capital area is truly an impacted area. The activities of the Federal Government in this area creates strains on local budgets not present when commensurate activities are carried on by tax-paying private enterprise. Thus the impacted area program is entirely justified.

In the interest of fairness I would add a word as to the propriety of this amendment at this time. The fact that there is a deficiency in no way reflects upon the incumbent Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. As a matter of fact, there has been a deficiency appropriation for this program in 10 out of the past 11 years. In some cases the amount has been more than double the sum contemplated by this amendment. The failure to predict the exact needs of the program with accuracy seems to have been a bipartisan problem.

I urge bipartisan support to resolve the difficulty and pay our honest debts.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I speak in favor of the gentleman's motion to add \$15 million to this bill presently before us for the impacted school districts in our Nation. To approve this will be to keep faith with these impacted school districts who have definitely planned to receive the total amount of their entitle-

ment under our representation a year ago that they would receive such. Furthermore, there is a continuing need for these impacted school districts to receive the full amount of their entitlement.

It may be true, as the gentleman from Ohio said, that there are many places where there are children who do not live on Federal reservations; but, that does not justify in my mind denying the school districts wherein all or almost all of the children involved are children of necessary Federal employees but whose families live off of the reservation. Most of these families live off the Federal reservation because there are no places for them to live on the reservation. This is true in the great 23d Congressional District of California which I represent and every one of the impacted school districts in my congressional district have communicated to me they must needs rely upon the receipt again of the balance of their entitlements which amounts to about 10 percent of the total amount which they were promised and upon which they have relied upon receipt thereof.

Before this day on occasions I have spoken to the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] of this continuing need in my congressional district, and I appreciate him and his associate on the committee, the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] bringing this matter to the floor at this time. I believe the House will overwhelmingly vote for the gentleman's motion to include \$15 million additional in this bill. I certainly shall, and I urge every Member of this House to do it in the interest of good faith with these impacted school districts and on account of the very urgent continuing need for same.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to support the amendment to include the sum of \$15,707,000 in the supplemental appropriation bill for the administration of Public Law 874 which relates to maintenance and operation of public schools in federally-impacted areas.

The record shows that I have always been a consistent supporter of the programs embodied in Public Laws 874 and 815. This has been the case because I believe the Federal Government has a distinct responsibility to assist those school districts whose enrollments are increased as a result of Government contracts bringing production workers with their families into such areas. I feel, therefore, that the Federal Government should not forgo its responsibility by failing to provide appropriations in full for those who are entitled to benefits under the law.

I urge all Members of the House to join in supporting this amendment.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Chairman, I wish to take this opportunity to express my support for the amendment to the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1962 proposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND]. I deem it entirely appropriate that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare be required to spend 100 percent of the

sum appropriated by Congress for Public Law 815 and Public Law 874. School districts having to absorb children of Federal employees who do not pay local school taxes are entitled to the financial assistance which these laws provide.

I hasten to advise that while I definitely support this amendment I am reserving judgment on final passage of the bill itself.

Mr. HAGEN of California. Mr. Chairman, I vigorously support the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] to appropriate sufficient funds to permit the payment of full entitlements to local school districts under Public Laws 815 and 874.

The Federal impactment program has been in existence since 1951, a period of more than 10 years. During this time the affected school districts have prepared their annual budgets with the expectation that Federal aid provided for under Public Laws 815 and 874, as extended, would be forthcoming. If the supplemental appropriation now under consideration is not approved these school districts will undergo deficit financing and their operations will be seriously affected.

In the 14th California District, which I am privileged to represent, no less than 17 elementary, high school, and junior college districts are adversely affected by the reduced entitlements. The increased expenditures involved are entirely attributable to student population influxes due to Federal activity.

For my district, this Federal assistance is substantial. Figures provided by the Office of Education show that for the 1962 fiscal year, the 17 districts involved are eligible for entitlements totalling \$1,678,344 under Public Law 874 for operation and maintenance. The 8 percent deficiency will reduce this amount to \$1,544,071, leaving a total shortage of \$134,273 in operating funds.

It should be further noted that the impactment in the 14th Congressional District lies principally in three military installation complexes. I refer to the areas of Edwards Air Force Base, the Naval Ordnance Test Station at China Lake, and Naval Air Station Lemoore. It goes without saying that the activities at these stations are making noteworthy contributions to our defense effort.

However, the existence of military bases takes land off the tax rolls and reduces the ad valorem tax base. It is for this reason that the assistance provided for in the impactment program is vitally needed.

The principle involved here has repeatedly been approved by the Congress. It was reiterated as recently as last year when the authority for the program was extended. We must recognize our moral obligation to appropriate the necessary funds.

At this time, I would like to include in the Record a list of the 17 local school districts in the 14th California District which have a stake in this appropriation. There follows the identity of the districts, followed by figures representing the full 1962 fiscal year entitlement

under Public Law 874, the 92-percent allocation and the amount of the shortage if the Boland amendment is not adopted:

China Lake Joint School District, \$444,230, \$408,692, \$35,538.

Southern Kern County Unified School District, Rosamond, \$33,287, \$30,624, \$2,663.

Muroc Unified School District, Edwards, \$505,918, \$465,445, \$40,473.

Three Rivers Unified School District, \$11,316, \$10,411, \$905.

Central Union Elementary School District, Lemoore, \$147,747, \$135,927, \$11,820.

Lemoore Union School District, \$16,479, \$15,161, \$1,318.

Indian Wells Valley Union School District, Ridgecrest, \$71,631, \$65,901, \$5,730.

Kern County Joint Union High School District, \$268,233, \$246,774, \$21,459.

Mojave Unified School District, \$18,715, \$17,217, \$1,498.

Lemoore Union High School District, \$55,542, \$51,098, \$4,444.

Hanford Elementary School District, \$40,932, \$37,657, \$3,275.

Island Union School District, \$1,587, \$1,460, \$127.

Reef-Sunset Union Elementary School District, \$3,581, \$3,294, \$287.

Hanford Joint Union High School District, \$13,878, \$12,767, \$1,111.

Armona Union School District, \$3,479, \$3,200, \$279.

Woodlake Union High School District, \$6,009, \$5,528, \$481.

Kern County Joint Junior College District, \$35,780, \$32,917, \$2,863.

Mr. Chairman, I urge that the Boland amendment be adopted.

Mr. MACDONALD. Mr. Chairman, I feel strongly that this proposed amendment should be adopted. Education is and should be the No. 1 concern of our Nation during these very difficult times of international stress and strain. I know that in 1961, in my own congressional district, cash payments made under the so-called impacted area bill amounted to \$443,248. If this amendment is adopted, it will mean that an additional \$34,659 will be allocated to my congressional district. This in no small measure should aid in keeping local taxes from climbing even higher than they are now. If this amendment is not adopted, the State of Massachusetts itself will lose over \$660,864.

It seems clear to me that there is no logical reason why the Federal Government should not continue to reimburse the local communities for the taxes lost to the municipalities from tax-free Federal installations. While I feel this measure is more in the nature of stop-gap legislation than a permanent solution to our educational problems, it certainly is a step in the right direction, and I hope that this amendment will be adopted by the House today.

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment by Mr. BOLAND and ask leave to revise and extend my remarks.

My colleagues, this is a justified and morally obligated amendment. I trust you will support it.

Our progress as a nation depends directly upon our advancement in education. Our hopes for economic growth require the greatest development of our youth's capabilities. A successful educational system, as you gentlemen know, requires adequate financing. The quality of the students depends in large measure on both the quality and the relative quantity of teachers and facilities. As one who is vitally interested in the education and welfare of our youth, I feel that this is an area wherein the Federal Government may enter as a matter of right and it certainly has a strong moral responsibility to meet its obligations in this field.

The school systems all over the country have drafted their budgets in contemplation of this anticipated appropriation. This Congress last year authorized this expenditure to the fullest yet only 92 percent of the sum authorized by Congress was appropriated. Our obligation is to live up to this commitment and appropriate this balance due to the schools of our land. Without this money many of them will have to curtail their schedules. They would be incapable of continuing on a competitive basis with other school districts.

The world emphasis is on education, science, and knowledge. When we are striving to maintain our superiority over the rest of the world and when we are trying to make available for every talented young person the opportunity to receive an education, it certainly is inconsistent to cut off the means that would help make this goal attainable.

Again, gentlemen, failure of Congress to appropriate the full amount of funds set forth in this amendment will place us in an unconscionable position. I urge you to give your wholehearted support to this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Contributions to international organizations

For an additional amount for "Contributions to international organizations," \$25,616,000.

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BRUCE: On page 14, strike out lines 13, 14, 15, and 16.

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Chairman, it is with a certain amount of apprehension that I rise at this point because I do recognize the emotion that is involved in the hopes and aspirations of all of us in the organization known as the United Nations.

I do not believe, even though I am a freshman, that I can be accused of being a Johnny-come-lately on this question of the Congo, because on September 12 of last year I spoke to the House on the

question of the Congo and had this to say:

I beg the members of the Foreign Relations Committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives—I beg anyone and everyone in this Chamber to lend their influence toward raising a cry that an investigation, not necessarily of subversion but of a repetition of failure of policy, be carried out right now in regard to the Congo. It cannot wait until next year. The time for action is now, not when it is too late. I beg my colleagues to listen—now.

That was on September 12 of last year.

Again on January 25 of this year, I rose to warn of what was happening in the Congo. I must share the sentiments expressed by that outstanding columnist, William S. White, in an article in the Evening Star of December 11 when he said:

It is a terrible thing to have to say, when one's own country is involved. But there is a sick, lost feeling over what is being done by the United Nations in the Congo, with the full support of the United States.

For the first time in his life, one correspondent cannot find it honestly possible to back his Government—under whatever party's control it might be—in a crisis abroad. Through no amount of effort can he make himself believe that what is going on is just, or in our national interest, or in the interest of the free world generally.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the proposed appropriation of \$25,616,000 to pay the U.S. contribution to the United Nations for its special assessment of the cost of military assistance in the Congo. I can think personally of no other description of this money—horrible though it may sound and offensive though it may be—than to say that it is blood money.

I have here for all of you to see some pictures of the horrors inflicted on this newly emerging nation by the so-called army of peace. I ask you to join me, if you can, and look at the body of this baby with its arm shattered at the shoulder.

Look at this face, a bloody pulp of what was once a human being in a hospital, a victim of indiscriminate mortar firing and bombing. I ask you to join me and look at this 87-year-old woman shot point blank in the neck by United Nations forces who broke into her apartment and shot her, unarmed.

Look at the body of her son, unarmed, shot at point blank range.

I ask you to look at the ambulance with the Red Cross markings, the victim of "peace in the Congo."

Look at the body of the nurse who was in that ambulance.

Do you call this peace? You call this justice? You call this an example for emerging nations?

Gaze, if you can, on the body of Madame Vroonen, one of these Red Cross workers. Take a close look at it too.

Have we now become so cold and so callous even in this body, the House of Representatives, that we will not take the time to investigate properly and study what is being carried out in the name of peace? But, would we rather hide behind slogans of misguided policy

and wash our hands before the multitude like Pontius Pilate?

You say, "You are excited"—I am. I sat in my office month after month after month and I listened to missionaries who were there on the scene, Protestant and Catholic—I have listened and spoken with doctors who were on the scene—they know what happened, they were there, they are not engaging in guesswork. Has any appropriate committee of this House taken the time to sit and listen to the eyewitness accounts of these people?

My staff and I, as I have said, spent endless hours doing just this.

Has our civilization reached the point of callousness where the clever use of words has dulled our conscience and rotted our moral fiber?

I come before this House not to argue—there is no point to argument and throwing names back and forth—but rather to plead for a renewed sense of responsibility.

The world is on fire, why add to the flame?

Have we adopted as our policy now the philosophy outlined by Columnist Max Lerner in the December 8, 1961, issue of the New York Post where he says, "Once the U.N. has decided, wrongly or rightly, that a certain political solution is necessary for peace, it seems to me it must be imposed."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BRUCE moves that the Committee do now rise and report back to the House the bill, H.R. 11038, with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. BRUCE. I ask my colleagues—can we ignore the words addressed to the civilized world on February 20, 1962, by the rector of the University of Elisabethville, J. Frenkiel, under the heading "I Protest and I Accuse," when he says:

Before the face of the civilized world, I protest against the atrocities committed in Katanga and particularly in Elisabethville in December 1961. They were far too numerous, and all classes of the population suffered from them. But I shall limit myself to the blows endured by the university. I am thinking of Mr. Derriks, a member of our Conseil Supérieur, and of his 87-year-old mother, savagely murdered in their own house. I am thinking of Professor Coureaux, whose assassination I have just related.

I protest against the sickening disappointment inflicted upon us by the U.N. Organization. All people who feel respect for civilized values greeted the birth of that institution with enthusiasm, because its ideals of justice, progress, and peace were in harmony with their own aspirations. They are now constrained to acknowledge the vanity of their hopes. The UNO now appears in our

eyes as a nameless power, whose action is not dictated by any lofty ideal, but solely by orders issuing from certain pressure groups. Moreover, the amplitude and the character of that action depend mostly on men whom a capricious administration appoints to posts of responsibility for ridiculously short periods and haphazardly, irrespective of their qualifications and previous experience.

The lack of proportion characteristic of such action is only equaled by its incoherence.

At this point I will not refrain from paying homage to the clear-sightedness and understanding of several U.N. high officials on the spot. Unfortunately, their attitude is efficient only within the tight limits set by orders from above, and not infrequently results in their being transferred.

Because of this anonymity and incoherence, my protest would be vain if I only addressed the United Nations. My accusations, therefore, are directed against less nebulous objects.

I accuse all those who, perhaps unwittingly, have taken part in any way in the transformation of an international organization for peace and justice into a blind and unmanageable war machine.

I accuse all those who have made it possible to introduce the horrors of modern war to the very heart of this African Continent, barely awakening to liberty and independence. They have brought to Africa the most despicable image of Western civilization, an image made up of indiscriminate mortar fire and murderous air bombing.

I accuse those who, in order to create that destructive power, have too often recruited, in various countries, gangs of men solely attracted by the hope of booty, rape, and murder. Under cover of a higher ideal, for which they do not care, they have introduced into this part of Africa people who, in normal times, should fill the prisons of their native countries.

Finally and most of all, I accuse those who, inspired by ideological motives or, what is even worse, by basely material interests, have supplied the funds and other means without which such misdeeds would never have been possible.

In this respect, I am deeply sorry to have to mention the Government of the United States of America, whom I do not confuse with the American people. As a sincere democrat, I am particularly distressed at feeling obliged to stigmatize the leaders of the great young republic which I used to consider as the foundation and the bulwark of our rights and aspirations as free and civilized human beings.

But in the present circumstances, my distress must make room for my duty as a man who loves justice and freedom and as the responsible director of an institution whose task is just to safeguard and promote and bring to fruition the values of civilization.

Nobody would dream of denying that a cultural institution in Africa must survive, at any price, under whatever circumstances, because it is an indispensable factor of development in African countries. That is why it is the duty of the rector of the University of Elisabethville to proclaim his indignation at the situation created in Katanga, so that this state of affairs may come to an end, and in order that such errors may never be committed again elsewhere in the world.

I may have offended some. If I have, I am sorry. But the time has come, now, not next week or next year, for us to once again act in the tradition of Americans, proud of our heritage, acting with meaning behind the words "peace" and "justice." When our constituents have the opportunity to view these pic-

tures, and view them they will, can we justify the use of their hard-earned income dollars for the perpetration of such sickening and immoral policies? If we vote this money today, we compound the already present guilt and, in effect, we in this body become accessories to the crime that has been perpetrated on innocent people in the Congo.

We may call it justice; we may call it peace; we may call it progress. I call it barbarism; I call it criminal; I call it slaughter; I call it murder.

Every man must follow his own conscience, but let us be sure that it is not an escape from conscience—that we are not merely justifying our role by saying, "they did it; I didn't." The truth is that without our finance, without our complicity, without our approval, without our airlift, without our equipment, and without our policy support, this could never have happened. We can either vote this money today and put our stamp of approval on what has happened, or we can withhold it for the time being and launch the most thorough, far-reaching investigation in the history of the U.S. Congress, both into our own State Department and into the operation of the United Nations, itself, so that before it is too late, we may revise our policy and regain our sanity.

For those who have been slaughtered in the Congo as a result of our actions, we can only say, "May God forgive us." But for the days that lie ahead, we must be willing, not to just shrug our shoulders and repeat these tragic errors, but to act with courage and responsibility, with honor and a sense of justice, with truth and a renewed dedication to the principles upon which our own Republic was founded.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman rise in opposition to the preferential motion?

Mr. ROONEY. I do, Mr. Chairman, but I submit this consent request.

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the preferential motion.

Mr. Chairman, I oppose the pending amendment of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Bruce], and wish to point out that it is a dangerous amendment. It would come close to taking the United States out of the United Nations.

As I have previously explained, this \$25 million is to cover the U.S. part of the United Nations police expenses in the Congo. As of February 27, 1962, 16,919 troops from 21 countries were placed at the disposal of the United Nations in the Congo. There are those who are involved or concerned with the internal politics of the Congo—I am not—but I do know that to take the United Nations troops out of the Congo would mean leaving the Congo to the Soviet Union and permitting its agents to take over, and you may be sure they would do it in no time.

In the interest of the United States we merely want law and order in the Congo. We want the people to have a stable government, a stable democratic government. This money is currently owing by the United States and it must be paid. It has nothing to do with the bond issue. The period to be covered by the bond issue would not begin until this coming July 1. This, as I said previously, would cover the cost from November 1, last, to June 30, 1962.

I trust, Mr. Chairman, that when the committee exercises its good and calm judgment with regard to the pending amendment it will realize the innate danger connected with it. We must rely on the United Nations. This is to our advantage as Americans, and I believe 90 percent of the American public realizes that.

So, Mr. Chairman, I ask that the preferential motion and the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the preferential motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRUCE].

The motion was rejected.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the entire bill be concluded in 15 minutes, the last 3 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. The gentleman cannot reserve time to a committee under a motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the entire bill be concluded in 15 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. You cannot close debate on the entire bill until the whole bill is read.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair may say to the gentleman from New York that there is an additional paragraph that has not been read. The gentleman from Texas, of course, may offer such a motion on the pending paragraph.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the pending paragraph and all amendments thereto be limited to 15 minutes.

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the ayes had it.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. THOMAS and Mr. LAIRD.

The Committee divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 112, noes 74.

So the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI].

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRUCE] has made some very serious charges here before this body regarding atrocities in the Congo. He presented some photographs to substantiate his charges. I wonder if the gentleman would be good enough to tell the House the source of those photographs?

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. BRUCE. I will be glad to tell the House the source of the photographs. One of them appeared in the regular public press. Others have been handed to me by sources from the Congo itself.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Would the gentleman like to identify those sources from the Congo?

Mr. BRUCE. I will be very glad to do so when the investigation which I have asked for is called, to present full evidence before the committee.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Would the gentleman at this time like to identify the sources from the Congo that provided the photographs which he presented to the House today?

Mr. BRUCE. I would be delighted to present them to the proper committee of this House.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Will the gentleman do it now?

Mr. BRUCE. I have answered the gentleman. I will give them to the committee when they call a hearing on this entire matter.

Mr. PUCINSKI. But the gentleman has tried to influence my judgment and the judgment of others on this amendment. I would like for the gentleman to identify the source for these photographs now. We are going to vote on this amendment, in just a few minutes. I am asking the gentleman to identify the source of those photographs so I can make a proper evaluation of the amendment.

Mr. BRUCE. They have been published in the public press, many of them.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Will the gentleman identify the sources from the Congo for this House now?

Mr. BRUCE. I have no idea who made the photographs, but can the gentleman deny the Red Cross ambulance?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I am not denying anything in the photograph. I have asked the gentleman for about the 10th time to tell this House what is the source of those photographs, who delivered them to the gentleman for presentation to the House?

Mr. BRUCE. They have been handed to me by various individuals, many individuals.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Will the gentleman name some of them?

Mr. BRUCE. I would be glad to do that before a proper committee of this House.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I have to make a judgment on this amendment now. I have seen these photographs. In order to make a proper judgment, I am asking the gentleman to give us the source of those photographs.

Mr. BRUCE. I have answered the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. Is the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI] the House of Representatives? Does the gentleman feel he can demand everything?

Mr. PUCINSKI. No, sir.

Mr. TABER. It looks like it.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I had not yielded to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. I would not think you would.

Mr. PUCINSKI. As one Member of this House, I am being asked to make a judgment on this amendment. So are the other Members here being asked to judge the merits of this amendment. The gentleman from Indiana has produced some atrocity picture to influence our judgment on the amendment. I certainly have a right to ask the gentleman from Indiana to identify the source of those photographs, where they come from, what sources in the Congo delivered them to the gentleman for presentation to this House. It is obvious from this colloquy that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRUCE] does not want to disclose to this House where those pictures came from.

Mr. BRUCE. I have told the gentleman that I will present them to any committee of this House that is interested in looking at them, and the source of them.

Mr. PUCINSKI. But it is quite obvious that this House is not going to know what is the source of those photographs before a judgment is made on this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. UTT].

Mr. UTT. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that the time has been limited it is impossible for me to cover the subject matter. I might say to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] that I was prepared yesterday when the bill was put off until today. This is the very last item on the agenda, and I am a little unhappy that there are so many people who do not want to hear the truth, so many people who want to cut off debate before there is an opportunity to go into the entire matter.

The gentleman from Indiana could have explained those pictures had you not cut off the debate, but not in the 1 minute that you are trying to get him to do that.

Mr. Chairman, I simply say that I was going to direct my remarks not to the Congo, although I associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRUCE]. I would say that we have had many murders which have been committed by U.N. troops. However, I wish to direct the attention of this House to who runs the United Nations, who is giving the orders, and to whom this money is being turned over, and those to whom we are going to turn over the \$100 million bond money this year and each year thereafter as long as the U.N. has the power to put an assessment on the United States of America.

Mr. Chairman, I can tell you that the power of the United Nations has shifted from the Security Council to the General Assembly. That is what people are afraid of. Fifty-five nations with less total population than the county of Los Angeles and the county of Orange in

southern California put together, have 55 votes, and we have no vote from California. That is why they are concerned. They can bypass the Security Council. The American veto is no good any more. The Russian veto is no good any more.

Mr. Chairman, the Congo operation was carried on in violation of article 43 of the United Nations Charter. They bypassed the Security Council where it could have been vetoed by any one of the five nations.

For that reason, Mr. Chairman, I hope to take a special order and go into the management of the United Nations as to the Secretariat and the Assistant Secretariat, and other Communists that are running that apparatus in the State of New York.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. LINDSAY].

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Chairman, I voted against the motion to shut off debate because I think that as long as the issue has been raised it is important to have it out and debate it. I think we should have more time. I know there are many from my side of the aisle who would like to take strong opposition to the amendment offered by our colleague from Indiana [Mr. BRUCE]. It is a very dangerous amendment.

Others may disagree, but in my opinion if you want to see the Congo awash in blood the way to do it is to lock out the United Nations. What we are doing in our support of the U.N. in its efforts in the Congo is maintaining the right of the policeman to be on the beat. That is all it is. Naturally, there are people who do not like the policeman who has got a stick in his hands and carries a gun; but the fact of the matter is that were it not for the United Nations the Congo would be a bloody pulp at the present time; and on top of that, the Soviet Union would be firmly entrenched. It was because of U.N. efforts that the Soviet Union was forced to withdraw with its tail between its legs. Those pictures, Mr. Chairman, are not the issue. The issue is the attack upon the integrity of the United Nations. We do not kid ourselves that the original high hopes that people had for the U.N. have been met. But times change and circumstances change. When the U.N. was founded it was thought of as an institution which would bring the great powers together. It has served a different role. It has become the one institution which has been able to keep the great powers apart—to keep them from each other's throats.

While attacking the Congo, the same voices attack the role of the United Nations in the Middle East. Were it not for that blue flag flying over no man's land between the Arab and Israeli land in the Middle East, I can assure you that that part of the world would be in explosion by now, triggering off a major war throughout the entire world.

So think carefully before hasty judgments are made on this amendment. In view of the fact that debate has been shut off, which I think is regrettable, all the more reason to vote down this amendment. If we want to have a free-

for-all on the floor of the House of Representatives on the role of the United Nations, let us have it; but let us have it under proper circumstances in which the matter can be aired and all sides will have sufficient time to state their point of view.

I for one believe that a very solid case can be made to the effect that the United Nations today is serving a more important role than even its founders envisioned for it when it was first brought to birth in 1947.

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to burden the Record at this point with a long and detailed refutation of the tirade against the United Nations operation in the Congo by the previous speaker. But I do urge those who read these remarks to keep in mind that few authorities, in or out of Government, in either political party concur with the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRUCE] as to what has happened in the Congo in the last year.

The fact is that there is in the Congo today a stability and peace that was not known before the U.N. operation. I wish also to call attention to the fact that this peace and stability were gained without the loss of one American serviceman, although it was not without its cost in suffering and lives. If there had been no United Nations, I submit that the Congo today would be a Communist stronghold on the continent of Africa, or it would be a battleground for American and Communist fighting men.

Perhaps smaller in terms of dollars, but equally vital to the maintenance of a peaceful world, is the U.N. operation in the Middle East. Three years ago, I was privileged to tour this area, and to see firsthand the extremely precarious state of peace in this historic area of the world.

Today, as it has been since 1949, the U.N. special force is the only barrier between these suffering people and a clash of arms. The threat of war, never more than a gunshot away, still hovers over the Middle East. The U.N. troops there stand ready to discourage and resist armed aggression—but they cannot do so without our financial support. To turn our backs on this effort would be to turn our backs on the millions of innocent citizens of those troubled nations. Without our help and without the U.N. force, there can be no solution in the Middle East, save war, chaos, and Communist takeover—or a massive U.S. military commitment to prevent it.

Surely, this is a solution none of us can afford.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Bruce amendment striking out the \$25,616,000 this bill appropriates for an additional assessment by the United States to the United Nations in respect to financing the costs of the United Nations operations in the Congo.

As a member of the Special Appropriations Subcommittee on Deficiencies, I sat in on the hearings and listened to the testimony of the Honorable Harlan Cleveland, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, regarding this item. He explained quite

clearly why this money should remain in this bill.

Mr. Chairman, the integrity of Congolese independence and American support of this independence is making it possible for a moderate government to develop and govern the whole of the Congo and to maintain law and order in the former Belgian colony. In order for a moderate, non-Communist government to develop in the Congo as a whole, that government has to be able to unify the Congo. This means bringing Katanga Province in as a part of the Congo. The only really modern issue in the Congo is unification. If the moderates in Léopoldville cannot unify the Congo then the radicals and the Communists will brush the moderates aside and take over the country. The Congolese have to solve this problem. But, it is in our interest to help them solve it. This is what we have been doing and this is why this appropriation is needed. No one likes a cop standing over them with a big billy club, some of the opponents to United Nations intervention in the Congo will tell you. The United Nations troops are merely trying to help the Congolese maintain law and order. If the U.N. troops were not in the Congo, believe me, Communists troops would be policing the area and they would not be quite as gentle on the Congolese natives. I urge that the amendment be defeated.

Mr. ST. GERMAIN. Mr. Chairman, we should comment briefly on methods and procedures of drawings from the International Monetary Fund under this international monetary agreement. In the event that any one of the 10 eligible and participating countries may wish to draw from the resources of the Fund and have access to the funds provided by these new lending arrangements, the drawing or participant country would consult the Managing Director of the Fund and all of the 9 major participants. The Fund's policies and procedures, of course, continue to apply. Where the Fund's resources require supplementing by borrowing in order to meet a situation as determined by the Managing Director, he would, in consultation with the participants, propose the total amount to be borrowed and the amounts of each currency. The participants would then discuss among their membership the proposal of the Managing Director. While unanimity is always desirable on such proposals, in the event that this is not possible a voting procedure would decide the question of lending to the Fund. The country proposing to draw on the Fund would not be eligible to vote and a decision would be reached by two-thirds majority of the other voting participants and a three-fifths majority of their votes weighted according to lending commitments of each participant. However, a participant nation which itself has a balance-of-payments problem and is losing reserves would not be expected to lend to the Fund. In this manner the right of each participant to safeguard its own position is recognized. On the other hand, appropriate weight is given to collective judgment on the needs of the international monetary system.

Here again we should emphasize that the arrangements outlined are limited to the 10 member governments representing the major industrial nations of the free world and does not extend to the entire membership of the International Monetary Fund.

Any loans made to the Fund will carry a 5-year maturity, bearing interest at 1½ percent annually plus an initial transfer charge of one-half of 1 percent. Use of the Fund's resources by a participant government would be subject to the usual terms—3 to 5 years repayment, a service charge of one-half of 1 percent, and annual charges varying with the size of the drawing and its duration. A drawing participant is expected to make earlier repayment if its balance-of-payments position has improved, and if such repayment occurred, the Fund would also make advance repayment to lender nations. A participant which made loans to the Fund but later encountered a balance-of-payments need can be assured that it will be able to obtain prompt repayment from the Fund.

The new arrangements which will be effective for a period of 4 years—unless extended by the governments involved—become operative upon completion of the legislative and other requirements enabling formal adherence of at least seven participants with commitments totaling \$5.5 billion. Essentially the U.S. Congress and the parliaments of the nine other major industrial nations are involved in acceding to these international arrangements. H.R. 10162 proposes the authorization on behalf of the United States.

The international arrangements cannot become operative without the adherence of each participant with a commitment greater than \$500 million; thus favorable action on the part of the U.S. Congress through H.R. 10162 and our executive branch, as well as that of the governments of France, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom are required to enable this advantageous step to be taken in the interest of the stability of international currencies.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gross: Page 14, line 16, change the period to a comma and add the following: "but expenditures from this appropriation by the Department of State shall be limited to a sum not in excess of 32.02 per centum of the aggregate payments to the United Nations pursuant to the resolution (agenda item 55) adopted by the General Assembly thereof."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that this is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Iowa wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, a point of order against this amendment is not good, because this is strictly a limitation. It does not go to the scope of this bill. It does not disturb any agreement

or any treaty. This is in conformance with the intent and the purpose of this appropriation. I challenge the gentleman to show wherein this amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, does not the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] call upon the executive department for extra duties; and does it not refer to outside matters?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY. I thought the Chair would help the gentleman to make his case.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment may be again read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The Clerk again read the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. HARRIS). The Chair is ready to rule.

The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] offers an amendment to this paragraph, to which the gentleman from New York [Mr. Rooney] has made the point of order that it is legislation on an appropriation bill. The Chair has carefully read the bill and observes that the very purpose of the amendment is a limitation. The Chair, therefore, overrules the point of order.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I must be very brief about this since time has been limited. This \$25,616,000 is a 32.02 percent contribution, assessment, call it whatever you want, I cannot get a definition of exactly what it is from the members of the committee themselves. This \$25,616,000 is 32.02 percent of the \$80 million that is supposed to be put together by all the member nations of the United Nations for the support of the so-called police force in the Congo.

What is more reasonable than to say—use any country you want to—if Finland, for instance, puts in \$100,000, we will put up our 32.02 percent out of the \$25,616,000; or if some other country puts up \$1 million, we will put up our 32.02 percent.

This is in conformance with the agreement adopted as Agenda Item 55 of the session of the United Nations shortly before Christmas last year. This is strictly in conformance with the resolution that was adopted at that time. Is there anything more fair than to say, "When you put up your money we will put up the 32.02 percent out of this \$25,616,000"?

I am surprised that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Thomas] would limit debate, as he has, on this bill at this time, in view of the fact that the House was through with business yesterday afternoon when this bill was previously scheduled to come up at about 2:30 or 3 o'clock. Why the rush today? I do not know whether you have bought your-

selves some free time or not. You might be voting on this bill tomorrow.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Thomas].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield.

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the pending amendment of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] be voted down. It would hamstring the orderly procedures of the United Nations. The United Nations needs this money immediately to pay the expenses of these troops from 21 countries. They have to be paid. The bill is currently due. This total, as I have previously said, covers the period from November 1, 1961, last fall, to June 30. To do anything other than pay it would seriously interfere with our membership in the United Nations, the United Nations itself and its orderly procedures.

I ask that the pending amendment be voted down.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I thank my distinguished friend from New York for his contribution and also thank my distinguished friend from Iowa. They are two very intelligent and very sincere men. I also want to commend our distinguished friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. Lindsay], for the forthright statement he made.

I have no quibble with the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Bruce], and certainly none with my friend, the very able and distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. Urr]. In fact, he sends out more mail through my district through the frank than I do; but I still have a great admiration for him. He is a most valuable Member. But I hope sometimes he will plow around my district and just apply his talents to the other districts. But let us be serious about this. This is a most serious subject. My friend, the distinguished gentleman from Iowa, under normal circumstances would not be too far wrong. But, my colleagues, I ask you to realize, as we all know, that this thing is teetering in the United Nations, and Khrushchev is doing his best to kill this. We know we have a very controversial item pending for some more funds, but let us not rock the boat at this time. Let me quote my friend, the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. Lindsay], again, "Let us not rock this boat." We could be doing some very bad things here, if we do that.

So far as I am concerned, I will trust the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. Rooney] and my beloved and levelheaded friend on the other side, the gentleman from Ohio, Frank Bow— they represent this body on most of these matters.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to my friend, the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Do you mean what you say about this 32.02 percent as our contribution? That is the question involved here.

Mr. THOMAS. I wish my colleague would not put words in my mouth. I

wish my colleague would permit me to speak for myself.

Mr. GROSS. Is this 32.02 percent just window dressing?

Mr. THOMAS. This is not window dressing. We know what the percentage of contribution is. We also know that some payments are in arrears and we know there are 17,000 troops over there now and we do not have a single one. These troops are all from smaller nations. Let us not rock this boat.

Mr. Chairman and my colleagues, I ask that this amendment be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Gross), there were—ayes 75, noes 127.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HARRIS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the same back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. GROSS. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Gross moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment: On page 14, line 16, change the period to a comma and add the following: "The expenditures from this appropriation by the Department of State shall be limited to a sum not in excess of 32.02 per centum of the aggregate payments to the United Nations pursuant to the resolution (agenda item 55) adopted by the General Assembly thereof."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken and there were—yeas 153, nays 235, not voting 48, as follows:

[Roll No. 59]

YEAS—153

Abbitt	Fenton	Meador
Abernethy	Findley	Michel
Adair	Fisher	Miller, N.Y.
Alexander	Flynt	Minshall
Alger	Forrester	Moore
Andersen,	Fountain	Moorehead,
Minn.	Garland	Ohio
Anderson, Ill.	Gathings	Murray
Arends	Goodling	Norblad
Ashbrook	Griffin	O'Konski
Ashmore	Gross	Passman
Auchincloss	Hagan, Ga.	Pelly
Baker	Haley	Pilcher
Battin	Hall	Pillion
Becker	Harrison, Va.	Poage
Beermann	Harrison, Wyo.	Poff
Belcher	Harsha	Ray
Bennett, Mich.	Harvey, Ind.	Rhodes, Ariz.
Berry	Hébert	Rogers, Fla.
Betts	Hemphill	Roudebush
Blitch	Henderson	Rousset
Bonner	Herlong	St. George
Bow	Hiestand	Saylor
Bray	Hoeven	Schadeberg
Bromwell	Hoffman, Ill.	Schenck
Brown	Horan	Scherer
Broyhill	Ichord, Mo.	Schneebell
Bruce	Jensen	Short
Burleson	Johansen	Shriver
Casey	Jonas	Sikes
Cederberg	King, N.Y.	Siler
Chamberlain	Kitchin	Smith, Calif.
Chenoweth	Knox	Smith, Va.
Clancy	Kornegay	Stephens
Collier	Kyl	Taber
Colmer	Laird	Taylor
Cramer	Landrum	Teague, Calif.
Cunningham	Langen	Thomson, Wis.
Curtin	Latta	Tollefson
Curtis, Mo.	Lennon	Tuck
Dague	Lipscomb	Utt
Davis,	McCulloch	Van Pelt
James C.	McDonough	Waggonner
Davis, John W.	McMillan	Weaver
Derounian	McSweeney	Westland
Derwinski	McVey	Wharton
Devine	MacGregor	Whitener
Dole	Martin, Mass.	Williams
Dominick	Martin, Nebr.	Willis
Dorn	Mason	Wilson, Calif.
Downing	Matthews	Winstead
Durno	May	Younger

NAYS—235

Addabbo	Dingell	Jennings
Albert	Donohue	Joelson
Anfuso	Dooley	Johnson, Calif.
Ashley	Doyle	Johnson, Wis.
Aspinall	Dulski	Jones, Mo.
Ayres	Dwyer	Judd
Bailey	Edmondson	Karsten
Baldwin	Elliott	Karth
Baring	Ellsworth	Kastenmeier
Bass, N.H.	Everett	Kearns
Bass, Tenn.	Fallon	Keith
Bates	Farbstein	Kelly
Beckworth	Feighan	Keogh
Bell	Fino	Kilgore
Bennett, Fla.	Flood	King, Calif.
Blatnik	Fogarty	King, Utah
Boggs	Frazier	Kluczynski
Boland	Frelinghuysen	Kowalski
Bolling	Friedel	Kunkel
Bolton	Fulton	Lane
Brademas	Gallagher	Lankford
Breeding	Gary	Lesinski
Brewster	Glaimo	Libonati
Brooks	Gilbert	Lindsay
Broomfield	Glenn	Loser
Buckley	Gonzalez	McDowell
Burke, Ky.	Goodell	McFall
Burke, Mass.	Granahan	Macdonald
Byrne, Pa.	Gray	Mack
Cahill	Green, Oreg.	Magnuson
Cannon	Green, Pa.	Mahon
Carey	Griffiths	Mailliard
Chelf	Gubser	Marshall
Chiperfield	Hagen, Calif.	Mathias
Church	Halpern	Miller, Clem
Clark	Hansen	Miller,
Coad	Harding	George P.
Cohelan	Hardy	Milliken
Conte	Harris	Mills
Cook	Harvey, Mich.	Moeller
Corman	Hays	Monagan
Curtis, Mass.	Healey	Montoya
Daddario	Hechler	Moorhead, Pa.
Daniels	Hollifield	Morgan
Dawson	Holland	Morris
Delaney	Hosmer	Morse
Dent	Hull	Mosher
Denton	Inouye	Moss
Diggs	Jarman	Multer

Murphy	Riehlman	Staggers
Natcher	Rivers, Alaska	Steed
Nedzi	Roberts, Ala.	Stratton
Nelsen	Roberts, Tex.	Stubblefield
Nix	Robison	Sullivan
Norrell	Rodino	Teague, Tex.
Nygaard	Rogers, Tex.	Thomas
O'Brien, Ill.	Rooney	Thompson, N.J.
O'Brien, N.Y.	Roosevelt	Thompson, Tex.
O'Hara, Ill.	Rosenthal	Thornberry
O'Hara, Mich.	Rostenkowski	Toll
Olsen	Roush	Trimble
O'Neill	Rutherford	Tupper
Osmer	Ryan, Mich.	Udall, Morris K.
Ostertag	Ryan, N.Y.	Ullman
Perkins	St. Germain	Vanik
Peterson	Santangelo	Van Zandt
Pfost	Saund	Wailhauser
Philbin	Schweiker	Walter
Pike	Schwengel	Watts
Pirnie	Scranton	Weis
Powell	Seely-Brown	Whalley
Price	Shelley	Wickersham
Pucinski	Shipley	Widnall
Purcell	Sibal	Wright
Quie	Sisk	Yates
Randall	Slack	Young
Reifel	Smith, Iowa	Zablocki
Reuss	Springer	Zelenko
Rhodes, Pa.	Stafford	

NOT VOTING—48

Addonizio	Ford	Moulder
Alford	Garmatz	Patman
Andrews	Gavin	Rains
Avery	Grant	Reece
Barrett	Halleck	Rivers, S.C.
Barry	Hoffman, Mich.	Rogers, Colo.
Boykin	Huddleston	Scott
Byrnes, Wis.	Johnson, Md.	Selden
Celler	Jones, Ala.	Sheppard
Cooley	Kee	Smith, Miss.
Corbett	Kilburn	Spence
Davis, Tenn.	Kirwan	Thompson, La.
Dowdy	McIntire	Vinson
Evins	Madden	Whitten
Fascell	Morrow	Wilson, Ind.
Finnegan	Morrison	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Whitten for, with Mr. Kirwan against.
Mr. Wilson of Indiana for, with Mr. Corbett against.

Mrs. Reece for, with Mr. Barry against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Garmatz with Mr. Avery.
Mr. Cooley with Mr. Gavin.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Kilburn.
Mr. Addonizio with Mr. Halleck.
Mr. Alford with Mr. Merrow.
Mr. Evins with Mr. Hoffman of Michigan.
Mr. Rogers of Colorado with Mr. Byrnes of Wisconsin.
Mr. Rains with Mr. Ford.
Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. McIntire.

Mr. PASSMAN, Mr. BERRY, Mr. WILSON of California, and Mr. SCHERER changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."
Mr. GUBSER and Mr. BELL changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks immediately following the remarks of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Bruce].

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained on official business when the quorum call was made today and missed it by approximately 5 minutes. I wish the Record to show this fact.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 58 I am not recorded. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

THE PEACE CORPS ACT

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, when the House took action to amend the Peace Corps Act, I was unable to be present because of my attendance at a White House luncheon in honor of the President of Brazil. Had I been present, I would have joined the overwhelming majority of my House colleagues in support of H.R. 10700.

Last year, when like legislation was before the Congress, I had my reservations concerning it. However, after several conferences with Director Robert Sargent Shriver, who had administered the program up to that time, I was convinced of his sincerity of purpose and his personal capabilities in directing the program. Accordingly, I gave it my support with the understanding that I would reserve final judgment until the end of the first year of its operation.

I have been most pleased with the project to date and with the fine leadership given to it by its director and its staff and the outstanding services that the Corpsmen themselves have given in other countries. I have no doubt but what this contribution to world relations will be one of the most constructive that this country will have. I am, of course, hopeful that it will not be overplayed or undersold, but that it will gain strength as the months come and go in the modesty of its approach and in immeasurable results that can and will be obtained.

PROHIBITING U.S. FOREIGN AID TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES

(Mr. HIESTAND asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HIESTAND. Mr. Speaker, we all know of the old expression about "robbing Peter to pay Paul." In Latin America, it seems we may have to revise that old saw to: "Let's rob Peter to pay Peter."

In recent weeks we have heard much of the expropriation of American property in Brazil. Yet, we continue to talk about huge foreign aid moneys being funneled into that country. But for what purpose? To be used to seize American-owned properties? Or to be used for the betterment of the Brazilian people?

A Brazilian newspaper supplied one answer:

How can those in charge of the alliance-for-progress program justify to the American taxpayer the granting of long-term financing which, in the final analysis will be used to pay for the expropriation of American investments in Brazil?

Brazilian officials are asking for plenty of U.S. dollars. These include Gov. Leonel Brizola of the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul, who on February 15 expropriated the Companhia Telefonica Nacional, a subsidiary of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., whose headquarters are in New York City.

The settlement was \$400,000 in cruzeiros. This is absurd. Local appraisers 2 years ago valued the property at approximately \$7 million.

This, of course, is not the only example. And predictably, other American companies are fearing similar seizures, precisely at a time when we are trying to stimulate foreign investment.

An important point to remember here is that seizure begets seizure. And can we honestly approve, by idly sitting by, the confiscation of American property? Of course not. Even worse, we are prepaying to pat the seizers on the back and say, "Good job, fellow. Good job."

The time has come, Mr. Speaker, to firm up our backbone and our policy. The seizures in Brazil are currently capturing the limelight, but that is by no means the end of it all. If we sit idly by and watch confiscation of American property in Latin America—without ample and fair compensation—it will most certainly encourage similar seizures around the globe.

I am today introducing a bill—by no means the first—to put the issue squarely on the barrelhead. The bill would amend section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to prohibit assistance under that act to the government of any country which has not established equitable procedures for compensating U.S. citizens for loss of property by confiscation.

Now, when President Joao Goulart of Brazil is in Washington for a visit with President Kennedy, is the time for the United States to take a stand and serve notice that we are not the suckers so many of the world's people are beginning to think we are.

I wish to read a telegram to Secretary of State Rusk by the president of International Telephone & Telegraph Co.:

We are greatly disturbed by press reports that the U.S. Government is prepared to give its blessings to a plan devised by the Brazilian Government calling for the takeover and payment of utility properties over 15 years without any indication that the bonds or any other instrument will have any U.S. Government or equivalent financially acceptable guarantee of payment or protection against devaluation or inadequate interest rates at local levels. Without such guarantees or protection such instruments would be worth less than 50 cents on the dollar. We feel compelled to warn you of the incentive there would be to further expropriation or takeover throughout Latin America if such an inadequate payment plan should receive the blessing of the U.S. Government.

The effect would be so potentially disastrous to all other U.S.-owned property in Latin America that we can scarcely believe that the plan is being seriously contemplated. But as you know reports of the plan have been carried in the responsible press of the United States without refutation.

We are of the opinion that any plan if it is to have U.S. Government approval should contain the following essentials:

1. Seller must be permitted freedom to negotiate terms of sale including the same freedom to choose to reinvest or export the proceeds as is accorded local citizens.

2. Proceeds of sale should be in cash or if not—any bonds or instruments issued in connection with deferred payments must be readily marketable at par.

3. There must be maintenance of value on deferred local currency payments with interest at the going local rate and guarantees by the Government.

The acid test is that if the bonds or other instruments cannot be converted to cash at full value the company has not been paid. For these reasons we think it is dangerous to talk of a general plan for all of Latin America or for even one country, as problems vary not only between countries but within any one country depending upon the franchise, type of utility, historical background, etc. Any talk of general plans for takeovers or expropriations will lead to unwarranted assumptions in other countries which will be costly to U.S. investors not only in utilities but in other fields as well particularly mining and petroleum.

We are sure you realize that present nationalist tendencies in several Latin American countries are such that little encouragement is required for confiscation or other takeover of foreign investments in cases where no problems have previously existed. Any approval by the U.S. Government of a general plan which provides for takeover of foreign property with little or no immediate payment could well precipitate by example irresistible nationalist demands for similar action throughout South America.

RETIREMENT OF W. T. "BILL" HEFFELFINGER

(Mr. GARY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government has lost one of its outstanding civil servants with the retirement of W. T. "Bill" Heffelfinger as Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Bill Heffelfinger began his work at Treasury as a messenger in 1917 at the age of 14 and has now ended a genuinely great career with the Department after almost 45 years of continuous service. His experience, conscientiousness, grasp of financial matters and his integrity

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11038

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 5, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Second
6 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962") for the fiscal year
7 ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for "Plant and animal disease and pest control", \$2,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1963: *Provided*, That the foregoing amount shall not be available for conduct of any screwworm eradication program that does not require minimum matching by State or local sources of at least 50 per centum of the expenses of production, irradiation, and release of the screwworm flies.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MARKETING RESEARCH AND SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Marketing research and service", for "Marketing services", \$425,000.

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utilization", for "Forest land management", \$37,000,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

2 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
5 \$200,000.

6 MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

7 OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES (LIQUIDATION OF

8 CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

9 For an additional amount for "Operating-differential sub-
10 sidies", \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

11 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

12 PARTICIPATION IN NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

13 For expenses necessary to provide for United States
14 participation in the New York World's Fair, as authorized
15 by the provisions of the Act of September 21, 1961 (75 Stat.
16 527), and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
17 of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates for indi-
18 viduals not to exceed \$75 per diem, \$17,000,000, to remain
19 available until expended.

1 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

2 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

3 CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

4 Operation and Maintenance, General

5 For an additional amount for “Operation and mainte-
6 nance, general”, \$1,500,000, to remain available until
7 expended.

8 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS’ HOME

9 LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND
10 CAPITAL OUTLAY

11 In addition to the amount otherwise available for main-
12 tenance and operation of the Soldiers’ Home, \$134,000 shall
13 be available from the Soldiers’ Home permanent fund for
14 such purposes during the current fiscal year.

15 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

16 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

17 OPERATING EXPENSES

18 General Operating Expenses

19 For an additional amount for “General operating ex-
20 penses”, \$63,000.

Public Safety

For an additional amount for "Public safety", \$355,000.

Personal Services, Wage-Board Employees

For an additional amount for "Personal services, wage-board employees", \$225,000, of which \$23,700 shall be payable from the highway fund, and \$36,000 from the water fund.

Settlement of Claims and Suits

For an additional amount for "Settlement of claims and suits", \$7,347.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

That not to exceed \$60,000 of funds heretofore appropriated under the heading "Capital Outlay, Public Building Construction", shall be available for the repair and reconstruction of the Industrial Division Laundry at the Lorton Reformatory.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Act for the fiscal year involved.

1 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

2 DISASTER RELIEF

3 For an additional amount for "Disaster relief", \$25,000,-
4 000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not
5 to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be
6 available for administrative expenses.

7 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND

8 WELFARE

9 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

10 DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

11 For an additional amount for "Defense educational ac-
12 tivities", for capital contributions to student loan funds,
13 \$16,155,000.

14 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

15 For an additional amount for "Payments to school dis-
16 tricts", \$15,707,000.

17 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

18 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

19 For an additional amount for "Indian health activities",
20 \$250,000.

21 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
24 \$135,000.

1 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

2 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

3 Grants to States for Public Assistance

4 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for
5 public assistance", \$80,000,000.

6 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

7 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 In addition to the amount heretofore made available for
10 travel expenses of employees, not to exceed \$40,000 shall be
11 available for such expenses from the appropriation to the
12 Civil Aeronautics Board for the current fiscal year for
13 "Salaries and expenses".

14 DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the
17 United States member of the Delaware River Basin Com-
18 mission, as authorized by law (75 Stat. 716), \$18,000.

19 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 In addition to the amount heretofore made available for
22 travel expenses of employees, not to exceed \$375,000 shall be
23 available for such expenses from the appropriation to the

1 General Accounting Office for the current fiscal year for
2 "Salaries and expenses".

3 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

4 ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

5 For an additional amount for "Additional court facili-
6 ties", \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

7 OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

8 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses,
9 Public Buildings Service", \$2,250,000.

10 GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

11 To increase the general supply fund established by the
12 Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949,
13 as amended (5 U.S.C. 630g), \$5,000,000.

14 EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

15 For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply distri-
16 bution", \$350,000.

17 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
20 for additional travel expenses, \$100,000.

21 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

22 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

23 For an additional amount for "Research and develop-
24 ment", \$80,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$50,000.

5 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 In addition to the amount heretofore made available for
8 travel expenses of employees, not to exceed \$64,000 shall be
9 available for such expenses from the appropriation to the
10 Securities and Exchange Commission for the current fiscal
11 year for "Salaries and expenses".

12 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 An additional amount of \$13,000, including not to ex-
15 ceed \$6,500 for expenses of travel, shall be available for the
16 National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Physicians,
17 Dentists, and Allied Specialists from the appropriation
18 granted under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
19 priation Act, 1962.

1 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

2 REVOLVING FUND

3 For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized
4 by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be
5 available without fiscal year limitations, \$85,000,000.

6 TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 The sum of \$20,000 shall be available to the "Tax Court
9 judges survivors annuity fund" from the appropriation to
10 the Tax Court of the United States for "Salaries and ex-
11 penses", fiscal year 1962.

12 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

13 MEDICAL CARE

14 For an additional amount for "Medical care", including
15 not to exceed \$50,000 for travel expenses of employees,
16 \$4,000,000.

17 COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

18 For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-
19 sions", \$15,000,000.

20 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

21 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

22 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

23 For an additional amount for "Management of lands and
24 resources", \$1,250,000.

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

3 For an additional amount for "Management and protec-
4 tion", \$775,000.

5 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

6 FACILITIES

7 For an additional amount for "Maintenance and reha-
8 bilitation of physical facilities", \$400,000.

9 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

10 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

11 For an additional amount for "Resources management",
12 \$720,000.

13 BUREAU OF MINES

14 DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF HELIUM PROPERTIES

15 The Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts and
16 agreements pursuant to section 3 (a) (2) of the Helium Act
17 amendments of 1960 which shall require payments for
18 helium in any one fiscal year in an amount not to exceed
19 \$15,500,000, in addition to amounts heretofore specified.

20 OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

21 LEAD AND ZINC STABILIZATION PROGRAM

22 For necessary expenses to carry out a lead and zinc
23 mining stabilization program, including payments to pro-

1 ducers, as authorized by the Act of October 3, 1961 (75 Stat.
2 766), \$4,880,000, to remain available until expended.

3 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

4 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

5 Construction

6 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$300,000,
7 to remain available until expended.

8 THE JUDICIARY

9 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

10 PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

11 For an additional amount for "Printing and binding
12 Supreme Court reports", \$13,000.

13 CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

14 For an additional amount for "Care of the building and
15 grounds", \$3,000.

16 COURTS OF APPEAL, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

17 JUDICIAL SERVICES

18 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous
20 expenses", \$230,000: *Provided*, That no part of the fore-
21 going amount may be used for payment of actual expenses of
22 subsistence in excess of \$25 per diem.

23 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

24 For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees",
25 \$100,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
5 Bureau of Prisons", \$176,000.

6 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

7 For an additional amount for "Support of United States
8 prisoners", \$600,000.

9 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

10 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

11 For payment to Stella M. Rabaut, widow of Louis C.
12 Rabaut, late a Representative from the State of Michigan,
13 \$22,500.

14 For payment to the Estate of Sam Rayburn, late a
15 Representative from the State of Texas and Speaker of the
16 House of Representatives, \$35,000.

17 For payment to Corinne B. Riley, widow of John J.
18 Riley, late a Representative from the State of South Caro-
19 lina, \$22,500.

20 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

21 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

22 Capitol Buildings

23 For an additional amount for "Capitol buildings",
24 \$7,500.

1 House Office Buildings

2 For an additional amount for "House office buildings",
3 \$7,500.

4 LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

5 Structural and Mechanical Care

6 For an additional amount for "Structural and mechani-
7 cal care", \$6,000.

8 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

9 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
12 \$2,500,000.

13 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

14 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

15 For an additional amount for "Contributions to inter-
16 national organizations", \$25,616,000.

17 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

18 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
21 \$210,000.

Passed the House of Representatives April 4, 1962.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for
other purposes.

APRIL 5, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued April 12, 1962
For actions of April 11, 1962
87th-2d, No. 56

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee approved land-use adjustment provisions of farm bill. Senate committee reported supplemental appropriation bill. House committee approved dairy provisions of farm bill. House passed bill for agricultural import restrictions on nonparticipating countries in multilateral trade agreements. Rep. Cooley introduced farm bill.

SENATE

1. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 11038 (S. Rept. 1341), which includes items for ARS, AMS, FHA, and Forest Service (see table at end of this Digest for a summary of these items). The bill also includes \$25,000,000 for disaster relief assistance to States and local governments, \$15,000,000 for U. S. participation in the New York World's Fair, \$20,000 for payment of the U. S. share of current expenses of the Delaware River Basin Commission, \$10,000,000 additional capital for the GSA general supply fund to provide for increased sales, and \$85,000,000 increased capital for the revolving fund of the Small Business Administration. p. 5780

Sens. Williams, Del., and Holland submitted notices of intention to move to suspend the rules for the purposes of offering amendments to this bill. pp. 5782-3

2. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee "continued its executive consideration of S. 2786, proposed Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, and approved with amendments title 1 of the bill -- Land-Use Adjustment -- and approved perfecting amendments to title 2 of the bill -- Agricultural Trade Development -- but did not conclude action thereon, and will meet again tomorrow." p. D270
3. PEACE CORPS. S. 2935, to amend the Peace Corps Act, was made the unfinished business. pp. 5834-5
4. FORESTRY; RECREATION. Sens. Clark, Douglas, Humphrey, Smith (Mass.), Morse, Metcalf, Moss, Hart, Engle, Long (Mo.), Hartke, Long (Hawaii), Fulbright, Cooper, Carroll, Byrd (W. Va.), McGee, and Aiken were added as additional cosponsors of S. 3117, to promote the coordination and development of Federal and State programs relating to outdoor recreation. p. 5783
Sens. Clark, Douglas, Humphrey, Smith (Mass.), Morse, Metcalf, Moss, Hart, Engle, Long (Mo.), Magnuson, Mansfield, Long (Hawaii), Chavez, Bartlett, Cooper, Carroll, Byrd (W. Va.), Williams (N. J.), McGee, Hayden, Church, Burdick, Bible, and Aiken were added as additional cosponsors of S. 3118, to provide for the establishment of a land conservation fund. pp. 5783-4
5. SALINE WATER. Sen. Anderson inserted a report on the survey of the Freeport, Texas, sea water conversion system stating that "important design changes will be required for future distillation plants." pp. 5788-9
6. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Keating spoke in favor of his proposal to give Congress the authority to veto foreign trade agreements. pp. 5840-1
7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that the supplemental appropriation bill will be considered next Mon., Apr. 16. p. 5833

HOUSE

8. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee "Met in executive session and approved subtitle C of title IV (amended, regarding dairy) of H. R. 11222 (a clean bill introduced in lieu of H. R. 10010), the general farm bill." p. D273
9. FOREIGN TRADE. By a vote of 312 to 80, passed without amendment H. R. 10788, to amend section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956 to authorize the President to extend import-export controls to non-participants in multilateral agreements regarding agricultural commodities or products or textiles or textile products. pp. 5843-4
Rep. Giaimo discussed the impact of the proposed Trade Expansion Act of 1962 on employment in the U. S. and inserted an explanatory statement from the Labor Department on trade adjustment assistance for workers. pp. 5872-3
Rep. Curtis, Mo., inserted several editorials that "raise some serious questions about White House lobbying on the trade bill." pp. 5873-4
10. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 11151, the legislative branch appropriation bill, 1963. pp. 5848-61
The Appropriations Committee was granted until midnight Fri., Apr. 13, to file a report on the Defense Department Appropriation bill for 1963. pp. 5861-2
11. MINERALS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments H. R. 10566, to provide for the withdrawal and orderly disposition of mineral

30. EXTENSION WORK. H. R. 11240, by Rep. Abernethy, to amend the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914, as amended, to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States, territories, and possessions receiving the benefits of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and of acts supplementary thereto, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture; to Agriculture Committee.
31. RESEARCH. H. Res. 595, by Rep. Anderson, Ill., disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1962; to Government Operations Committee. Remarks of author. pp. A2788-9

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS:

- Apr. 12: Farm bill, H. Agriculture (exec) and S. Agriculture (exec).
Authorization for accelerated public works program, S. Public Works.
Migratory labor legislation, H. Education and Labor (exec).
- Apr. 17 & 18: Forest roads and trails authorizations, H. Public Works (Greeley, FS, to testify).
- Apr. 19: Relief for certain improvements on unpatented mining claims, H. Interior (Greeley, FS, to testify).

oOo

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Items included in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1962 as reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations

Items	Budget Estimates	House Bill	Senate Committee Bill a/
Agricultural Research Service:			
Plant and animal disease and pest control:			
For a screwworm eradication program	\$3,000,000:	\$2,500,000:	\$3,000,000
Agricultural Marketing Service:			
Marketing research and service:			
For poultry inspection	450,000:	425,000:	425,000
Forest Service:			
Forest protection and utilization:			
For fighting forest fires	36,000,000:	36,000,000:	36,000,000
For insect and disease control ...	1,000,000:	1,000,000:	1,000,000
Farmers Home Administration:			
Operating loans	- - :	- - :	b/ [50,000,000]
Total	40,450,000:	39,925,000:	40,425,000

a/ Reported April 11, 1962.

b/ Represents increase in limitation on loans which may be made from receipts deposited in loan account. The Senate Committee report states "The increased loan authorization is provided to meet the minimum requirements this spring on loan applications which have already been received and docketed in the county offices of the Farmers Home Administration."

Calendar No. 1303

87TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE }

REPORT
No. 1341

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962

APRIL 11, 1962—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HOLLAND, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 11038]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$447, 514, 000
Amount of increase by Senate committee.....	40, 288, 980
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	487, 802, 980
Total estimates considered by the Senate.....	566, 868, 929
Under budget estimates.....	79, 065, 949

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

1962 appropriations (to date).....	\$157, 514, 500
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 333).....	3, 000, 000
House bill.....	2, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3 million, an increase of \$500,000 over the House bill, to restore the supplemental estimate for the screw-worm eradication program in the Southwest.

The funds provided are to cover the Federal share of this cooperative eradication program through fiscal 1963. In addition, \$800,000 of available contingency funds have been allocated by the Department to initiate the program.

As a result of the unusually cold weather which killed the screw-worm in large areas of the Southwest where it normally survives the winter, the departmental officials determined that conditions were favorable to the establishment of an artificial barrier zone in which irradiated screw-worm flies would be released to control the screw-worm in the Southwest where it has caused heavy losses to livestock. In approving the funds recommended in the budget request, the committee expects that at least 50 percent of the costs for the production, irradiation, and release of screw-worm flies will be matched by State and local sources.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MARKETING RESEARCH AND SERVICE

1962 appropriations (to date)	\$38, 269, 500
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 333)	450, 000
House bill	425, 000
Committee recommendation	425, 000

An additional appropriation of \$425,000 is provided for mandatory poultry inspection. This is the same amount as provided in the House bill, and is \$25,000 under the estimate, but is adequate to meet the increased cost of inspection for the balance of the fiscal year.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

FARM OPERATING LOANS

DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT

1961 loan authorization	\$232, 100, 000
1962 loan authorizations (to date)	275, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate	None
Committee recommendation	50, 000, 000

The committee has inserted a paragraph in the bill authorizing an increase of \$50 million for farm operating loans in the "Direct loan account" which was authorized by the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961. The increased loan authorization is provided to meet the minimum requirements this spring on loan applications which have already been received and docketed in the county offices of the Farmers Home Administration.

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

Appropriation, 1962	\$170, 168, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 333)	37, 000, 000
House allowance	37, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	37, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$37 million, the same as the House allowance; \$32,400,000 of this amount is to reimburse other Forest Service accounts for funds used to fight forest fires during the 1961 fire season, and \$3,600,000 is to meet estimated requirements during the remainder of this fiscal year; \$1 million is necessary to meet an upsurge in insect population and in tree diseases.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriations (to date)-----	\$18, 725, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 333)-----	208, 000
Supplemental request (S. Doc. 83)-----	425, 000
House allowance-----	200, 000
Committee recommendation-----	625, 000

There were before the committee for consideration two requests for supplemental funds. The first, in the amount of \$208,000, was for wage board increases. The House bill provides \$200,000 of the amount requested and the committee concurs with the House with respect to this amount for the wage board increases.

A second request, in the amount of \$425,000 (S. Doc. 83 dated April 3), received after House committee recommendations had been made, involved funds for emergency action to provide charts and photographs of storm damaged areas, harbors, and channels along the east coast and to reestablish the coastal network of geodetic control as a basis for subsequent hydrographic surveys and engineering works. The committee was advised that the bureau has already taken action to utilize \$495,000 of its current funds by postponing programs and required the additional \$425,000, recommended herein, in order to establish, relocate, and restore geodetic control information; conduct aerial reconnaissance and photography of the coastline to determine the severity of the damage and extensive shoreline changes; conduct hydrographic surveys and investigations; and compile, print, and issue new charts to assure safe navigation.

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

1962 appropriations (to date)-----	\$182, 000, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 333)-----	25, 000, 000
House allowance-----	20, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	20, 000, 000

The committee recommendation is \$20 million, as proposed in the House bill, and a reduction of \$5 million from the supplemental request. This amount, together with the \$182 million provided in the regular annual appropriation for 1962, makes available \$202 million for the current fiscal year.

There was no appeal for restoration of the reduction, the committee was advised, because the original planned schedule for making final payments through calendar year 1958 will not be met in its entirety by June 30, 1962.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

PARTICIPATION IN NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

1962 appropriations (to date)-----	None
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 363)-----	\$25, 000, 000
House allowance-----	17, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	15, 000, 000

The recommendation of the committee for the expenses of Federal participation in the New York World's Fair is \$15 million.

It is the sense of the committee that the amount recommended will enable the agency to begin necessary planning, design, and construction of the Federal pavilion. The committee will propose as an amendment on the floor, language providing for a U.S. Commissioner at a salary of \$19,500 per annum to be appointed by the President.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

1962 appropriations (to date)-----	\$143, 397, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 333)-----	1, 900, 000
Supplemental requests (S. Doc. 83) (not considered by House)---	2, 000, 000
House bill-----	1, 500, 000
Committee recommendation-----	3, 900, 000

The committee recommends \$3,900,000, the budget estimate. This is an increase of \$2,400,000 over the amount allowed by the House.

The Senate increase provides for the restoration of a \$400,000 reduction made by the House in the budget estimate of \$1,900,000 required to meet the costs of wage-board rate increases occurring during the period October 1, 1960, through June 1962, and not budgeted for in the fiscal year 1962 estimate. The wage-board increases are mandatory and any reduction would result in the deferral of maintenance work required in fiscal year 1962.

The additional \$2 million approved by the committee was recommended in a supplemental estimate to the Senate subsequent to the consideration of the bill by the House. The funds requested are needed for emergency restoration of navigation facilities damaged by the storms which battered the Atlantic coast from North Carolina to New York in the period March 6 through March 10, 1962.

U.S. SOLDIERS' HOME

1962 appropriation-----	\$6, 052, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	144, 000
House allowance-----	134, 000
Committee recommendation-----	134, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$134,000, a reduction of \$10,000 from the estimate, to cover the cost of wage-board pay increases. Officials of the Home informed the committee that the reduction could be absorbed without adversely affecting the operation of the home, which derives all of its funds from its own permanent trust fund.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For the District of Columbia, the committee recommends a total additional appropriation of \$664,847. This sum is an increase of \$14,500 above the House allowances. Distribution of the appropriation items follows:

General operating expenses, \$77,500.—Sum represents \$60,000 for employees' disability compensation payments, \$13,000 for the Commissioner's Youth Council, and \$4,500 for five additional positions required to cope with the rights-of-way workload in the District highway construction program.

Public safety, \$355,000.—This sum is necessary to cover the costs of the 56-hour work week for the Firefighting Division; increased costs of retirement by firemen, and added hospital expenses of injured firemen, this fiscal year.

Personal services, wage board employees, \$225,000.—The additional sum is essential for increased wage board costs approved during the year for certain District employees.

Settlement of claims and suits, \$7,347.—This sum is necessary to cover claims and suits settled but unpaid this year, pursuant to existing law.

Capital outlay.—The committee has approved the House language which authorizes up to \$60,000 of previously appropriated funds for "Capital outlay, public building construction", for the repair and reconstruction of the laundry at the Lorton Reformatory.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

The committee has been concerned for some period of time with respect to the ever-increasing number of Federal employees. In an effort to assist the Bureau of the Budget in coping with the number of requests it receives for additional personnel, the committee will recommend a floor amendment to create a special review panel within the Bureau of the Budget to carefully screen and evaluate all requests for additional personnel and to make exhaustive and searching inquiries within the departments and agencies prior to approving any of these requests.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING

DISASTER RELIEF

1962 appropriations (to date).....	\$21,000,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 365).....	25,000,000
House bill.....	25,000,000
Restoration requested.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	25,000,000

The committee agrees with the House in allowing the full amount requested of \$25 million for disaster relief and assistance to States and local governments as authorized by Public Law 875, 81st Congress. The committee is advised that this amount will allow the administration to meet the additional 1962 obligations resulting from the

recent storms on the east coast and the flood damages in other disaster areas, and will leave a balance of \$12 million to be carried over into fiscal year 1963, as planned.

The committee believes that the 1962 obligations under the authorization should be fully provided for, and that the reserve for additional disasters should be expanded as needed to take care of whatever may occur during the remainder of the fiscal year. Any reduction of the planned carryover that may result can be adjusted on the forthcoming regular bill for 1963.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1962 appropriation	\$211, 557, 000
Supplemental estimate	16, 155, 000
House allowance	16, 155, 000
Committee recommendation	16, 155, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, as did the House, for an additional amount for student loans.

There was included in the regular 1962 appropriation bill \$73,-845,000 for capital contributions to student loan funds of the \$90 million authorized. This additional amount will provide the full amount authorized for the year.

These funds will be used to make advances to schools for commitment for the school term beginning in September 1962. No funds for advance commitment were included in the regular 1962 appropriation inasmuch as the legislation at the time extended only through June 30, 1962, since extended for 2 years. Similar advances were provided for subsequent years in appropriations for fiscal years 1959, 1960, and 1961.

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

1962 appropriation	\$231, 293, 000
House allowance	15, 707, 000
Committee recommendation	15, 707, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$15,707,000, as did the House, to provide sufficient funds to pay full entitlements under Public Law 874 to school districts in federally affected areas for maintenance and operation.

The Senate voted sufficient funds in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962, H.R. 9169, in the closing days of the last session, to pay entitlements in full, but in conference with the House, which had not considered the item, the increase added by the Senate over the supplemental estimate was halved to allow only approximately 92 percent of entitlements. The Congress has provided funds to pay full entitlements each year except for the first year of the program when about 95 percent was paid, and a later year when the sum provided, although estimated by the Department to be adequate, paid 99-plus percent.

ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

1962 appropriation	\$54, 850, 000
Committee recommendation	7, 092, 000

The committee recommends approval of an additional amount, \$7,092,000, estimated by the Office of Education to be sufficient to

finance all eligible projects under Public Law 815, as amended, for the Federal contribution for school construction in school districts in federally affected areas.

The Senate voted sufficient funds in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962, H.R. 9169, in the closing days of the last session, to finance all eligible projects, but in conference with the House, which had not considered the item, the allowance was reduced by \$7,092,000. The Congress has heretofore provided funds to finance all eligible projects through fiscal year 1961.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

Appropriation, 1962-----	\$53, 010, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 333)-----	267, 000
House allowance-----	250, 000
Committee recommendation-----	250, 000

The committee recommends \$250,000, the amount of the House allowance, for meeting wage board employees' salary increases. This allowance will require the Division of Indian Health to absorb \$119,000 out of a total increase of \$369,000.

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

1961 appropriation-----	\$45, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	5, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	5, 000, 000

The committee recommends allowance of the full budget estimate, \$5 million, not considered by the House.

The 1961 appropriation authorized the allotment of \$50 million, the full authorization, for this purpose, but provided only \$45 million in the belief that a number of States would not use their full allotment. The same thing was done for several prior years and the Congress has heretofore appropriated the additional amounts needed in supplementals. This accounts for \$705,260 of this supplemental estimate.

The Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1961 provided for the reallocation of funds unobligated by States within 6 months following year for which allotted. The unobligated funds from the 1961 allotments were reallocated in January and States have approved grants in excess of their original allotments amounting to \$2,627,488. The 1961 amendments also provided that before reallocations are made of unobligated funds, additional grants may be made to projects already receiving grants in the State of original allotment where the need for the project is due in whole or in part to Federal activity. The additional need under this latter provision is \$1,667,252.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

1962 appropriation-----	\$49, 835, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	174, 000
Committee recommendation-----	174, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, for an additional amount for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act, not considered by the House.

The Public Health Service has a minimum of control over the furnishing of medical care to those beneficiaries for whom it is respon-

sible under the terms of the Dependents' Medical Care Act. The estimate of \$174,000 is the total of bills for medical care heretofore incurred in excess of the limitation for the purpose contained in the 1962 appropriation of \$2,422,000. Congress has for several years been required to make supplemental appropriations to meet deficits for this medical care.

GENERAL PROVISION

The committee had for its consideration a supplemental estimate, not considered by the House, to extend the availability of funds made available in the 1962 appropriation for planning or construction of buildings or facilities, as follows:

(1) Pier facilities at the Rosebank Quarantine Station, Staten Island, N.Y.; (2) additional facilities at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Mont.; (3) a gerontological research facility, Baltimore, Md.; and a cancer research building at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.

The construction of the pier facilities at the quarantine station and the additional facilities at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory will be completed on schedule in the coming fiscal year and funds for the construction work have been obligated. Certain supervisory obligations cannot be made until the performance of the work, however, and the continuance of the availability of funds is necessary.

Planning funds for the cancer research building were included in the 1961 appropriation, and will have been available for 2 years with the close of this fiscal year, whereas the committee was given assurance when it approved the funds that the planning would be accomplished in 18 months, for which period the funds were originally made available, extended for an additional 6 months in the 1962 bill. The negotiations in the executive agencies have somewhat protracted over the minutiae of detail and the committee will expect the conclusion of the planning within the coming year.

Planning funds for the gerontological research facility were included in the 1962 appropriation, to remain available until December 31, 1962, a period of 18 months, a sufficient period the committee was assured for the planning of the facility. This estimate contemplated the extension of availability for an additional 18 months, but it seems a total period of 2 years should be entirely adequate.

The committee authorized the offering of an amendment from the floor to extend the availability of funds for each of these projects through June 30, 1963.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

1962 appropriation.....	\$5, 105, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	146, 000
House allowance.....	135, 000
Committee recommendation.....	135, 000

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, a reduction of \$11,000 from the supplemental estimate, which contemplated \$53,000 for the cost of wage board salary increases, and \$93,000 for the cost of caring for approximately 40 additional Federal patients. The Department did not request restoration of the reduction.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

1962 appropriation-----	\$2, 401, 200, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	85, 000, 000
House allowance-----	80, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	80, 000, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance, a reduction of \$5 million from the estimate, the restoration of which the Department did not request.

The Congress provided in the 1962 appropriation \$100 million less than requested by the Department. The 1963 budget contemplated the later submission of a supplemental request for fiscal year 1962 of \$140 million. The Department submitted an estimate for \$85 million additional, and now informs the committee that \$80 million should be sufficient to fully finance the Federal share of assistance payments in this fiscal year.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

The committee agrees with the allowance by the House of an increase of \$40,000 in limitation on travel expenses for the Board, occasioned by the increased costs authorized pursuant to Public Law 87-139.

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriations (to date)-----	None
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 333)-----	\$18, 000
House bill-----	18, 000
Committee recommendation-----	18, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$18,000, the budget estimate and the amount allowed by the House, for salaries and expenses of the U.S. member of the commission and his staff. The commission was created by compact among the States of Delaware, New Jersey, New York, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the Federal Government to participate jointly in the conservation, utilization, development, and control of water and related land resources in the Delaware River Basin.

CONTRIBUTION TO DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

1962 appropriations (to date)-----	None
Supplemental request (S. Doc. 83)-----	\$20, 000
House bill-----	(¹)
Committee recommendation-----	20, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends \$20,000, the budget estimate. These funds are required to cover the U.S. share of the operating expenses of the Delaware River Basin Commission for the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1962. The operating budget approved by the commission

at its meeting on March 28, 1962, is intended to provide the funds necessary to meet organizing costs involved in recruiting and staffing the commission and to provide for the purchase of equipment and supplies and other incidentals involved in organizing and staffing the commission.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriations (to date)-----	¹ \$40, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 333)-----	330, 000
House allowance-----	-----
Committee recommendation-----	175, 000

¹ And \$1,266,000 by transfer from the Maritime Administration.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$175,000 for the regulatory activities of the Federal Maritime Commission. The need for these additional funds is related to Public Laws 87-254 and 87-346 which provide for regulation of dual rate systems, conference agreements, form and manner of filing tariffs by common carrier in the foreign commerce of the United States, licensing of ocean freight forwarders, all designed to improve the enforcement of the shipping statutes.

Although the supplemental request was in the amount of \$330,000, the committee was informed that in view of the lapse of time since the transmittal of the request, that \$175,000 would be sufficient for the balance of fiscal 1962.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriations (to date)-----	\$8, 793, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 333)-----	325, 000
House bill-----	Denied
Restoration requested-----	150, 000
Committee recommendation-----	150, 000

The committee recommends adding to the bill an additional amount for the Commission of \$150,000, a reduction of \$175,000 from the supplemental request of \$325,000 contained in House Document No. 333. The committee believes it is important to provide this amount for the purpose of recruiting additional staff urgently needed to handle, in particular, the backlog of natural gas cases.

The committee further recommends adding authority for employing consultants at not to exceed \$100 per diem, in order to allow the Commission to attract the competent consultants required, particularly in natural gas fields.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The committee agrees with the House in providing an increase of \$375,000 in the limitation on travel expenses occasioned by the higher travel cost allowances authorized last year.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

1962 appropriations (to date)	\$2, 500, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 333)	2, 500, 000
House bill	2, 000, 000
Restoration requested	None
Committee recommendation	2, 000, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$2 million for additional court facilities, which is \$500,000 below the supplemental request of \$2,500,000 contained in House Document No. 333. The committee is advised that this amount, together with \$9 million requested for 1963, will provide facilities for the remainder of the 73 additional judges authorized last year.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

OPERATING EXPENSES

1962 appropriations (to date)	\$173, 000, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 333)	2, 650, 000
House bill	2, 250, 000
Restoration requested	None
Committee recommendation	2, 250, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$2,250,000 additional for pay increases granted wage board employees, a reduction of \$400,000 from the supplemental request. The committee is advised that the pay increases have not developed as rapidly as had been anticipated.

GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

1962 appropriations (to date)	\$6, 000, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 333)	10, 000, 000
House bill	5, 000, 000
Restoration requested	5, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	10, 000, 000

Restoration of \$5 million is recommended by the committee, to provide the full amount of the supplemental request of \$10 million as additional capital for the general supply fund. The committee is advised that the restoration is required in order to provide adequate financing for increased sales, primarily to the Department of Defense.

EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

1962 appropriations (to date)	\$30, 374, 500
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 333)	488, 000
House bill	350, 000
Restoration requested	138, 000
Committee recommendation	488, 000

The committee recommends restoration of \$138,000, to provide the full amount of the supplemental request of \$488,000 for expenses of supply distribution, in order to implement the new milstrip program or single line requisitioning system that the Department of Defense will put into effect on July 1, 1962, and ultimately to effect such uniform system throughout the Government. The committee is advised that the critical need for this small restoration is to make sure that the requisitioning programs are in step by July 1.

ACQUISITION OF LAND AND BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

1962 appropriation (to date)-----	None
Supplemental request (S. Doc. 83)-----	\$2, 703, 000
House bill (not heard)-----	None
Restoration requested-----	2, 703, 000
Committee recommendation-----	2, 703, 000

The committee recommends adding to the bill an appropriation of \$2,703,000, as requested in Senate Document No. 83, to pay the affirmed judgment with respect to the property known as the Rand-McNally Building in Chicago, Ill. The committee is advised that the Government has been using the property since 1951, and took title thereto in 1956. The amount recommended is required in addition to \$3 million appropriated for the purpose in 1956.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING FUND

1962 appropriations (to date)-----	\$7, 000, 000
Supplemental request (S. Doc. 83)-----	2, 000, 000
House bill (not heard)-----	None
Restoration requested-----	2, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	2, 000, 000

The committee recommends adding to the bill an additional appropriation of \$2 million for the public works planning fund, as requested in Senate Document No. 83, to make it possible to continue to approve applications for interest-free advances to State and local governments for the planning of specific public works, without waiting for funds to become available from repayments or from fiscal year 1963 appropriations. The committee is advised that applications are being received at a rate better than 10 percent higher than anticipated, and that repayments are being made much slower than anticipated. The committee is further advised that the majority of the applications are being made by the smaller communities. These advances are repayable at the time construction begins.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriations (to date)-----	\$22, 075, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 333)-----	125, 000
House bill-----	100, 000
Restoration requested-----	25, 000
Committee recommendation-----	125, 000

Restoration of \$25,000 is recommended by the committee, to provide the full amount of the supplemental request of \$125,000, needed to meet increased travel costs occasioned by the higher rates authorized last year. The committee is advised that without this small restoration, the Commission would be required to further curtail inspections and investigations.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

1962 appropriations (to date)-----	\$1, 220, 000, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 333)-----	85, 000, 000
House bill-----	80, 000, 000
Restoration requested-----	5, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	85, 000, 000

The committee recommends restoration of \$5 million, to provide the full amount of the supplemental request of \$85 million, to provide additional research and development funds for the Advanced Saturn program, the Centaur development program, and the liquid-propulsion program. The committee is advised that the full amount is required in order to meet the target schedules of these programs.

CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

1962 appropriations (to date)-----	\$245, 000, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 333)-----	71, 000, 000
House bill-----	None
Restoration requested-----	71, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	71, 000, 000

The committee will propose on the floor an amendment adding to the bill an appropriation of \$71 million for construction of facilities, as requested in the supplemental estimate, to provide funds for land acquisition at the Atlantic Missile Range launching area and at the Mississippi test facility, to be used for the launching and testing of the large rocket vehicles necessary to the manned lunar landing program.

The committee will also propose inserting a proviso to make the appropriation effective only upon enactment of authorizing legislation to cover the amount.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

1962 appropriation-----	\$1, 804, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	60, 000
House allowance-----	50, 000
Committee recommendation-----	50, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$50,000, a reduction of \$10,000 from the estimate.

The committee was informed that the Board obligated \$67,000 in the first 6 months of the current fiscal year for emergency boards, \$15,000 in the 3-month period through March, and required an additional \$45,000 for the final quarter. In view of the fact that only \$15,000 was obligated in the last 3 months it seems that an additional \$35,000 should suffice for the remainder of the year.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$64,000 increase in the limitation on travel expenses, due to the increased costs authorized last year.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

REVOLVING FUND

1962 appropriations (to date)-----	\$180, 000, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 333)-----	80, 000, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 365)-----	10, 000, 000
House allowance-----	85, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	90, 000, 000

The committee had for consideration two requests for supplemental funds. The first, in the amount of \$80 million, was for additional funds for the business loan and investment and development programs; the second, in the amount of \$10 million, was for anticipated disaster loan needs.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$90 million, of which \$15 million is earmarked for disaster loan purposes. It is expected that the Administrator will use whatever funds may be needed out of regular funds if a shortage in disaster funds appears. Furthermore, the committee is willing to meet any showing for additional disaster funds very promptly regardless of whatever bill on which it is presented. Under these circumstances, the committee expects that the Small Business Administration would process applications on the basis that adequate money would be made available.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

The committee agrees with the allowance by the House of an of an increase of \$13,000 in the limitation for the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Physicians, Dentists, and Allied Specialists, occasioned by an increase in the number of inductees as well as by an increase in the number of members on such Committee.

TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

The committee approves the inclusion of language authorizing the court to transfer \$20,000 of its current appropriation to the Tax Court judges survivors annuity fund for payment of annuities to widows and dependent children of deceased Tax Court judges as authorized by Public Law 87-370.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

MEDICAL CARE

1962 appropriations (to date)-----	\$987, 171, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 333)-----	5, 360, 000
House bill-----	4, 000, 000
Restoration requested-----	None
Committee recommendation-----	4, 000, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$4 million for meeting a part of the cost of increased pay for wage board employees. This is a reduction of \$1,360,000 from the amount of \$5,360,000 requested in House Document No. 333. The committee is advised that the increased wage rate cost has been less than expected. The committee also approved the increase of \$50,000 in travel expenses of employees.

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

1962 appropriations (to date)-----	\$3, 500, 000, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 333)-----	21, 000, 000
House bill-----	15, 000, 000
Restoration requested-----	None
Committee recommendation-----	15, 000, 000

The committee agrees with the allowance by the House of \$15 million, a reduction of \$6 million from the request of \$21 million for meeting mandatory payments of veterans' compensation and pensions. The committee is advised that the payments required have been less than anticipated, and that the fund provided will be sufficient for the balance of the fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1962-----	\$33, 750, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 333)-----	1, 760, 000
House allowance-----	1, 250, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 760, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,760,000 to cover the cost of fire suppression on Bureau of Land Management lands. This is \$510,000 more than was allowed by the House of Representatives; \$1,025,000 of the amount recommended by the committee is necessary to meet fire suppression obligations incurred during calendar year 1961 and \$735,000 is estimated as the amount which will be needed before June 30, 1962.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1962-----	\$850, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 83)-----	200, 000
House allowance-----	(¹)
Committee recommendation-----	200, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$200,000 to construct employee housing at Battle Mountain, Nev. Existing housing has become uninhabitable because of a flood which occurred on February 11, 1962. The area was declared by the President to be a major disaster area on February 22, 1962. Repairs to private housing are not being made by many owners so that quarters which were close to inadequate before the flood are not usable now.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Appropriation, 1962-----	\$21, 811, 500
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 333)-----	875, 000
House allowance-----	775, 000
Committee recommendation-----	875, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$875,000, the amount of the budget estimate, and \$100,000 more than the House

allowance, to meet fire suppression costs in the amount of \$714,000 during the last half of calendar year 1961; and \$161,000, which is estimated to be the cost of fire fighting during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1962-----	\$17, 869, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 333)-----	455, 000
House allowance-----	400, 000
Committee recommendation-----	455, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$455,000 to meet the increased salaries of wage board employees. This is the full amount of the budget estimate. It is noted that the Service plans to absorb \$3,000 of these costs.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1962-----	\$36, 726, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 83)-----	1, 850, 000
House allowance-----	(¹)
Committee recommendation-----	1, 850, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends \$1,375,000 to repair damages to Cape Hatteras National Seashore and to Colonial National Historical Park resulting from the Atlantic coast storm of the week of March 4, 1962; and \$475,000 to repair damage caused by flash floods in Zion National Park, Utah, in September 1961.

The committee feels that the repair work at these park facilities must be done promptly in order to be ready to meet visitor needs during the approaching travel season.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1962-----	\$29, 075, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 333)-----	820, 000
House allowance-----	720, 000
Committee recommendation-----	820, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$820,000 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for fire suppression. The House allowed only \$720,000. During the year 1961 the excess of expenditures for fire suppression over the amount appropriated was \$652,000. It is estimated that \$168,000 will be required to meet these costs during the remainder of this fiscal year.

MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

Appropriation, 1962-----	\$31, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 83)-----	220, 000
House allowance-----	(¹)
Committee recommendation-----	220, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate, \$220,000, for educational grants to help meet the needs of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin. Legislation authorizing this action became law on April 4, 1962 (Public Law 87-432).

BUREAU OF MINES

DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF HELIUM PROPERTIES

Appropriation, 1962-----	\$47, 500, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 333)-----	17, 500, 000
House allowance-----	15, 500, 000
Committee recommendation-----	15, 500, 000

The committee recommends an increase in payment authority to the Bureau of Mines for development and operation of helium properties in the amount of \$15,500,000, \$2 million less than the budget estimate. This will permit the Bureau to enter into contracts totaling \$63 million in payments per year. Bureau of Mines representatives advised that this amount was sufficient to meet their needs.

OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

LEAD AND ZINC STABILIZATION PROGRAM

Appropriation, 1962-----	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 333)-----	\$4, 880, 000
House allowance-----	4, 880, 000
Committee recommendation-----	4, 880, 000

The Senate concurs with the House allowance of \$4,880,000 for the lead and zinc stabilization program. Under the law, not more than \$4,500,000 can be expended for stabilization payments in any one calendar year; \$380,000 of the recommended amount is for administration of the program.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1962-----	\$5, 257, 500
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 333)-----	382, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 83 not considered by the House)-----	1, 608, 000
House allowance-----	300, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 990, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,990,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, for rehabilitation of wildlife refuge facilities damaged by storm, hurricanes, and floods.

The House of Representatives considered an estimate of \$382,000 and allowed \$300,000. Departmental officials indicated that without the total requested badly needed work at one refuge would have to be delayed.

A later estimate in the amount of \$1,608,000 was submitted after House committee consideration of this bill. The amount is necessary to repair wildlife refuges on the Atlantic coast which were damaged by the severe storm of the week of March 4, 1962. The committee feels that repairs should be made promptly to avoid damage from possible future storms and to have the refuges ready for fall migration and wintering of waterfowl that utilize the Atlantic flyway.

JUDICIARY BRANCH

For the judiciary branch, the committee approves the additional sum of \$557,250. This is an increase of \$311,250 over the House allowances. Distribution, by appropriation, of the committee recommendations follows:

Printing and binding Supreme Court reports, \$13,000.—Sum is needed for printing and binding of an additional volume of reports.

Care of building and grounds, Supreme Court, \$3,000.—Sum required to meet the increased rates of pay for wage board employees.

Courts of appeal, district courts, and other judicial services.—Fees of jurors and Commissioners, \$300,000: This additional sum, requested in Senate Document 83, represents \$65,000 for services of U.S. Commissioners and \$235,000 for costs of jurors this fiscal year.

Travel and administrative expenses, \$230,000: The sum will provide \$120,000 for purchase of 338 sets of West's Modern Federal Practice Digest, and \$110,000 for increased travel costs of court personnel.

Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, \$11,250: The committee has approved the additional sum of \$11,250 for the continuance of the study on the general rules of practice and procedure in the U.S. Courts, for the balance of this fiscal year. Testimony presented to the committee indicated that unless the sum was provided at this time several advisory committee meetings already scheduled for April, May, and June would have to be postponed until the next fiscal year, and that the services of certain staff associates now engaged in the study would have to be terminated.

Expenses of referees (special account), (\$100,000): This sum will permit the employment for 30 additional clerks to referees and defray other related expenses for this fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For the Department of Justice, the committee recommends a total additional appropriation of \$1,876,000. This sum represents the House allowance of \$776,000, and the committee recommendation of \$1,100,000 which represented four new items reflected in Senate Document 83. Distribution of the \$1,876,000 committee allowance follows:

U.S. attorneys and marshals, \$200,000.—Sum will provide \$95,000 for more staff to support the new judgeship bill; \$45,000 for increased mileage and per diem costs, and \$60,000 for increased court reporting costs.

Fees and expenses of witnesses, \$400,000.—Sum required to meet the added costs stemming from more cases being tried by additional judges.

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons, \$176,000.—This sum represents the budget estimate and House allowance of costs for wage board increases granted employees.

Buildings and facilities, Bureau of Prisons, \$300,000.—The additional sum, requested in supplemental estimate, Senate Document 83, will permit the construction of a detention facility at the Florence Prison Camp, and will be used to house prisoners awaiting trial at the Federal court in Phoenix, Ariz.

Support of U.S. prisoners, \$800,000.—This sum represents \$600,000 originally requested and approved by the House, and \$200,000 additionally requested in Senate Document 83, and recommended by the committee to cover the increased costs for care of prisoners in State and local institutions for the balance of fiscal year 1962.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Supplemental estimate	\$2, 850, 000
Committee recommendation	2, 850, 000

The committee will propose a floor amendment granting approval of the full budget estimate, not considered by the House, to provide funds for planning and starting programs under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, approved March 15, 1962.

Section 304(d) of the act authorized an appropriation of \$5 million for fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, for planning and starting programs under the act so that persons selected for training would be referred on July 1 to begin training immediately thereafter.

This estimate contemplated the granting of \$1,100,000 to State employment security agencies to initiate activities by hiring some 880 persons, and \$500,000 as an advance grant to permit the payment of training allowance in July of the new fiscal year; \$540,000 for grants to State vocational education agencies to get started on training courses, and \$250,000 as an advance for training facilities and services in July; and \$460,000 for administrative expenses in the Department of Labor to hire 200 employees, and incidental expenses.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

PAYMENT TO BENEFICIARIES OF DECEASED SENATORS

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$45,000, of which \$22,500 is for payment to the beneficiary of the late Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, and \$22,500 for the payment to the beneficiary of the late Senator Andrew F. Schoeppel of Kansas.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,730 for the adjustment of the clerk hire allowances of the Senators from the States of New York and Virginia to a next higher category based upon an increase in the population of said States, as authorized by law, the State of New York having exceeded 17 million inhabitants and the State of Virginia having exceeded 4 million inhabitants. The committee also proposes to submit a floor amendment to increase the clerk hire allowances of all Senators by \$3,000. It has been almost 7 years since the last increase in these allowances and the workload in these offices has increased to a point where it is imperative that staffs be augmented to insure continued efficiency.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$286,000 for miscellaneous items for the balance of fiscal year 1962. This additional sum is required to increase the apportionment for telephone and telegraph charges.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The committee will propose a floor amendment making an appropriation of \$20,000 for the Joint Economic Committee. The 1962 appropriation for this committee is in the amount of \$259,555. This additional sum will increase the total available to the committee for the fiscal year 1962 to approximately \$280,000. The additional sum will defray the salary cost of the minority staff added to the committee and will permit continuation of major studies.

ARCHITECT OF CAPITOL

SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

The committee has included in the bill the sum of \$15,000 for "Senate Office Buildings" to cover increased pay costs due to wage board increases which have been made effective during the fiscal year.

The committee concurs in the amount allowed by the House of \$21,000 for similar increases under the head "Capitol Buildings", "House Office Buildings" and "Structural and Mechanical Care."

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For the Department of State, the committee concurs with the House allowance of \$28,116,000, or a reduction of \$1 million in the budget estimates submitted in House Document 333. Distribution of the sum recommended follows:

Salaries and expenses, \$2,500,000.—This sum will provide \$400,000 for the African medical program and the African consolidated service center and \$2,100,000 for the Foreign Service home leave and transfer travel account, essential this fiscal year.

Contributions to international organizations, \$25,616,000.—This sum represents the U.S. share of the assessment (32.02 percent) of the estimated expense for the U.N. operation in the Congo, in the period November 1, 1961, to June 30, 1962.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee concurs with the House in recommending the budget estimate of \$210,000, for activities under this head; \$200,000 of the amount recommended is for expenses of protecting the President and his family during official travel and \$10,000 is for the paying of rewards.

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

In Senate Document 84, a budget estimate in the amount of \$1,-650,929 was submitted for the payment of claims and judgments rendered against the United States as provided by various laws. The committee will propose a floor amendment making an appropriation of this sum.

CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES APPEARING BEFORE
PUBLIC GROUPS

The committee considered an amendment proposed by the senior Senator from Delaware with reference to the appearance of civil service employees before public groups for the purpose of explaining, interpreting, supporting, or opposing the administration's position on legislation pending before Congress. His amendment is designed to deal with a recent ruling of the Civil Service Commission which it is contended nullified in part the restrictions of previous legislation on this subject.

For many years a provision has been carried in one of the appropriation acts prohibiting the use of any funds appropriated in any of the acts for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress. During fiscal year 1962 this provision was contained in the General Government Matters, Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act. In the fiscal year 1963 there will be no such appropriation bill. However, the general provision on this subject will be included in one act for the fiscal year 1963 by the House and the language will be made applicable to the funds contained in all of the acts.

The committee is in sympathy with the objectives sought to be accomplished by the amendment proposed by the Senator from Delaware. The committee, however, does not believe that this is the proper bill in which to place this amendment. The committee proposes that this matter be studied further by the staff in cooperation with the Civil Service Commission and it is proposed to consider the amendment further when the bill arrives from the House which deals with this subject.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	TITLE I					
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
333	Agricultural Research Service: Salaries and expenses-----	\$3, 000, 000	\$2, 500, 000	\$3, 000, 000	-----	+\$500, 000
333	Agricultural Marketing Service: Marketing research and service-----	450, 000	425, 000	425, 000	-\$25, 000	-----
-----	Farmers Home Administration: Direct loan account-----	-----	-----	(50 000, 000)	(+ 50, 000, 000)	(+ 50, 000, 000)
333	Forest Service: Forest protection and utilization-----	37, 000, 000	37, 000, 000	37, 000, 000	-----	-----
	Total, Department of Agriculture-----	40, 450, 000	39, 925, 000	40, 425, 000	-25, 000	+ 500, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
333 and S. Doc. 83	Coast and Geodetic Survey: Salaries and expenses-----	633, 000	200, 000	625, 000	-8, 000	+ 425, 000
333	Maritime Administration: Operating-differ- ential subsidies (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	25, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	-5, 000, 000	-----
363	General administration: Participation in New York World's Fair-----	25, 000, 000	17, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	-10, 000, 000	-2, 000, 000
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	50, 633, 000	37, 200, 000	35, 625, 000	-15, 008, 000	-1, 575, 000

333 and S. Doc. 83	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL Department of the Army: Corps of Engineers—Civil: Operation and maintenance, general-----	3, 900, 000 (144, 000)	1, 500, 000 (134, 000)	3, 900, 000 (134, 000)	----- (-10, 000)	+2, 400, 000 -----
333	U.S. Soldiers' Home: Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay-----					
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
	District of Columbia funds:					
	Operating expenses:					
333	General operating expenses-----	(86, 500)	(63, 000)	(77, 500)	(-9, 000)	(+14, 500)
333	Public safety-----	(377, 000)	(355, 000)	(355, 000)	(-22, 000)	-----
333	Personal services, wage-board employees-----	(231, 000)	(225, 000)	(225, 000)	(-6, 000)	-----
333	Settlement of claims and suits-----	(7, 347)	(7, 347)	(7, 347)	-----	-----
333	Capital outlay (language)-----	(194, 000)	(60, 000)	(60, 000)	(-134, 000)	-----
	Total, District of Columbia-----	(701, 847)	(650, 347)	(664, 847)	(-37, 000)	(+14, 500)
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
365	Disaster relief-----	25, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	-----	-----

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—
					Budget estimateHouse bill
	TITLE I—Continued				
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
333	Office of Education:				
	Defense educational activities-----	\$16, 155, 000	\$16, 155, 000	\$16, 155, 000	-----
	Payments to school districts-----	-----	15, 707, 000	15, 707, 000	+\$15, 707, 000
	Assistance for school construction-----	-----	-----	7, 092, 000	+ 7, 092, 000+ \$7, 092, 000
S. Doe. 83	Public Health Service:				
	Grants for waste treatment works construction-----	5, 000, 000	-----	5, 000, 000	-----+ 5, 000, 000
S. Doe. 83 333	Hospitals and medical care-----	174, 000	-----	174, 000	-----+ 174, 000
	Indian health activities-----	267, 000	250, 000	250, 000	—17, 000
333	St. Elizabeths Hospital: Salaries and expenses-----	146, 000	135, 000	135, 000	—11, 000
333	Social Security Administration, Bureau of Public Assistance: Grants to States for public assistance-----	85, 000, 000	80, 000, 000	80, 000, 000	—5, 000, 000
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	106, 742, 000	112, 247, 000	124, 513, 000	+17, 771, 00012, 266, 000

INDEPENDENT OFFICES							
333	Civil Aeronautics Board: Salaries and expenses-----	(40, 000)	(40, 000)	(40, 000)			
333	Delaware River Basin Commission:						
	Salaries and expenses-----	18, 000	18, 000				
S. Doc. 83	Contributions to Delaware River Basin Commission-----	20, 000			20, 000		+20, 000
333	Federal Home Loan Bank Board:						
	Limitation on administrative and non-administrative expenses-----	(200, 000)					
333	Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation-----	(20, 000)					
333	Federal Maritime Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	330, 000			175, 000	-155, 000	+175, 000
333	Federal Power Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	325, 000			150, 000	-175, 000	+150, 000
333	General Accounting Office: Salaries and expenses-----	(375, 000)	(375, 000)				
333	General Services Administration:						
	Additional court facilities-----	2, 500, 000	2, 000, 000		2, 000, 000	-500, 000	
333	Operating expenses, Public Building Services-----	2, 650, 000	2, 250, 000		2, 250, 000	-400, 000	
S. Doc. 83	Acquisition of land and building, Chicago, Ill.-----	2, 703, 000			2, 703, 000		+2, 703, 000
333	General supply fund-----	10, 000, 000	5, 000, 000		10, 000, 000		+5, 000, 000

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	TITLE I—Continued					
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued					
333	Expenses, supply distribution -----	\$488, 000	\$350, 000	\$488, 000	-----	+\$138, 000
	Total, General Services Adminis- tration -----	18, 341, 000	9, 600, 000	17, 441, 000	—\$900, 000	+7, 841, 000
	Housing and Home Finance Agency:					
S. Doc. 83	Office of the Administrator: Public works planning fund -----	2, 000, 000	-----	2, 000, 000	-----	+2, 000, 000
	Public Housing Administration:					
	Administrative expenses -----	80, 000	-----	-----	—80, 000	-----
333	Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses -----	(18, 000)	-----	-----	-----	-----
333	Interstate Commerce Commission: Salaries and expenses -----	125, 000	100, 000	125, 000	-----	+25, 000
	National Aeronautics and Space Admin- istration:					
333	Research and development -----	85, 000, 000	80, 000, 000	85, 000, 000	-----	+5, 000, 000

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	TITLE I—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
	National Park Service:					
333	Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities-----	\$455, 000	\$400, 000	\$455, 000	-----	+ \$55, 000
S. Doc. 83	Construction-----	1, 850, 000	-----	1, 850, 000	-----	+ 1, 850, 000
	Bureau of Indian Affairs:					
333	Resources management-----	820, 000	720, 000	820, 000	-----	+ 100, 000
S. Doc. 83	Menominee educational grants-----	220, 000	-----	220, 000	-----	+ 220, 000
333	Bureau of Mines: Development and oper- ation of helium properties-----	(17, 500, 000)	(15, 500, 000)	(15, 500, 000)	(- \$2, 000, 000)	-----
333	Office of Minerals Exploration: Lead and zinc stabilization program-----	4, 880, 000	4, 880, 000	4, 880, 000	-----	-----
333 and S. Doc. 83	Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: Construction-----	1, 990, 000	300, 000	1, 990, 000	-----	+ 1, 690, 000
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	13, 050, 000	8, 325, 000	13, 050, 000	-----	+ 4, 725, 000

THE JUDICIAL					
	Supreme Court of the United States:				
333	Printing and binding Supreme Court reports-----	16, 000	13, 000	13, 000	-3, 000
333	Care of the buildings and grounds-----	3, 000	3, 000	3, 000	-----
	Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:				
S. Doc. 83	Fees of jurors and commissioners-----	300, 000	-----	300, 000	+300, 000
333	Travel and miscellaneous expenses-----	314, 000	230, 000	230, 000	-84, 000
333	Administrative Office of the United States Courts-----	17, 000	-----	11, 250	+11, 250
333	Expenses of referees (special account)-----	(195, 000)	(100, 000)	(100, 000)	-----
	Total, the judiciary-----	650, 000	246, 000	557, 250	-92, 750
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
S. Doc. 83	Legal activities and general administration: Salaries and expenses, U.S. attorneys and marshals-----	200, 000	-----	200, 000	+200, 000
S. Doc. 83	Fees and expenses of witnesses-----	400, 000	-----	400, 000	+400, 000
	Federal Prison System:				
333	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons-----	176, 000	176, 000	176, 000	-----
S. Doc. 83	Buildings and facilities, Bureau of Prisons-----	300, 000	-----	300, 000	+300, 000
333 and S. Doc. 83	Support of U.S. prisoners-----	800, 000	600, 000	800, 000	+200, 000
	Total, Department of Justice-----	1, 876, 000	776, 000	1, 876, 000	+1, 100, 000

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
S. Doc. 83	TITLE I—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
	Manpower development and training ac- tivities-----	(\$2, 850, 000)			(-\$2, 850, 000)	
333	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
	Senate:					
	Payments to beneficiaries of deceased Senators-----			\$45, 000	+45, 000	+\$45, 000
	Salaries, officers and employees-----			4, 730	+4, 730	+4, 730
	Contingent expenses of the Senate:					
335	Miscellaneous items-----	286, 000		286, 000		+286, 000
	House of Representatives: Payments to beneficiaries of deceased Members-----		\$80, 000	80, 000	+80, 000	
	Architect of the Capitol:					
	Capitol buildings and grounds:					
	Capitol buildings-----	7, 500	7, 500	7, 500		

355	Senate office buildings-----	15, 000	-----	15, 000	-----	+15, 000
355	House office buildings-----	7, 500	7, 500	7, 500	-----	-----
355	Library buildings and grounds-----	6, 000	6, 000	6, 000	-----	-----
	Total, legislative branch-----	322, 000	101, 000	451, 730	+129, 730	+350, 730
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
333	Administration of foreign affairs: Salaries and expenses-----	3, 500, 000	2, 500, 000	2, 500, 000	-1, 000, 000	-----
333	International organizations and conferences: Contributions to international organizations-----	25, 616, 000	25, 616, 000	25, 616, 000	-----	-----
	Total, Department of State-----	29, 116, 000	28, 116, 000	28, 116, 000	-1, 000, 000	-----
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
333	U.S. Secret Service: Salaries and expenses-----	210, 000	210, 000	210, 000	-----	-----
S. Doc. 84	Claims and judgments-----	1, 065, 929	-----	-----	-1, 065, 929	-----
	Total, definite appropriations-----	566, 673, 929	447, 414, 000	487, 702, 980	-78, 970, 949	+40, 288, 980
	Total, special account appropriations-----	195, 000	100, 000	100, 000	-95, 000	-----
	Total in bill-----	566, 868, 929	447, 514, 000	487, 802, 980	-79, 065, 949	+40, 288, 980

○

Calendar No. 1303

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 11038

[Report No. 1341]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 5, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 11, 1962

Reported by Mr. HOLLAND, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Second
6 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962") for the fiscal year
7 ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for "Plant and animal disease and pest control", \$2,500,000 \$3,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1963: *Provided*, That the foregoing amount shall not be available for conduct of any screwworm eradication program that does not require minimum matching by State or local sources of at least 50 per centum of the expenses of production, irradiation, and release of the screwworm flies.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MARKETING RESEARCH AND SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Marketing research and service", for "Marketing services", \$425,000.

*FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION**DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT*

Direct loans and advances not to exceed \$50,000,000 may be made from funds available in the Farmers Home Administration direct loan account for operating loans under subtitle B and section 335(a), for which funds are not otherwise available, of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961.

1 FOREST SERVICE

2 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

3 For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utili-
4 zation", for "Forest land management", \$37,000,000.

5 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

6 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
9 ~~\$200,000~~ \$625,000.

10 MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

11 OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES (LIQUIDATION OF
12 CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

13 For an additional amount for "Operating-differential sub-
14 sidies", \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

15 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

16 PARTICIPATION IN NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

17 For expenses necessary to provide for United States
18 participation in the New York World's Fair, as authorized
19 by the provisions of the Act of September 21, 1961 (75 Stat.
20 527), and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
21 of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates for indi-
22 viduals not to exceed \$75 per diem, ~~\$17,000,000~~ \$15,-
23 000,000, to remain available until expended.

1 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

2 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

3 CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

4 Operation and Maintenance, General

5 For an additional amount for “Operation and maintenance,
6 nance, general”, ~~\$1,500,000~~ \$3,900,000, to remain available
7 until expended.

8 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS’ HOME

9 LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND
10 CAPITAL OUTLAY

11 In addition to the amount otherwise available for maintenance
12 and operation of the Soldiers’ Home, \$134,000 shall
13 be available from the Soldiers’ Home permanent fund for
14 such purposes during the current fiscal year.

15 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

16 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

17 OPERATING EXPENSES

18 General Operating Expenses

19 For an additional amount for “General operating expenses”,
20 ~~\$62,000~~ \$77,500.

21 Public Safety

22 For an additional amount for “Public safety”, \$355,000.

23 Personal Services, Wage-Board Employees

24 For an additional amount for “Personal services, wage-

1 board employees", \$225,000, of which \$23,700 shall be
2 payable from the highway fund, and \$36,000 from the
3 water fund.

4 Settlement of Claims and Suits

5 For an additional amount for "Settlement of claims and
6 suits", \$7,347.

7 CAPITAL OUTLAY

8 That not to exceed \$60,000 of funds heretofore appro-
9 priated under the heading "Capital Outlay, Public Building
10 Construction", shall be available for the repair and recon-
11 struction of the Industrial Division Laundry at the Lorton
12 Reformatory.

13 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

14 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
15 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,
16 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,
17 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Act for
18 the fiscal year involved.

19 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

20 DISASTER RELIEF

21 For an additional amount for "Disaster relief", \$25,000,-
22 000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not
23 to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be
24 available for administrative expenses.

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
2 WELFARE

3 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

4 DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

5 For an additional amount for "Defense educational ac-
6 tivities", for capital contributions to student loan funds,
7 \$16,155,000.

8 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

9 For an additional amount for "Payments to school dis-
10 tricts", \$15,707,000.

11 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

12 For an additional amount for "Assistance for school
13 construction", \$7,092,000.

14 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

15 GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

16 For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treat-
17 ment works, construction", fiscal year 1961, \$5,000,000.

18 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

19 For an additional amount for "Hospitals and medical
20 care", for payments for medical care of dependents and
21 retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act
22 (35 U.S.C., ch. 7), \$174,000.

1 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

2 For an additional amount for "Indian health activities",
3 \$250,000.

4 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
7 \$135,000.

8 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

9 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

10 Grants to States for Public Assistance

11 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for
12 public assistance", \$80,000,000.

13 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

14 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 In addition to the amount heretofore made available for
17 travel expenses of employees, not to exceed \$40,000 shall be
18 available for such expenses from the appropriation to the
19 Civil Aeronautics Board for the current fiscal year for
20 "Salaries and expenses".

1 DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the
4 United States member of the Delaware River Basin Com-
5 mission, as authorized by law (75 Stat. 716), \$18,000.

6 CONTRIBUTION TO DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMIS-
7 SION

8 *For payment of the United States share of the current*
9 *expenses of the Delaware River Basin Commission, as*
10 *authorized by law (75 Stat. 706, 707), \$20,000.*

11 FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

12 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
13 *\$175,000.*

14 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
17 *\$150,000: Provided, That the funds provided for special*
18 *counsel and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act*
19 *of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), shall be available at rates*
20 *for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem.*

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

In addition to the amount heretofore made available for travel expenses of employees, not to exceed \$375,000 shall be available for such expenses from the appropriation to the General Accounting Office for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses".

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Additional court facilities", \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", \$2,250,000.

ACQUISITION OF LAND AND BUILDING, CHICAGO,

ILLINOIS

For an additional amount for "Acquisition of land and building, Chicago, Illinois", \$2,703,000.

1 GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

2 To increase the general supply fund established by the
3 Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949,
4 as amended (5 U.S.C. 630g), ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$10,000,000.

5 EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

6 For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply distri-
7 bution", ~~\$350,000~~ \$488,000.

8 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

9 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

10 PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING FUND

11 *For an additional amount for the revolving fund estab-*
12 *lished pursuant to section 702 of the Housing Act of*
13 *1954, as amended (40 U.S.C. 462), \$2,000,000.*

14 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
17 for additional travel expenses, ~~\$100,000~~ \$125,000.

18 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

19 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

20 For an additional amount for "Research and develop-
21 ment", ~~\$80,000,000~~ \$85,000,000, to remain available until
22 expended.

1 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$50,000.

5 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 In addition to the amount heretofore made available for
8 travel expenses of employees, not to exceed \$64,000 shall be
9 available for such expenses from the appropriation to the
10 Securities and Exchange Commission for the current fiscal
11 year for "Salaries and expenses".

12 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 An additional amount of \$13,000, including not to ex-
15 ceed \$6,500 for expenses of travel, shall be available for the
16 National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Physicians,
17 Dentists, and Allied Specialists from the appropriation
18 granted under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
19 priation Act, 1962.

1 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

2 REVOLVING FUND

3 For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized
4 by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be
5 available without fiscal year limitations, ~~\$85,000,000~~ \$90,-
6 000,000, of which not less than \$15,000,000 shall be available
7 for disaster loans.

8 TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 The sum of \$20,000 shall be available to the "Tax Court
11 judges survivors annuity fund" from the appropriation to
12 the Tax Court of the United States for "Salaries and ex-
13 penses", fiscal year 1962.

14 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

15 MEDICAL CARE

16 For an additional amount for "Medical care", including
17 not to exceed \$50,000 for travel expenses of employees,
18 \$4,000,000.

19 COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

20 For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-
21 sions", \$15,000,000.

22 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

23 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

24 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

25 For an additional amount for "Management of lands and
26 resources", ~~\$1,250,000~~ \$1,760,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction",
\$200,000.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protection", ~~\$775,000~~ \$875,000.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL
FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities", ~~\$400,000~~ \$455,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$1,-
850,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for "Resources management",
~~\$720,000~~ \$820,000.

MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

For grants to the State of Wisconsin or the County
or Town of Menominee for school district costs, as authorized by the Act of April 4, 1962 (P.L. 87-432),
\$220,000.

1 BUREAU OF MINES

2 DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF HELIUM PROPERTIES

3 The Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts and
4 agreements pursuant to section 3 (a) (2) of the Helium Act
5 amendments of 1960 which shall require payments for
6 helium in any one fiscal year in an amount not to exceed
7 \$15,500,000, in addition to amounts heretofore specified.

8 OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

9 LEAD AND ZINC STABILIZATION PROGRAM

10 For necessary expenses to carry out a lead and zinc
11 mining stabilization program, including payments to pro-
12 ducers, as authorized by the Act of October 3, 1961 (75 Stat.
13 766), \$4,880,000, to remain available until expended.

14 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

15 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

16 Construction

17 For an additional amount for "Construction", ~~\$300,000~~
18 \$1,990,000, to remain available until expended.

19 THE JUDICIARY

20 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

21 PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

22 For an additional amount for "Printing and binding
23 Supreme Court reports", \$13,000.

1 CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

2 For an additional amount for “Care of the building and
3 grounds”, \$3,000.

4 COURTS OF APPEAL, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER
5 JUDICIAL SERVICES

6 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

7 *For an additional amount for “Fees of jurors and*
8 *commissioners”, \$300,000.*

9 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for “Travel and miscellaneous
11 expenses”, \$230,000: *Provided*, That no part of the fore-
12 going amount may be used for payment of actual expenses of
13 subsistence in excess of \$25 per diem.

14 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES

15 COURTS

16 *For an additional amount for “Administrative Office*
17 *of the United States Courts”, \$11,250.*

18 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

19 For an additional amount for “Expenses of referees”,
20 \$100,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

AND MARSHALS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
United States attorneys and marshals", \$200,000.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of
Witnesses", \$400,000.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
Bureau of Prisons", \$176,000.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities", \$300,000.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount for "Support of United States
prisoners", ~~\$600,000~~ \$800,000.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

For payment to Doloris T. Bridges, widow of Henry
Styles Bridges, late a Senator from the State of New Hamp-
shire, \$22,500.

For payment to Marie T. Schoeppel, widow of Andrew

1 *F. Schoeppel, late a Senator from the State of Kansas,*
 2 *\$22,500.*

3 *SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES*

4 *Administrative and Clerical Assistance to Senators*

5 *For an additional amount for "Administrative and Cleri-*
 6 *cal Assistance to Senators", \$4,730: Provided, That the clerk*
 7 *hire allowances of the Senators from the States of New York*
 8 *and Virginia are hereby increased so that the allowances of*
 9 *Senators from the State of New York will be equal to that*
 10 *allowed Senators from States having a population of over*
 11 *seventeen million, the population of said State having ex-*
 12 *ceeded seventeen million inhabitants, and so that the allow-*
 13 *ances of Senators from the State of Virginia will be equal to*
 14 *that allowed Senators from States having a population of four*
 15 *million, the population of said State having exceeded four mil-*
 16 *lion inhabitants.*

17 *CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE*

18 *MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS*

19 *For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous Items",*
 20 *\$286,000.*

21 *HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES*

22 *For payment to Stella M. Rabaut, widow of Louis C.*
 23 *Rabaut, late a Representative from the State of Michigan,*
 24 *\$22,500.*

25 *For payment to the Estate of Sam Rayburn, late a*

1 Representative from the State of Texas and Speaker of the
2 House of Representatives, \$35,000.

3 For payment to Corinne B. Riley, widow of John J.
4 Riley, late a Representative from the State of South Caro-
5 lina, \$22,500.

6 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

7 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

8 Capitol Buildings

9 For an additional amount for "Capitol buildings",
10 \$7,500.

11 SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

12 *For an additional amount for "Senate office buildings",*
13 *\$15,000.*

14 House Office Buildings

15 For an additional amount for "House office buildings",
16 \$7,500.

17 LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

18 Structural and Mechanical Care

19 For an additional amount for "Structural and mechani-
20 cal care", \$6,000.

21 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

22 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
25 \$2,500,000.

1 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

2 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

3 For an additional amount for "Contributions to inter-
4 national organizations", \$25,616,000.

5 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

6 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
9 \$210,000.

Passed the House of Representatives April 4, 1962.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

87TH CONGRESS
2D Session

H. R. 11038

[Report No. 1341]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for
other purposes.

APRIL 5, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

APRIL 11, 1962

Reported with amendments

Calendar No. 1303

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 11038

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 11, 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HOLLAND to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, viz: On page 7, after line 3, insert the following:

1 GENERAL PROVISION

2 The amounts made available for fiscal year 1962, for
3 planning or construction of buildings or facilities under the
4 headings "Foreign quarantine activities", "National Cancer
5 Institute", "National Heart Institute", and "Allergy and in-
6 fectious disease activities", shall remain available until June
7 30, 1963.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HOLLAND to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

APRIL 11, 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 1303

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 11038

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 11, 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HOLLAND to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 3, line 20, following the comma, insert the
- 2 following: “including compensation of a United States
- 3 Commissioner, who shall be appointed by the President,
- 4 at the rate of \$19,500 per annum,”.

4-11-62—B

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Holland to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

APRIL 11, 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 1303

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 11038

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 11, 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HOLLAND to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, viz: On page 5, after line 18, insert the following:

1 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

2 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

3 The Director of the Bureau of the Budget is authorized
4 to create a special review panel within the Bureau to care-
5 fully screen and evaluate all requests for additional personnel,
6 and to make exhaustive and searching inquiries within the
7 departments and agencies prior to approving any request for
8 additional personnel.

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 11038

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HOLLAND to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

APRIL 11, 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 1303

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 11038

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 11, 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HOLLAND to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, viz: On page 10, after line 22, insert the following:

- 1 CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES
- 2 For an additional amount for "Construction of facili-
- 3 ties", \$71,000,000, to remain available until expended:
- 4 *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon
- 5 enactment of authorizing legislation into law to cover such
- 6 amount.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HOLLAND to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

APRIL 11, 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 1303

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 11038

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 11, 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HOLLAND to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, viz: On page 16, after line 19, insert the following:

1 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES
3 For expenses necessary to carry into effect the Man-
4 power Development and Training Act of 1962 (P.L.
5 87-415), \$2,850,000, of which not less than \$790,000
6 shall be available solely for carrying out part B of title II
7 of the Act, to be transferred from the appropriation for
8 “Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and
9 ex-servicemen”.

H. R. 11038

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HOLLAND to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

APRIL 11, 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 1303

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 11038

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 11, 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HOLLAND to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, viz: On page 17, after line 3, insert the following:

1 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

2 OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

3 For an additional amount for "Office of the Vice Presi-
4 dent", \$1,185.

5 ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS

6 For an additional amount for "Administrative and Cleri-
7 cal Assistance to Senators", \$118,250: *Provided*, That the
8 basic clerk hire allowance of each Senator is increased by
9 \$3,000.

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 11038

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HOLLAND to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

APRIL 11, 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 1303

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 11038

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 11, 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HOLLAND to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, viz:
On page 17, after line 17, insert the following:

- 1 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE
- 2 JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
- 3 For an additional amount for "Joint Economic Commit-
- 4 tee", \$20,000.

4-11-62—G

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 11038

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HOLLAND to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

APRIL 11, 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 1303

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11038

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 11, 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HOLLAND to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, viz: On page 19, after line 9, insert the following:

1 CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

2 For payment of claims as settled and determined by
3 departments in accord with law and judgments rendered
4 against the United States by the United States Court of
5 Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in
6 Senate Document Numbered 84, Eighty-seventh Congress,
7 \$1,065,929, together with such amounts as may be neces-
8 sary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judg-
9 ments or provided by law) and such additional sums due

1 to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to
2 pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judg-
3 ment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall
4 have become final and conclusive against the United
5 States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise:
6 *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically re-
7 quired by law or by the judgment, payment of interest
8 whenever appropriated for herein shall not continue for
9 more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11038

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HOLLAAND to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

APRIL 11, 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 1303

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11038

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 11, 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware and Mr. CARLSON to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, viz: At the proper place in the bill insert the following:

1 GENERAL PROVISION

2 No part of any appropriation contained in this or any
3 other Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
4 individual, corporation, or agency included in this or any
5 other Act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
6 designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Con-
7 gress, or to pay the salary of any officer or employee in the
8 executive branch of the Government who appears before any

1 public group for the purpose of explaining, interpreting, sup-
2 porting, or opposing the administration's position on legisla-
3 tion pending before Congress; but this shall not prevent
4 officers or employees of the United States or of its depart-
5 ments or agencies from communicating to Members of Con-
6 gress on the request of any Member or to Congress, through
7 the proper official channels, requests for legislation or appro-
8 priations which they deem necessary for the efficient conduct
9 of the public business. For the purposes of this paragraph
10 the term "officer" or "employee" shall not be construed
11 to include (1) the President and Vice President of the
12 United States; (2) persons whose compensation is paid from
13 the appropriation for the Office of the President; (3) heads
14 and assistant heads of executive departments; (4) officers
15 who are appointed by the President, by and with the advice
16 and consent of the Senate, and who determine policies to be
17 pursued by the United States in its relations with foreign
18 powers or in the nationwide administration of Federal laws.

H. R. 11038

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware and Mr. CARLSON to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

APRIL 11, 1962

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

medals in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the admission of West Virginia into the Union as a State; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. LONG of Hawaii:

S. 3155. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Agnes J. Wong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RANDOLPH (by request):

S. 3156. A bill to amend section 142 of title 28, United States Code, with regard to furnishing court quarters and accommodations at places where regular terms of court are authorized to be held, and for other purposes; and

S. 3157. A bill to repeal subsection (a) of section 8 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, limiting the area in the District of Columbia within which sites for public buildings may be acquired; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SYMINGTON (for himself and Mr. LONG of Missouri):

S. 3158. A bill authorizing construction of a bridge across the Missouri River in the vicinity of St. Joseph, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. JACKSON (by request):

S. 3159. A bill to provide for the popular election of the Governor and Government Secretary of the Virgin Islands, for the transfer to the Government of the Virgin Islands of the assets and obligations of the Virgin Islands Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ON "CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE MENTALLY ILL" AND "WIRETAPPING AND EAVESDROPPING LEGISLATION"

Mr. ERVIN submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 69); which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary one thousand additional copies each of parts 1 and 2 of its hearings on "Constitutional Rights of the Mentally Ill," and one thousand copies of its hearings on "Wiretapping and Eavesdropping Legislation," held by its Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights during the Eighty-seventh Congress, First Session.

RESOLUTIONS

MRS. AGNES J. WONG—REFERENCE OF BILL TO COURT OF CLAIMS

Mr. LONG of Hawaii submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 326); which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Resolved, That the bill (S. 3155) entitled "A bill for the relief of Mrs. Agnes J. Wong", now pending in the Senate, together with all accompanying papers, is hereby referred to the Court of Claims, and the Court shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28 of the United States Code and report to the Senate, at the earliest practicable date, giving such findings of fact and conclusions thereon as shall be sufficient to inform the Congress of the nature and character of the demand as a claim, legal or equitable, against the United States and the amount, if any, legally or equitably due from the United States to the claimant.

AUTHORIZATION TO PRINT AS A SENATE DOCUMENT THE "ELECTION LAW GUIDEBOOK"

Mr. JORDAN, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 327) authorizing the printing as a Senate document of the "Election Law Guidebook," which was placed on the calendar.

(See the above resolution printed in full when reported by Mr. JORDAN, which appears under the heading "Reports of Committees.")

TO PRINT AS A SENATE DOCUMENT THE 64TH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Mr. JORDAN, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 328) to print the 64th annual report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the year ended March 1, 1961, as a Senate document, which was placed on the calendar.

(See the above resolution printed in full when reported by Mr. JORDAN, which appears under the heading "Reports of Committees.")

NONQUOTA IMMIGRANT STATUS FOR CERTAIN RELATIVES OF U.S. CITIZENS

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill providing nonquota immigrant status, and consequent immediate admission to this country, for those brothers, sisters, married sons and married daughters of U.S. citizens who are eligible for immigration under the quota system on the basis of petitions filed with the Attorney General before July 1, 1961.

Under the present immigration law, the quota allotted to each country is divided into the following categories: 50 percent of the quota goes to those with urgently required skills; 30 percent goes to the parents and unmarried sons and daughters of American citizens; 20 percent goes to the spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of aliens residing in the United States. Finally, any visas not required for the first three groups go to a fourth class which consists of the brothers, sisters, and married sons and daughters of U.S. citizens.

Since the first three quota classes are almost invariably filled, an enormous backlog of prospective immigrants in the fourth class has built up in recent years.

We may say that this group of brothers and sisters and sons and daughters of American citizens are the forgotten persons of our immigration policy.

At this moment there are 137,000 Italian applicants, who have American families, waiting vainly for quota places that will never become available unless we change the law. In the same situation, there are almost 10,000 Poles; 6,300 Greeks; 2,000 Yugoslavs, and thousands of refugees from Iron Curtain countries who are desperately anxious to come to

this country and join their families. Indeed, there are waiting lists of brothers, sisters, and married sons and daughters of American citizens waiting for immigration to this country in every quota area in the world. All of these who are otherwise qualified would be admitted under my bill.

There is a precedent for the policy of granting nonquota status to a large backlog of prospective immigrants. Under Public Law 87-301, which was signed by the President on September 26, 1961, nonquota status was granted to those in the second and third classes I described earlier, who were eligible for quota visas on the basis of petitions filed with the Attorney General prior to July 1, 1961. The present bill would in effect simply extend this nonquota status to the fourth class.

The incredible advances of the past generation in transportation and communications have removed many ancient barriers to the uniting of separated families. We must match these advances with an advance in our immigration policy which will remove this last barrier in uniting thousands of American families.

This is the third bill I have introduced in recent weeks to open the doors to increased immigration.

Underlying all of these bills are three convictions: We owe it to our origins as a nation and to our historic traditions to keep open "the golden door." We owe it to our own future to continue to encourage the transfusion from the Old World to the New of the talents, the insights, the skills, the creative energy, and the vigor of people of other lands; and we owe to our country the confidence and the faith that our expanding American society can continue to absorb and make a welcome place for those who seek to enjoy our blessings and carry our burdens.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BURDICK in the chair). The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3150) to provide that any alien brother, sister, married son, or married daughter of a citizen of the United States, who is eligible for a quota immigrant status under the provisions of section 203(a)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act on the basis of a petition filed with the Attorney General prior to July 1, 1961, shall be held to be a nonquota immigrant, introduced by Mr. Dodd, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

GUARANTEE TO ELECTRIC CONSUMERS IN PACIFIC NORTHWEST OF FIRST CALL ON ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED IN THAT REGION

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, I introduce, for proper reference, a bill to guarantee electric consumers in the Pacific Northwest first call on electric energy generated at Federal plants in that region and to guarantee electric

consumers in other regions reciprocal priority and for other purposes.

The letter of transmittal of the Secretary describes the purposes of the bill in considerable detail, and I therefore request that it be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3153) to guarantee electric consumers in the Pacific Northwest first call on electric energy generated at Federal plants in that region and to guarantee electric consumers in other regions reciprocal priority, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. ANDERSON, by request, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The letter presented by Mr. ANDERSON is as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., April 9, 1962.

Hon. LYNDON JOHNSON,
President of the Senate,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Enclosed is a draft of a proposed bill "To guarantee electric consumers in the Pacific Northwest first call on electric energy generated at Federal plants in that region and to guarantee electric consumers in other regions reciprocal priority, and for other purposes." Enclosed also is a section-by-section analysis of the bill.

We request that this proposed bill be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration and we recommend that it be enacted.

The purpose of the bill is to assure consumers of electricity in the Pacific Northwest permanent priority to the electric power and energy now or hereafter generated at Federal plants in that region. The bill also assures consumers in other regions electrically interconnected with the Pacific Northwest a reciprocal priority.

We do not regard the bill as inconsistent with the principle of preference and priority accorded by Federal power laws to public bodies and cooperatives. We strongly reaffirm our adherence to this principle as a cornerstone of Federal power policy. This bill recognizes the principle of preference for public bodies and cooperatives, and leaves it intact within each of the several regions to be interconnected with the Pacific Northwest. The bill does, however, meet unique problems which extra high voltage interties, capable of moving power 1,000 or more miles, pose to the Pacific Northwest's economy.

The President, in his February 23, 1961, message on natural resources, directed this Department to develop plans for electrical interconnections of regions served by our power marketing agencies. Pursuant to that directive, a task force was appointed on March 10, 1961, to conduct a study of the feasibility of an extra high voltage interconnection between the Pacific Northwest and the Pacific Southwest which could make possible deliveries of surplus energy between the Pacific Northwest and the Pacific Southwest.

The Department completed its study of the proposed interconnection and issued a report dated December 15, 1961, which finds and recommends that:

"Prudent national policy requires that immediate steps be taken to interconnect the electrical generating plants of the Pacific Northwest and Pacific Southwest with extra high voltage common carrier transmission lines.

"It would be in the national interest and the interest of the electric consumers of both regions that all electric utilities participate fully in using such interconnections."

The benefits to be derived from this intertie are so large for each region that means must be found to attain these many advantages. From the outset, the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the generating utilities involved, Governors of the affected States, a number of public power agencies, and others have recognized the special problem presented by this proposed interconnection. This comes about primarily because the Pacific Northwest is almost entirely dependent on hydroelectric power for its energy base whereas the Pacific Southwest is largely or substantially dependent on steam-electric power. Other factors unique to the Pacific Northwest are the dependence of many direct service electric process industries, representing hundreds of millions of dollars of capital investment, on a continued low-cost Federal power supply; the absence in the region of alternative low-cost energy sources such as oil, gas or large coal or lignite deposits; and the substantial cost differential between Columbia River hydropower and hydro or steam power generated in neighboring regions.

Pursuant to the President's directive above mentioned, the Department of Interior is also currently studying the need for extra high voltage interconnections between regions not involving the Pacific Northwest. The factors which impel the enclosed bill are not present in these other areas, and similar legislation would therefore not be needed.

This unique situation has led to general recognition that the desires of local interests to protect their long-range regional power needs should be met by appropriate legislation which would accommodate this interconnection to the unusual circumstances in this specific locality. The principle of legislative protection has been attested to and supported by resolutions of the American Public Power Association, Northwest Public Power Association, the California Municipal Utility Association, the State of California in a public hearing, State of Washington Governor's Power Advisory Committee, the Oregon-Washington Farmers Union, the industrial customers in the Pacific Northwest, and the Pacific Coast Power Coordinating Committee representing the principal public power agencies in the Pacific Northwest and the Pacific Southwest. All of these groups favor protective legislation safeguarding the power supply of both areas and many have advocated construction of a Federal intertie.

On June 21, 1960, the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to continue to suspend negotiations looking to the sale and transfer of surplus power or energy from the Pacific Northwest to California. The committee further requested the Secretary to submit at the next session of the Congress a draft of proposed legislation designed to guarantee to the consumers in the Pacific Northwest States first call on power generated by Federal agencies in that region, as requested by the Governors of the Pacific Coast States.

A bill was drafted and widely circulated among the Governors of the affected States and the public and private utilities in both regions. It was discussed at a series of conferences with these groups, and a new draft, incorporating as many as possible of the suggestions which had been made, was prepared and circulated again for comment. A final draft, which is the bill herewith transmitted, was developed from that background.

We believe that the legislation, as herein proposed, meets the needs of the regions involved.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the presentation of this draft bill from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENT TO SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware (for himself and Mr. CARLSON) submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: At the proper place in the bill insert the following:

"GENERAL PROVISION

"No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any individual, corporation, or agency included in this or any other Act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress, or to pay the salary of any officer or employee in the executive branch of the Government who appears before any public group for the purpose of explaining, interpreting, supporting, or opposing the administration's position on legislation pending before Congress; but this shall not prevent officers or employees of the United States or of its departments or agencies from communicating to Members of Congress on the request of any Member or to Congress, through the proper official channels, requests for legislation or appropriations which they deem necessary for the efficient conduct of the public business. For the purposes of this paragraph the term 'officer' or 'employee' shall not be construed to include (1) the President and Vice President of the United States; (2) persons whose compensation is paid from the appropriation for the Office of the President; (3) heads and assistant heads of executive departments; (4) officers who are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who determine policies to be pursued by the United States in its relations with foreign powers or in the nationwide administration of Federal laws."

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware (for himself and Mr. CARLSON) also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to House bill 11038, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. HOLLAND submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 19, after line 9, insert the following:

"CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS"

"For payment of claims as settled and determined by departments in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 84, Eighty-seventh Congress, \$1,065,929, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act."

Mr. HOLLAND also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 11038, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. HOLLAND submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 17, after line 17, insert the following:

"CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE"

"Joint Economic Committee"

"For an additional amount for 'Joint Economic Committee', \$20,000."

Mr. HOLLAND also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 11038, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. HOLLAND submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 17, after line 3, insert the following:

"SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES"

"Office of the Vice President"

"For an additional amount for 'Office of the Vice President', \$1,185.

"Administrative and clerical assistance to Senators"

"For an additional amount for 'Administrative and Clerical Assistance to Senators', \$118,250: *Provided*, That the basic clerk hire allowance of each Senator is increased by \$3,000."

Mr. HOLLAND also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 11038, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. HOLLAND submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 16, after line 19, insert the following:

"DEPARTMENT OF LABOR"

"Manpower development and training activities"

"For expenses necessary to carry into effect the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-415), \$2,850,000 of which not less than \$790,000 shall be available solely for carrying out part B of title II of the Act, to be transferred from the appropriation for 'Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen'."

Mr. HOLLAND also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 11038, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. HOLLAND submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 10, after line 22, insert the following:

"CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES"

"For an additional amount for 'Construction of facilities', \$71,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment of authorizing legislation into law to cover such amount."

Mr. HOLLAND also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 11038, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. HOLLAND submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 7, after line 3, insert the following:

"GENERAL PROVISION"

"The amounts made available for fiscal year 1962, for planning or construction of buildings or facilities under the headings 'Foreign quarantine activities', 'National Cancer Institute', 'National Heart Institute', and 'Allergy and infectious disease activities', shall remain available until June 30, 1963."

Mr. HOLLAND also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 11038, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. HOLLAND submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 5, after line 18, insert the following:

"EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT"

"Bureau of the Budget"

"The Director of the Bureau of the Budget is authorized to create a special review panel within the Bureau to carefully screen and evaluate all requests for additional personnel, and to make exhaustive and searching inquiries within the Departments and Agencies prior to approving any request for additional personnel."

Mr. HOLLAND also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 11038, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. HOLLAND submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 3 line 20, following the comma, insert the following: "including compensation of a United States Commissioner, who shall be appointed by the President, at the rate of \$19,500 per annum".

Mr. HOLLAND also submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 11038, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

PROMOTION OF FEDERAL AND STATE PROGRAMS RELATING TO OUTDOOR RECREATION — ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Under authority of the order of the Senate of April 4, 1962, the names of Senators CLARK, DOUGLAS, HUMPHREY, SMITH of Massachusetts, MORSE, METCALF, MOSS, HART, ENGLE, LONG of Missouri, HARTKE, LONG of Hawaii, FULBRIGHT, COOPER, CARROLL, BYRD of West Virginia, McGEE, and AIKEN were added as additional cosponsors of the bill (S. 3117) to promote the coordination and development of effective Federal and State programs relating to outdoor recreation, and to provide financial assistance to the States for outdoor recreation planning, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. ANDERSON (for himself and other Senators) on April 4, 1962.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LAND CONSERVATION FUND—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Under authority of the order of the Senate of April 4, 1962, the names of

Senators CLARK, DOUGLAS, HUMPHREY, SMITH of Massachusetts, MORSE, METCALF, MOSS, HART, ENGLE, LONG of Missouri, MAGNUSON, MANSFIELD, LONG of Hawaii, CHAVEZ, BARTLETT, COOPER, CARROLL, BYRD of West Virginia, WILLIAMS of New Jersey, McGEE, HAYDEN, CHURCH, BURDICK, BIRLE, and AIKEN were added as additional cosponsors of the bill (S. 3118) to provide for the establishment of a land conservation fund, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. ANDERSON (for himself and other Senators) on April 4, 1962.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. WILEY:

Article entitled "How MANSFIELD Handles Senate," written by Richard L. Strout and published in a recent edition of the Christian Science Monitor.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

Address by Charles S. Rhyne, past president of the American Bar Association, before Churchmen's Washington Seminar, Lutheran Church of the Reformation, Washington, D.C., February 28, 1962.

By Mr. SCOTT:

Text of broadcast by George Lord, for Philadelphia station WCAU, dated April 3, 1962, discussing antireligious activities in the Soviet Union.

Series of articles from the Philadelphia Inquirer relating to the retirement of Paul J. McGahan after 50 years of service with that newspaper.

By Mr. McGEE:

Editorial entitled "No Game for Amateurs," published in the Rock Springs (Wyo.) Daily Rocket of April 7, 1962, regarding the Communist menace to the American way of life.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware:

Editorial entitled "Which Side Is He On?" published in the Washington Daily News of April 4, 1962, relating to the tax load on industry.

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:

Editorial entitled "Surplus Food: Our Big Victory, Big Problem," reprinted from the Huron (S. Dak.) Daily Plainsman of March 4, 1962.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT:

Article entitled "JUDGE TRIMBLE's Re-election Bid in Usual Style," written by Ned Curran and published in the Arkansas Gazette of April 8, 1962, commenting on the reelection appeal of Representative JAMES W. TRIMBLE, of Berryville, Ark.

ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY UNITED NATIONS TROOPS IN KATANGA

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, during the past few months we have seen and heard sketchy accounts and subtle indications of atrocities committed by United Nations troops in their war against the Katanga Province. In the course of seeking to document these stories, I came upon a speech delivered on March 15, 1962, in the House of Lords, by Lord Colyton. The speech is entitled, "Alleged Atrocities by U.N. Troops in Katanga."

Mr. President, I respectfully submit that Lord Colyton's speech is substantial documentation of the most shameful and degrading chapter of United Nations history, and one of which the United States is guilty by association.

Lord Colyton is no novice observer of African affairs. He is a statesman of vast experience and great and proven integrity. He was Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, in Sir Winston Churchill's government. Under his direction, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was successfully negotiated. He is now chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, which represents a large number of British interests in that part of the world.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have Lord Colyton's speech printed in the RECORD following these remarks.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From Parliamentary Debates, House of Lords, Official Report, Mar. 15, 1962]

ALLEGED ATROCITIES BY U.N. TROOPS IN KATANGA

(Lord Colyton rose to ask Her Majesty's Government what steps are being taken to investigate the allegations of atrocities committed by United Nations troops in Katanga, having regard in particular to the alleged killing, wounding, or maltreatment of British subjects and the looting of property, and to punish those responsible.)

LORD COLYTON. My Lords, a month ago I paid a visit to Katanga. It was a tragic and harrowing experience. I should like to make two things clear from the outset. First, I have absolutely no interest in Katanga, and I do not own a single copper share. Secondly I did not go to Elisabethville to collect horror stories; I went there to inform myself on the political and military situation in Katanga, and I hope to be able to make use of this material in our forthcoming foreign affairs debate. It was only when I and my wife, who accompanied me, met a number of people in Elisabethville and elsewhere, including clergymen, missionaries, Red Cross workers, and others, who gave us first-hand information of United Nations atrocities, and who begged us to get them investigated, that I decided to report the facts to your Lordships and to urge Her Majesty's Government to press for a formal investigation. I would add that our informants included Americans, British, Belgians, and Katangans.

I do not propose to go into details of the events of last September: Many incidents occurred then of violations of the rules of war of the Geneva Convention, some of which were reported in the British press. None of these so far as I am aware, has been investigated. Although deliberate shooting of civilians certainly occurred the incidents mainly related to the killing of prisoners of war, or attacks on Red Cross ambulances. I propose to devote my time this evening to actual cases of individual or mass atrocities committed by the United Nations forces in the December fighting. Under this heading I include not merely murder, but rape, assault, and looting of property. In a number of them British subjects were involved.

After the December fighting, and up to January 31, the medical officer of the legal department of the Katanga Government had examined 79 bodies, of which 27 were those of Europeans, including 4 women. Of these 27 Europeans, not one was a so-called mercenary. Of the 52 Africans, 23 were civilians, including 6 northern Rhodesians who had

long been residents in Katanga. In a debate on the adjournment in another place on March 7, considerable time was devoted to the case of Mrs. Van Damme, a British subject 72 years old, who was beaten up and had her house looted on December 18 by a party of Ethiopian soldiers of the United Nations. She escaped only in her bare feet, and has lost most of her possessions. Her Majesty's consul, Mr. Dunnett, to whom I should like to pay the highest tribute for his conduct of affairs throughout the series of crises in Katanga, has been looking after her and supplying her essential needs. I visited her house and can corroborate the statements of the condition in which it was left.

I should perhaps mention next the case of Mrs. Dyer, an elderly lady, a British subject, and the wife of the representative in Elisabethville of Messrs. Cooper Bros., the London-chartered accountants. She was killed by mortar fire while in bed at night in a residential area. I also visited her house and saw the destruction caused.

Then there is the case of Mr. James Biddulph, a British subject, and at the time the Federal Broadcasting Corp.'s representative in Elisabethville. Mr. Biddulph is now employed by the African News, and I spoke with him in Salisbury. He and an American colleague were in the hotel at Elisabethville on December 18, and when the fighting appeared to be dying down decided to leave by car for northern Rhodesia. They took with them M. Favre, a Swiss accountant. Mr. Biddulph was driving a civilian car with northern Rhodesian markings. At 10 a.m. they approached an apparently unmanned roadblock at the level crossing near Camp Massart, on the Munama Road. They slowed down to remove one of the empty tar barrels which constituted the roadblock, and were immediately fired upon by Swedish troops concealed off the road with a 15-millimeter cannon. M. Favre was killed, both journalists were wounded, and I understand that two Africans on bicycles were killed also. I asked Mr. Biddulph whether this could have been a mistake, and he assured me that this was impossible as three other civilian cars coming along the road later while he was waiting for transport to hospital were similarly attacked.

Then there was the case of Mr. de Deken, married to an English lady, who left the house of his cousin, Mr. Smith-Sheridan, during a lull in the fighting, taking some personal belongings with him. Eyewitnesses told us that they saw him shot in the back and killed by an Ethiopian soldier. Again, there was the case of two Katanga African policemen, who had United Nations passes to enable them to remove their families from the battle area. A clergyman and a missionary saw them fired upon in their car by troops using a United Nations bazooka and killed with their wives and seven children.

Then there is the case of Mr. Derriks, a civilian engineer 60 years old, who with his mother, aged 87, and his African cook were machinegunned in their house by Ethiopian troops as they were having coffee after lunch on December 16. These people, my Lords, could hardly be described as mercenaries. The kitchen boy, who hid under a table lived to tell the tale. I visited the house myself which was exactly as it was 2 months earlier when they died—sacked from top to bottom, every door and window broken, and the floor still covered with blood. Like many other houses I saw in Elisabethville, all sacked and pillaged, it was worse than anything I saw during the Italian campaign.

A number of cases of rape have been reported, including one of a middle-aged Frenchwoman by Ethiopian troops and one of a Belgian lady by an Indian officer with pistol in hand. My informant, a clergyman, saw that unfortunate lady immediately after

Senate April 16, 1962

Wheat Program

"Authorizes producers by a majority vote to choose between --

- (a) a 2-year extension (through 1964) of the special wheat program; or
- (b) a marketing certificate plan under which noncertificated wheat would be supported at the feed value with corn and certificated wheat would be supported at between 65 and 90 percent of parity. Certificates would cover all wheat consumed domestically for food and such part of the exports as determined by the Secretary would carry out the price and income objectives of the bill."

Rural Electrification Administration

"Provides revolving fund for REA loans."

Industrial Uses of Agricultural Products

"Establishes an Agricultural Research and Industrial Use Administration within the Department of Agriculture to carry out an expanded research program on industrial uses of agricultural commodities."

10. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 11038 (pp. 6088-13, 6114-5, 6117-20). Conferees were appointed (p. 6120). See Digest 56 for a summary of items of interest to this Department.

Agreed to the following amendments:

The committee amendments as reported by the Appropriations Committee. pp. 6089-90, 6100

By Sen. Holland, to authorize the Director of the Budget Bureau to create a special panel within the Bureau to carefully screen and evaluate all requests for additional personnel, and to make exhaustive and searching inquiries within the departments and agencies prior to approving any request for additional personnel. p. 6090

By Sen. Holland, to provide \$2,850,000 for expenses necessary to carry into effect the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-415). pp. 6091-2

By Sen. Holland, to provide \$1,065,929 for payment of judgments and claims against the U. S. p. 6092

Sen. Williams, Del., submitted, but later withdrew, a proposed amendment to prohibit the use of Federal funds for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress, or to pay the salary of any officer or employee, except certain elective and appointive officers, in the executive branch who appears before any public group for the purpose of explaining, interpreting, supporting, or opposing the administration's position on legislation pending before Congress. pp. 6092-7

11. COTTON. H. R. 11027, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to extend to the 1962 crop the authority of the Secretary to permit operators of farms with flooded-out cotton acreage to transfer cotton acreage allotments to another farm operated by the farmer in the same or an adjoining county, was made the unfinished business. p. 6120

12. PERSONNEL. Received from the President a report on employee development and training in the Federal Civil Service for fiscal year 1961. p. 6047

13. ROADS. Received from Commerce a proposed bill "to amend title 23, U. S. Code, with respect to the mileage of rural delivery and star routes used as a factor in apportionment of Federal-aid primary and secondary funds"; to Public Works Committee. p. 6048
14. BEEF IMPORTS. Received a Hawaii Legislature resolution urging a study of the importation of foreign beef to determine the advisability of imposing a quota on beef imports. p. 6049
15. PUBLIC BUILDINGS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Public Works Committee "approved prospectuses for 27 construction projects for new Federal buildings prospectuses for alterations for 74 existing Federal buildings; and prospectuses for 5 additional Federal buildings." p. D287
16. GRAIN STORAGE. Sen. Williams, Del., inserted correspondence with this Department "requesting information as to the status of any financial arrangements or storage agreements between his Department and Mr. Billie Sol Estes," and an article, "U. S. Aid Quits in Payola From Fertilizer King." p. 6084
17. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Sen. Pell inserted an article, "Retraining the Unemployed discussing the retraining of unemployed workers "as the new Area Redevelopment Agency gets under way." pp. 6131-2
18. ROADS; FORESTRY. As introduced, S. 3136 and H. R. 11199, the Administration's proposed Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1962, includes appropriation authorizations as follows: forest development roads and trails; an additional \$10 million for fiscal year 1963, \$70 million for fiscal year 1964, and \$85 million for fiscal year 1965; forest highways: \$33 million for fiscal years 1964 and 1965: and Federal-aid primary and secondary highway system: \$950 million for fiscal years 1964 and 1965.
19. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Carlson inserted his address before the League of Women Voters in Topeka, Kans., discussing the importance of foreign trade to our agricultural economy. pp. 6120-3
Sen. Pell inserted an article, "Providence Pile Fabric Links Success to Export Business." p. 6128
20. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Humphrey stated that H. R. 11027, the flooded-out cotton acreage bill, and H. R. 10607, tariff classification restatement bill, will be considered Tues., Apr. 17. Also, he stated that the Senate will adjourn from Tues. to Thurs., and from Thurs. to the following Mon. p. 6113

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

21. CONSUMERS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hruska inserting two editorials criticizing the President's consumer message, "National Affairs -- A 'Protection' Consumers Need," and "From January to May." pp. A2894-5
22. FOREIGN TRADE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Rousselot criticizing H. R. 9900, the proposed Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and inserting an article, "Escape From Principle -- Washington Is Merely Paying Lip Service to Free Trade." p. A2904
Extension of remarks of Rep. Breeding inserting a resolution from the League of Women Voters of Kansas supporting H. R. 9900. pp. A2924-5
Extension of remarks of Rep. Dent inserting a letter from the Western Growers Association opposing the proposed Trade Expansion Act of 1962. p. A2941

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 11038

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 16, 1962

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Second
6 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962") for the fiscal year
7 ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, namely:

1

TITLE I

2

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

3

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

4

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",

6

for "Plant and animal disease and pest control", ~~(1)\$2,500,000~~

7

\$3,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1963: *Pro-*

8

vided, That the foregoing amount shall not be available for

9

conduct of any screwworm eradication program that does not

10

require minimum matching by State or local sources of at

11

least 50 per centum of the expenses of production, irradia-

12

tion, and release of the screwworm flies.

13

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

14

MARKETING RESEARCH AND SERVICE

15

For an additional amount for "Marketing research and

16

service", for "Marketing services", \$425,000.

17

(2)*FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION*

18

DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT

19

Direct loans and advances not to exceed \$50,000,000

20

may be made from funds available in the Farmers Home

21

Administration direct loan account for operating loans

22

under subtitle B and section 335(a), for which funds are

23

not otherwise available, of the Consolidated Farmers Home

24

Administration Act of 1961.

1 FOREST SERVICE

2 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

3 For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utili-
4 zation", for "Forest land management", \$37,000,000.

5 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

6 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
9 (3)\$200,000 \$625,000.

10 MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

11 OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES (LIQUIDATION OF
12 CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

13 For an additional amount for "Operating-differential sub-
14 sidies", \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

15 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

16 PARTICIPATION IN NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

17 For expenses necessary to provide for United States
18 participation in the New York World's Fair, as authorized
19 by the provisions of the Act of September 21, 1961 (75 Stat.
20 527), (4)including compensation of a United States Com-
21 sioner, who shall be appointed by the President, at the rate
22 of \$19,500 per annum, and services as authorized by section
23 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at

1 rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem, ~~(5)\$17,~~
 2 ~~000,000~~ \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

3 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

4 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

5 CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

6 Operation and Maintenance, General

7 For an additional amount for “Operation and mainte-
 8 nance, general”, ~~(6)\$1,500,000~~ \$3,900,000, to remain
 9 available until expended.

10 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS’ HOME

11 LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND

12 CAPITAL OUTLAY

13 In addition to the amount otherwise available for main-
 14 tenance and operation of the Soldiers’ Home, \$134,000 shall
 15 be available from the Soldiers’ Home permanent fund for
 16 such purposes during the current fiscal year.

17 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

18 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

19 OPERATING EXPENSES

20 General Operating Expenses

21 For an additional amount for “General operating ex-
 22 penses”, ~~(7)\$63,000~~ \$77,500.

23 Public Safety

24 For an additional amount for “Public safety”, \$355,000.

Personal Services, Wage-Board Employees

For an additional amount for “Personal services, wage-board employees”, \$225,000, of which \$23,700 shall be payable from the highway fund, and \$36,000 from the water fund.

Settlement of Claims and Suits

For an additional amount for “Settlement of claims and suits”, \$7,347.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

That not to exceed \$60,000 of funds heretofore appropriated under the heading “Capital Outlay, Public Building Construction”, shall be available for the repair and reconstruction of the Industrial Division Laundry at the Lorton Reformatory.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Act for the fiscal year involved.

(8) EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget is authorized to create a special review panel within the Bureau to care-

1 *fully screen and evaluate all requests for additional per-*
2 *sonnel, and to make exhaustive and searching inquiries within*
3 *the departments and agencies prior to approving any request*
4 *for additional personnel.*

5 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

6 DISASTER RELIEF

7 For an additional amount for "Disaster relief", \$25,000,-
8 000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not
9 to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be
10 available for administrative expenses.

11 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND

12 WELFARE

13 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

14 DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

15 For an additional amount for "Defense educational ac-
16 tivities", for capital contributions to student loan funds,
17 \$16,155,000.

18 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

19 For an additional amount for "Payments to school dis-
20 tricts", \$15,707,000.

21 (9) ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

22 For an additional amount for "Assistance for school
23 construction", \$7,092,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

(10) GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treatment works construction", fiscal year 1961, \$5,000,000.

(11) HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

For an additional amount for "Hospitals and medical care", for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (35 U.S.C., ch. 7), \$174,000.

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Indian health activities", \$250,000.

(12) GENERAL PROVISION

The amounts made available for fiscal year 1962, for planning or construction of buildings or facilities under the headings "Foreign quarantine activities", "National Cancer Institute", "National Heart Institute", and "Allergy and infectious disease activities", shall remain available until June 30, 1963.

1 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$135,000.

5 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

6 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

7 Grants to States for Public Assistance

8 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for
9 public assistance", \$80,000,000.

10 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

11 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 In addition to the amount heretofore made available for
14 travel expenses of employees, not to exceed \$40,000 shall be
15 available for such expenses from the appropriation to the
16 Civil Aeronautics Board for the current fiscal year for
17 "Salaries and expenses".

18 DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the
21 United States member of the Delaware River Basin Com-
22 mission, as authorized by law (75 Stat. 716), \$18,000.

1 **(13)CONTRIBUTION TO DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMIS-**
2 **SION**

3 *For payment of the United States share of the current*
4 *expenses of the Delaware River Basin Commission, as*
5 *authorized by law (75 Stat. 706, 707), \$20,000.*

6 **(14)FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION**

7 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
8 *\$175,000.*

9 **(15)FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION**

10 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

11 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
12 *\$150,000: Provided, That the funds provided for special*
13 *counsel and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act*
14 *of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), shall be available at rates*
15 *for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem.*

16 **GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE**

17 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

18 *In addition to the amount heretofore made available for*
19 *travel expenses of employees, not to exceed \$375,000 shall be*
20 *available for such expenses from the appropriation to the*

1 General Accounting Office for the current fiscal year for
2 "Salaries and expenses".

3 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

4 ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

5 For an additional amount for "Additional court facili-
6 ties", \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

7 OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

8 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses,
9 Public Buildings Service", \$2,250,000.

10 (16) ACQUISITION OF LAND AND BUILDINGS, CHICAGO,

11 ILLINOIS

12 For an additional amount for "Acquisition of land and
13 building, Chicago, Illinois", \$2,703,000.

14 GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

15 To increase the general supply fund established by the
16 Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949,
17 as amended (5 U.S.C. 630g), (17) ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$10,000,000,

18 EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

19 For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply distri-
20 bution", (18) ~~\$350,000~~ \$488,000.

21 (19) HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

22 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

23 PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING FUND

24 For an additional amount for the revolving fund estab-
25 lished pursuant to section 702 of the Housing Act of
26 1954, as amended (40 U.S.C. 462), \$2,000,000.

1 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 for additional travel expenses, **(20)** ~~\$400,000~~ \$125,000.

5 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

6 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

7 For an additional amount for "Research and develop-
8 ment", **(21)** ~~\$80,000,000~~ \$85,000,000, to remain available
9 until expended.

10 **(22)** CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

11 *For an additional amount for "Construction of facili-*
12 *ties", \$71,000,000, to remain available until expended:*
13 *Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon*
14 *enactment of authorizing legislation into law to cover such*
15 *amount.*

16 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
19 \$50,000.

20 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 In addition to the amount heretofore made available for
23 travel expenses of employees, not to exceed \$64,000 shall be
24 available for such expenses from the appropriation to the
25 Securities and Exchange Commission for the current fiscal
26 year for "Salaries and expenses".

1 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 An additional amount of \$13,000, including not to ex-
4 ceed \$6,500 for expenses of travel, shall be available for the
5 National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Physicians,
6 Dentists, and Allied Specialists from the appropriation
7 granted under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
8 priation Act, 1962.

9 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

10 REVOLVING FUND

11 For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized
12 by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be
13 available without fiscal year limitations, ~~(23)\$85,000,000~~
14 ~~\$90,000,000~~(24), of which not less than \$15,000,000 shall
15 be available for disaster loans.

16 TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 The sum of \$20,000 shall be available to the "Tax Court
19 judges survivors annuity fund" from the appropriation to
20 the Tax Court of the United States for "Salaries and ex-
21 penses", fiscal year 1962.

1 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

2 MEDICAL CARE

3 For an additional amount for "Medical care", including
 4 not to exceed \$50,000 for travel expenses of employees,
 5 \$4,000,000.

6 COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

7 For an additional amount for "Compensation and pen-
 8 sions", \$15,000,000.

9 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

10 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

11 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

12 For an additional amount for "Management of lands and
 13 resources", ~~(25)\$1,250,000~~ \$1,760,000.

14 ~~(26)~~CONSTRUCTION

15 *For an additional amount for "Construction",*
 16 *\$200,000.*

17 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

18 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

19 For an additional amount for "Management and protec-
 20 tion", ~~(27)\$775,000~~ \$875,000.

1 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL
2 FACILITIES

3 For an additional amount for “Maintenance and reha-
4 bilitation of physical facilities”, (28) ~~\$400,000~~ *\$455,000*.

5 (29)CONSTRUCTION

6 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$1,-
7 850,000.

8 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

9 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

10 For an additional amount for “Resources management”,
11 ~~(30)~~ ~~\$720,000~~ *\$820,000*.

12 (31) MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

13 *For grants to the State of Wisconsin or the County*
14 *or Town of Menominee for school district costs, as author-*
15 *ized by the Act of April 4, 1962 (P.L. 87-432),*
16 *\$220,000.*

17 BUREAU OF MINES

18 DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF HELIUM PROPERTIES

19 The Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts and
20 agreements pursuant to section 3 (a) (2) of the Helium Act
21 amendments of 1960 which shall require payments for
22 helium in any one fiscal year in an amount not to exceed
23 \$15,500,000, in addition to amounts heretofore specified.

1 OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

2 LEAD AND ZINC STABILIZATION PROGRAM

3 For necessary expenses to carry out a lead and zinc
4 mining stabilization program, including payments to pro-
5 ducers, as authorized by the Act of October 3, 1961 (75 Stat.
6 766), \$4,880,000, to remain available until expended.

7 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

8 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

9 Construction

10 For an additional amount for "Construction", ~~(32)\$300,-~~
11 ~~000~~ \$1,990,000, to remain available until expended.

12 THE JUDICIARY

13 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

14 PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

15 For an additional amount for "Printing and binding
16 Supreme Court reports", \$13,000.

17 CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

18 For an additional amount for "Care of the building and
19 grounds", \$3,000.

1 COURTS OF APPEAL, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER
2 JUDICIAL SERVICES

3 (33) FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

4 For an additional amount for "*Fees of jurors and*
5 *commissioners*", \$300,000.

6 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous
8 expenses", \$230,000: *Provided*, That no part of the fore-
9 going amount may be used for payment of actual expenses of
10 subsistence in excess of \$25 per diem.

11 (34) ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES
12 COURTS

13 For an additional amount for "*Administrative Office*
14 *of the United States Courts*", \$11,250.

15 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

16 For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees",
17 \$100,000.

18 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

19 (35) LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

20 (36) SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTOR-
21 NEYS AND MARSHALS

22 For an additional amount for "*Salaries and expenses,*
23 *United States attorneys and marshals*", \$200,000.

(37) FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of Witnesses", \$400,000.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM**SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS**

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", \$176,000.

(38) BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities", \$300,000.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount for "Support of United States prisoners", ~~(39)\$600,000~~ \$800,000.

(40) DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES**

For expenses necessary to carry into effect the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-415), \$2,850,000, of which not less than \$790,000 shall be available solely for carrying out part B of title II of the Act, to be transferred from the appropriation for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen".

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

(41) SENATE

(42) *For payment to Doloris T. Bridges, widow of Henry Styles Bridges, late a Senator from the State of New Hampshire, \$22,500.*

(43) *For payment to Marie T. Schoeppel, widow of Andrew F. Schoeppel, late a Senator from the State of Kansas, \$22,500.*

(44) SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

(45) OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

For an additional amount for "Office of the Vice President", \$1,185.

(46) ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO

SENATORS

(47) *For an additional amount for "Administrative and Clerical Assistance to Senators", \$118,250: Provided, That the basic clerk hire allowance of each Senator is increased by \$3,000.*

(48) *For an additional amount for "Administrative and Clerical Assistance to Senators", \$4,730: Provided, That the clerk hire allowances of the Senators from the States of New York and Virginia are hereby increased so that the allowances of Senators from the State of New York will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of over seventeen million, the population of said State*

1 *having exceeded seventeen million inhabitants, and so that*
 2 *allowances of Senators from the State of Virginia will be*
 3 *equal to that allowed Senators from States having a popula-*
 4 *tion of four million, the population of said State having*
 5 *exceeded four million inhabitants.*

6 *For an additional amount for "Administrative and Cleri-*
 7 *cal Assistance to Senators", \$4,730: Provided, That the clerk*
 8 *hire allowances of the Senators from the States of New York*
 9 *and Virginia are hereby increased so that the allowances of*
 10 *Senators from the State of New York will be equal to that*
 11 *allowed Senators from States having a population of over*
 12 *seventeen million, the population of said State having ex-*
 13 *ceeded seventeen million inhabitants, and so that the allow-*
 14 *ances of Senators from the State of Virginia will be equal to*
 15 *that allowed Senators from States having a population of four*
 16 *million, the population of said State having exceeded four mil-*
 17 *lion inhabitants.*

18 **(49)CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE**

19 **(50)JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE**

20 *For an additional amount for "Joint Economic Com-*
 21 *mittee", \$20,000.*

22 **(51)MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS**

23 *For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous Items",*
 24 *\$286,000.*

1 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

2 For payment to Stella M. Rabaut, widow of Louis C.
3 Rabaut, late a Representative from the State of Michigan,
4 \$22,500.

5 For payment to the Estate of Sam Rayburn, late a
6 Representative from the State of Texas and Speaker of the
7 House of Representatives, \$35,000.

8 For payment to Corinne B. Riley, widow of John J.
9 Riley, late a Representative from the State of South Caro-
10 lina, \$22,500.

11 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

12 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

13 Capitol Buildings

14 For an additional amount for "Capitol buildings",
15 \$7,500.

16 (52)SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

17 *For an additional amount for "Senate office buildings",*
18 *\$15,000.*

19 House Office Buildings

20 For an additional amount for "House office buildings",
21 \$7,500.

22 LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

23 Structural and Mechanical Care

24 For an additional amount for "Structural and mechani-
25 cal care", \$6,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
5 \$2,500,000.

6 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

7 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

8 For an additional amount for "Contributions to inter-
9 national organizations", \$25,616,000.

10 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

11 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
14 \$210,000.

15 (53) CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

16 *For payment of claims as settled and determined by*
17 *departments in accord with law and judgments rendered*
18 *against the United States by the United States Court of*
19 *Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in*
20 *Senate Document Numbered 84, Eighty-seventh Congress,*
21 *\$1,065,929, together with such amounts as may be neces-*
22 *sary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judg-*
23 *ments or provided by law) and such additional sums due*
24 *to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to*
25 *pay claims in foreign currency: Provided, That no judg-*

1 *ment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall*
2 *have become final and conclusive against the United*
3 *States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise:*
4 *Provided further, That, unless otherwise specifically re-*
5 *quired by law or by the judgment, payment of interest*
6 *whenever appropriated for herein shall not continue for*
7 *more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.*

Passed the House of Representatives April 4, 1962.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments April 16, 1962.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 16, 1962

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

was owned by an ex-Communist, where gamblers and ex-cons, hoods and Communists sliced up the town and pocketed a million dollars of the people's money, and every member of his staff had to carry a gun and they were guarded day and night by special deputies.

Or you can talk about Samuel Woodring, of North Augusta, S.C., who tried to clean up his community and was beaten up by a police sergeant, who was vilified as a dirty Rumanian Jew, a Yankee, and a Communist. They started another paper against him, they boycotted him, but he didn't quit.

Or Gene Wirges of Arkansas, who was shot at, beaten up, boycotted, who had to send his wife and children to another city for safety. His friends stood armed guard at night around his home.

Why? Because he was a rapist of little children or a hoodlum? No; he was just trying to clean up his hometown.

This wasn't 60 years ago or 20 years ago—this is now.

This is not a fight for the New York Times or the Chicago Daily News—this is a challenge that publishers must meet on their own Main Street and the fight for freedom of the press will not be won by the far-off metropolitan dailies but by the hometown newspapers of America, the papers that serve the small towns that, as George Sokolsky, the columnist, said the other day, "The small towns are the real strength of the United States."

Sometimes I get terribly downhearted about the future of America. I keep remembering that Fraser Tyler may have been partially right when he said no democracy can last over 200 years. He said that 102 years ago—and it seems to me that some people in America are trying their damndest to make that prophecy come true, ahead of schedule.

I keep remembering, too, that 16 out of the 21 great civilizations that have fallen since the beginning of time have crashed to nothingness not from assault from without but from decay within.

I am concerned about the image of America that is being projected throughout the world. Our relentless enemy, Russia, tells the world that we are a decadent nation on the toboggan slide of moral decay and rottenness.

Unfortunately we do show, too many times, an ugly American type of face that is not the true image of a real America.

The truth of the matter is that we squares who still believe in some basic fundamentals of decency, in personal and public morality, are being intimidated by the sneer and smear brigades into abject silence by those who are perverting the face of America.

As Lloyd Jones, of the Tulsa Tribune, so eloquently said, we are now in the 30th year of the national insanity of progressive education, where everybody wins and nobody loses. Children are promoted every year for fear of creating a mental bloc in the mind of that child that he has failed—and having his feelings hurt.

We are in an era today where we worship the false gods of the average and the norm, where we worship conformity. If a youngster in kindergarten doesn't want to spend his time playing in the sandbox—"quick Doctor, get the psychologist; there's something wrong with him."

We worship conformity. We saw the article in *Fortune* magazine a few months ago describing how to reach an executive post no junior executive dare be different. I remember the article said that in the business big leagues if a prospect wore a bow tie, or argyle patterned socks, that would be an automatic ticket for being dropped. We must wear gray flannel suits and a button down oxford shirt.

We forget that the men who made America better and different were the odd balls,

the freaks, the nonconformists, the Borgium feller, the Crazy Horse sculptor, Edison, Ford, Dooley, Schweitzer, and all the scientists.

What's been the result of our progressive education?

A survey by a leading research corporation in a big eastern high school found this: 61 percent of the students didn't believe in profits; 83 percent think business profits are at least 50 percent; 62 percent think workers should not produce all they are capable of doing; 53 percent favor Government ownership of banks, railroads, and steel companies; 55 percent approve the idea "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs." That last one is pure Marxism Communist doctrine.

Our decay is reflected in the national essay contest on the subject of which entrant was to discuss what he wanted most from life.

All of the essay winners in the top bracket had security as to what the youngster wanted most in life. Not one of them mentioned that he wanted opportunity. What a contradiction of the pioneer days of those hardy folks who fought their way West, giving of their blood to wage the fight for new opportunity and new way of living.

We have seen juvenile delinquency mushroom to nightmarish proportions, wherein certain sections of New York police won't go on certain streets unless they have a patrol of six men. We have seen the most vicious killings and fearful crimes perpetrated by teenagers; and the sob sisters are working overtime to weep for these "poor misunderstood children" with their smoking pistols.

The worst of it is that we have allowed the law to throw a blanket of secrecy about these poor little misunderstood killers.

Yes, we have worshipped too at the altar of mediocrity—and the honor student today is jeered at as a freak or an apple polisher.

I'd like to throw a verbal bouquet to that new high school in Baltimore where they are going to hand out letters every year for scholarship achievements, just as they do for athletic progress. It's about time we started recognizing the accomplishments of the mind as well as the muscle bound.

We squares are being intimidated in the field of art by the corduroy-jacketed and tight-panted freaks of both sexes who are uncouth and ignorant, but it took an outsider to find something in the Metropolitan Museum that none of the caretakers, the curators, or the experts had noticed—that for months a painting had been hanging upside down, and nobody had known the difference. It's a sad commentary on art.

What does constitute art nowadays? A Remington or a Charlie Russell painting of the old West—no, no, no.

In Paris today there is a group of young artists who refer to themselves as the nouveaux realistes.

They say that painting at an easel is decadent and they are pursuing—quote "passionate adventure of the real seen in itself and not through the prism of conceptual or imaginative transcription"—end quote. How many understand that? If so, hold up your hands.

These were the canvasses covered flatly and completely and exclusively with several layers of a pigment called international Klein blue.

But that now is old stuff. Klein has advanced to painting with "living models." He gets a bunch of bare naked models who cover themselves with this blue paint and then press their nude bodies against blank canvasses under the direction of the artist.

Then you've got Nikki de Saint Phalle who extends a cordial invitation to all visitors to toss darts at her plaster encrusted collages, or to shoot them with a .22 rifle.

I'm a square. I think you have a lot of mentally disturbed people at Yankton, but none that crazy.

I think today we squares are being sold down the river on the idea that sin is the normal thing, and that decency, personal or public, is old hat and out of date.

We have lapsed into the paralysis of mind where our consciences are dull and no longer shockable, and we justify our actions saying, "Everybody else is getting theirs, why not me?"

Think of the Negro porter on the west coast who found a fortune in bills lost by Brinks and he returned the money. And he was subjected to a torrent of filth and abusive criticism because he was such a fool as to return the money instead of keeping it and his mouth shut.

We have been sold the idea that sin is mostly imaginary and we call it behavioristic psychology—that we are the product of our environment and that we mustn't try to rise above it—which makes a mockery out of Abraham Lincoln and all our other former national heroes.

We speak of sium clearance and social service, and I think of the hundreds of fine new apartments we have built in the east for the underprivileged. They move out of their cold water flats into fine, modern dwellings and those splendid apartments have broken windows, garbage piled in the halls, the smell of human filth in the elevators and the hallways.

Congress voted \$283 million for "retraining the unemployed." How can you retrain a chap that can't even read, write, or figure? This is superficial thinking. There are 6 million unemployed, but there are also 6 million jobs that are begging for qualified men.

We have the black-jacketed hoods with their ducktail haircuts and their switchblades, bicycle chains, and brass knuckles.

Relief is now becoming honorable, and we now have the third generation on relief who never knew what it was to draw a paycheck from anybody. But the money always came from Uncle Sam, never an honest dollar for an honest day's work.

We reward the broad who spawns a big brood of illegitimate offspring like a brood sow—the more she has, the more money she gets—and if you protest, then the sob sisters protest. Why, we are keeping that floozy and her boyfriend living high on gin.

The violence in TV is giving a postgraduate course master cum laude in crime, murder, ugly senseless brutal violence to our 9-year-olds. My, my, didn't the networks sob and cry before Commissioner Minow on how much they lost on their news departments. Well, if they are going to be in the communications business who doesn't expect to lose on his news department?

It's getting so that I don't dare take my 13-year-old daughter to a movie any more without careful checking. She's been in the Copacabana in New York and at the Folies Bergere and the Lido when she was 10 and 12, and it was a lot cleaner than most of the movies you are seeing nowadays.

Frankly, I'm getting sick of sitting in the dark, squirming in discomfort and embarrassment at the spoken smut and double meaning dialog and suggestive situations in too many movies. There are too many Tennessee Williams' and not enough Walt Disneys.

I'm far from a prude. Nobody has been a bigger sinner than I have been, but I was only an amateur.

I think it's high time we stood up on our two feet as newspapermen and quit glorifying the screen tramps who are box office headliners—who otherwise would be cheap street floozies with the morals of a "mink" whose only claim to fame is the size of their mammary glands. I think it's about time that our columnists stopped glorifying Si-

natra and all the rest of the beatniks who make up the ratpack even though they do have access to the presidential yacht and the White House.

What are we seeing in the movies nowadays? What are the big pictures? Lesbianism; incest; homosexuality; rapist; Lolita; a middle-aged professor has a transcontinental affair with a 12-year-old; the adventures of a nymphomaniac.

The Hollywood code of decency has been thrown in the ash can. The quick buck boys are beating down the last bastions of decency.

What kind of image do you think we show abroad with this kind of export? Small wonder that Khrushchev finds willing listeners when he says we're a morally decadent nation.

We sent a Tennessee William play to Rio de Janeiro. Because of its filth the audience walked out and across the street the Russian ballet was packing the crowds in with their famous ballet.

Are we ugly Americans, or am I just a hopeless square when I mention literature?

"Lady Chatterley's Lover" and "Tropic of Cancer" are now on sale, having been given the green light as being art, but no barroom lout would have used the words in "Tropic of Cancer," any madam or any bagnio in Deadwood would have booted out the door anybody using that language for fear of having her girls contaminated.

But it's "art."

Yet you can find the same thing in your public libraries. Kids can check out books, recognized as best sellers today, which have all the four-letter words in them, explicitly used, that you only used to see chalked on a fence or a building wall.

It's time some of you led the fight against this avalanche of filth and corruption, foisted on us by the mafia gangsters and the morally corrupt.

Some of you should lead the fight to restore the old fashioned morality of living by the dictates of a conscience than by a pocket-book.

Let us squares quit being intimidated by the freaks and the morally bankrupt who are the high priests of arts and literature, the TV, and the movies today. Let us not be afraid to speak up against those artistic bums who claim a string of paint daubed chamber pots hung on the wall is art.

Let's not worship at the box office and those who have the morals of the barnyard. Let's quit glorifying the cesspools and start planting a few roses.

A tramp is a tramp is a tramp, whether he or she is working in a waterfront dive, or whether he or she has access to the top echelons of society or playing the role of a modern Cleopatra.

There is still time. We can carve the moral decay from America. You have the weapon—your type, printer, and your Lino-type. For God's and America's sake, let us have the courage to speak up.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Madam President, is there further morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1962

Mr. HUMPHREY. Madam President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of Calendar No. 1303, H.R. 11038.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropria-

tions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Minnesota.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1962 which is now before the Senate recommends appropriations in the amount of \$487,802,980. Reference to the committee report No. 1341 will inform the Senate with respect to all the items covered in this bill, as well as eight amendments, which I am authorized, by the committee, to offer later after consideration of the amendments proposed in the bill.

H.R. 11038, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1962, was passed by the other body on April 4; referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations on April 5; hearings were held covering all items in the bill on April 4, 5, and 6 before the Subcommittee on Deficiencies and Supplementals; and the bill was reported on April 11. I am reciting this chronology for the purpose of pointing out that the bill was being handled expeditiously in view of the fact that there are included funds for the disaster areas along the Atlantic coast and it was the committee's aim to secure the earliest possible passage of this bill. Supplemental estimates transmitted to the Senate on April 3, after House committee consideration of the bill, include a number of items for emergency repair and rehabilitation of coastal areas suffering storm damage.

The major emergency items in this bill are as follows:

Twenty-five million dollars for the Office of Emergency Planning for Disaster Relief. This amount, recommended in the House bill and by the Senate committee, is needed to provide immediate relief to the coastal areas of the eastern seaboard devastated by recent storms. It also includes amounts to cover flood damage in West Virginia, Kentucky, and Idaho.

Fifteen million dollars is earmarked by the committee for disaster loans in a \$90 million recommended appropriation being the entire budgeted amount for the Small Business Administration's revolving fund. The House bill proposed \$85 million and the House report instructions left to the discretion of the Administrator the application of a \$5 million reduction as between the regular loan and disaster loan programs.

In addition, emergency items considered by this committee and recommended herein, but not considered by the House committee, include:

Four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the Coast and Geodetic Survey for work in the field of oceanography, geodesy, photogrammetry, and navigational chart production necessitated by storm damage along many stretches of the coast between Cape Fear, N.C., and Montauk Point, Long Island.

Two million dollars for the Corps of Engineers for repair of navigation structures and dredging of shoaled navigation channels at 12 authorized projects being maintained by the corps on the Atlantic coast between North Carolina and New York.

Two hundred thousand dollars for the Bureau of Land Management to construct employee housing rendered uninhabitable because of a flood which occurred on February 11, 1962, at Battle Mountain, Nev.

One million eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the National Park Service to repair storm damage at Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area, N.C., at Colonial National Historical Park, Va., and to repair damage caused by flash floods in Zion National Park, Utah, in September, 1961.

One million six hundred and eight thousand dollars for the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife for the rehabilitation of wildlife refuges damaged by storm and floods. The installations involved are at Bombay Hook, Del.; Brigantine, N.J.; Pea Island, N.C.; Cape Romain, S.C.; Back Bay, Va.; and Chincoteague, Va.

These disaster items total \$46,083,000.

A résumé of other major items in the bill follows:

Eighty-five million dollars for research and development, National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The House bill proposed \$80 million and the committee recommendation is in the amount of the budget request. The committee was advised that the full amount is required to meet target schedules of the advanced Saturn program, the Centaur development program, and the liquid-propulsion program.

Eighty million dollars, as proposed in the House bill, for the Social Security Administration Grants to States for public assistance. These funds are used for grants to States for five programs: Old-age assistance, medical assistance for the aged, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

The \$80 million will be needed to finish their calendar year in our social security program and to get the various States up to date.

Fifty-million-dollar loan authorization for the Farmers Home Administration for Farm Operating Loans. The House bill made no provision for this; the committee recommends the increased loan authorization to meet the minimum requirements this spring on loan applications which have already been received and docketed in the county offices of the Farmers Home Administration.

Thirty-seven million dollars for the Forest Service in reimbursement of other Forest Service funds used to fight forest fires during the 1961 fire season and estimated requirements for the balance of this fiscal year. The amount recommended is identical with the House bill allowance.

I may state that this will be no news to the distinguished Presiding Officer, the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER], because a part of this fire history has been in the State of Oregon. This year has been peculiarly disastrous because of the drought in many portions of the West. The Forest Service had to draw upon other funds heavily, as had other agencies as well, for smaller funds, in order to combat the fire menace up to this time. The \$37 million mentioned in this item is needed to reimburse the Forest Service for the expenditures it has already made and to supply sufficient funds to carry it along to June 30.

Another item is \$20 million for operating-differential subsidies — liquidation of contract authorization — Maritime Administration, for making final payments back to calendar year 1958 for operators on essential trade routes. The committee recommendation is in the amount of the House bill allowance and \$5 million below the budget estimate. The House reduction was not appealed by the agency. The next three items relate to the Office of Education in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

Sixteen million one hundred fifty-five thousand dollars for Defense educational activities as proposed in the House bill. These funds will be used to make advances to schools for commitment for the school term beginning in September, 1962.

Fifteen million and seven hundred and seven thousand dollars for payments to school districts, as recommended in the House bill, to provide sufficient funds to pay full entitlements under Public Law 874 to school districts in Federally impacted areas for maintenance and operation.

Seven million and ninety-two thousand dollars for assistance for school construction is recommended by the committee to finance all eligible projects under Public Law 815 for the Federal contribution for school construction in school districts in Federally impacted areas. This item added to the bill as a committee amendment.

Fifteen million dollars for participation in the New York World's Fair is recommended by the committee in lieu of the \$17 million proposed in the House bill. The supplemental budget request was in the amount of \$25 million. The committee recommendation of \$15 million, at this time, is without prejudice for later consideration of such additional sums as may be deemed necessary for this purpose.

In addition to the amendments in the reported bill, I am authorized by the committee to offer eight additional amendments. These latter eight amendments, which would add \$72,205,364 to the reported bill as a principal item, include \$71 million, contingent upon enact-

ment of authorizing legislation, for construction of facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, principally for land acquisition at the Atlantic missile range at Cape Canaveral, Fla., and at the Mississippi test facility, near New Orleans, La., and \$1,065,929 for claims and judgments.

Madam President, I especially call this item to the attention of my distinguished friends the Senator from Massachusetts, the Senator from Delaware, and the Senator from New York.

I ask unanimous consent at this time that the committee amendments, exclusive of the amendment on page 3, lines 22 and 23, relating to participation in the New York World's Fair, be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill as thus amended be regarded for the purpose of amendment as original text, provided that no point of order shall be considered to have been waived by reason of agreement to this order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee amendments agreed to en bloc, are as follows:

On page 2, line 6, after the word "control", to strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$3,000,000".

On page 2, after line 16, to insert:

"FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

"Direct loan account

"Direct loans and advances not to exceed \$50,000,000 may be made from funds available in the Farmers Home Administration direct loan account for operating loans under subtitle B and section 335(a), for which funds are not otherwise available, of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961."

On page 3, line 9, to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$625,000".

On page 4, line 6, after the word "general", to strike "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$3,900,000".

On page 4, line 20, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$63,000" and insert "\$77,500".

On page 6, after line 10, to insert:

"Assistance for school construction

"For an additional amount for 'Assistance for school construction', \$7,092,000."

On page 6, after line 14, to insert:

"Grants for waste treatment works construction

"For an additional amount for 'Grants for waste treatment works, construction', fiscal year 1961, \$5,000,000."

On page 6, after line 17, to insert:

"Hospitals and medical care

"For an additional amount for 'Hospitals and medical care', for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (35 U.S.C. ch. 7), \$174,000."

On page 8, after line 5, to insert:

"Contribution to Delaware River Basin Commission

"For payment of the United States share of the current expenses of the Delaware River Basin Commission, as authorized by law (75 Stat. 706, 707), \$20,000."

On page 8, after line 10, to insert:

"Federal Maritime Commission

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$175,000."

On page 8, after line 13, to insert:

"FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$150,000: *Provided, That the*

funds provided for special counsel and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), shall be available at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem."

On page 9, after line 14, to insert:

"Acquisition of land and building, Chicago, Illinois

"For an additional amount for 'Acquisition of land and building, Chicago, Illinois', \$2,703,000."

On page 10, line 4, after "(5 U.S.C. 630g)", to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$10,000,000".

On page 10, line 7, after the word "distribution", to strike out "\$350,000" and insert "\$488,000".

On page 10, after line 7, to insert:

"HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

"Office of the Administrator

"Public Works Planning Fund

"For an additional amount for the revolving fund established pursuant to section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended (40 U.S.C. 462), \$2,000,000."

On page 10, line 17, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$125,000".

On page 10, line 21, after the word "development", to strike out "\$80,000,000" and insert "\$85,000,000".

On page 12, line 5, after the word "limitations", to strike out "\$85,000,000" and insert "\$90,000,000, of which not less than \$15,000,000 shall be available for disaster loans".

On page 12, line 26, after the word "resources", to strike out "\$1,250,000" and insert "\$1,760,000".

At the top of page 13, to insert:

"CONSTRUCTION

"For an additional amount of 'Construction', \$200,000."

On page 13, line 7, after the word "protection", to strike out "\$775,000" and insert "\$875,000".

On page 13, line 11, after the word "facilities", to strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$455,000".

On page 13, after line 11, to insert:

"Construction

"For an additional amount for 'Construction', \$1,850,000."

On page 13, line 18, to strike out "\$720,000" and insert "\$820,000".

On page 13, after line 18, to insert:

"Menominee educational grants

"For grants to the State of Wisconsin or the County or Town of Menominee for school district costs, as authorized by the Act of April 4, 1962 (P.L. 87-432), \$220,000."

On page 14, line 17, after the word "Construction", to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$1,990,000".

On page 15, after line 5, to insert:

"Fees of jurors and commissioners

"For an additional amount for 'Fees of jurors and commissioners', \$300,000."

On page 15, after line 13, to insert:

"Administrative Office of the United States Courts

"For an additional amount for 'Administrative Office of the United States Courts', \$11,250."

On page 16, after line 1, to insert:

"LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
"Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals', \$200,000."

On page 16, after line 6, to insert:

"Fees and expenses of witnesses

"For an additional amount for 'Fees and expenses of Witnesses', \$400,000."

On page 16, after line 13, to insert:

"Buildings and facilities"

"For an additional amount for 'Buildings and facilities', \$300,000."

On page 16, line 19, after the word "prisoners", to strike out "\$600,000" and insert "\$800,000".

On page 16, after line 20, to insert:

"SENATE"

On page 16, after line 21, to insert:

"For payment to Doloris T. Bridges, widow of Henry Styles Bridges, late a Senator from the State of New Hampshire, \$22,500."

On page 16, after line 24, to insert:

For payment to Marie T. Schoepel, widow of Andrew F. Schoepel, late a Senator from the State of Kansas, \$22,500.

On page 17, after line 2, to insert:

"SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES"

"Administrative and clerical assistance to Senators"

"For an additional amount for 'Administrative and Clerical Assistance to Senators', \$4,730: *Provided*, That the clerk hire allowances of the Senators from the States of New York and Virginia are hereby increased so that the allowances of Senators from the State of New York will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of over seventeen million, the population of said State having exceeded seventeen million inhabitants, and so that the allowances of Senators from the State of Virginia will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of four million, the population of said State having exceeded four million inhabitants."

On page 17, after line 16, to insert:

"CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE"

"Miscellaneous items"

"For an additional amount for 'Miscellaneous Items', \$286,000."

On page 18, after line 10, to insert:

"Senate office building"

"For an additional amount for 'Senate office buildings', \$15,000."

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, the reason why I have asked that the item for the New York World's Fair be suspended from the unanimous consent just given is that I have been advised that the distinguished senior Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] will not be in the Chamber until later; and I have consented to hold this item, along with another item relating to the same subject, to be considered at the same time, when both Senators from New York are available to take part in the action on the amendment.

Mr. KEATING. Madam President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. On behalf of my senior colleague from New York, I wish to express appreciation for the kindness and courtesy of the distinguished Senator from Florida, who has shown that kindness unflinching throughout the entire controversy. As has been stated, it is entirely agreeable that that item should not be included as a part of the unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the distinguished Senator from New York. I am always happy to accord a full measure of courtesy to every Senator, because I have never been denied that kind of treatment from either of the Senators from New York or from any other Senator.

Madam President, I believe that all the committee amendments have been dis-

posed of except the one to which I have just referred.

I shall now call up the specially reported committee amendments which contain matter that might be regarded as legislative. I shall call them up separately, believing, however, that as to most of them there could be no objection. The first is designated as "4-11-62-C." I ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 5, after line 18, it is proposed to insert the following:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Bureau of the Budget

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget is authorized to create a special review panel within the Bureau to carefully screen and evaluate all requests for additional personnel, and to make exhaustive and searching inquiries within the departments and agencies prior to approving any request for additional personnel.

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, the Committee on Appropriations has for some time desired to establish and organize a budget group for Congress, to keep us advised, but we have not been able to see eye to eye with the other body on this question. As the next best course, this amendment is suggested for the purpose of allowing the Bureau of the Budget more adequately to screen and consider requests for additional personnel before they are required to act on such requests.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Madam President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I am in agreement with the objectives of the amendment and shall support it. However, I understand that first it will be necessary to move to suspend the rules, and I shall support that motion. Following the action on such a motion I shall support the amendment even though it is legislation on an appropriation bill. Nevertheless, it is proper to offer it at this time, and I shall support the Senator from Florida both in the motion to suspend the rules and on the amendment.

Mr. HOLLAND. I deeply appreciate the attitude of the Senator from Delaware. Unless a point of order be raised, there will be no need for a motion to suspend the rules. I do not believe a point of order will be made on this particular amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Florida.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Madam President, I did not object to the amendment, and later I expect to offer an amendment of my own, which will likewise constitute legislation. I merely desired to have the record show that it is not unusual to move to suspend the rules.

This particular amendment is likewise subject to a point of order, just as will be the amendment to be offered later by the Senator from Kansas and me. Therefore, if a point of order is made with respect to my amendment, I hope the

Senator from Florida will support my motion to suspend the rules.

Mr. HOLLAND. I appreciate the forbearance of the Senator from Delaware. I wish the situation were such that I could grant the Senator from Delaware exactly the same treatment later. However, I have instructions from my committee with respect to the Senator's amendment, which will come before the Senate in due order.

Madam President, do I correctly understand that the amendment offered by me has been acted on?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment has been agreed to; the Senator is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, I call up the amendment designated as "4-11-62-A" and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 7, after line 3, it is proposed to insert the following:

GENERAL PROVISION

The amounts made available for fiscal year 1962, for planning or construction of buildings or facilities under the hearings "Foreign quarantine activities", "National Cancer Institute", "National Heart Institute", and "Allergy and infectious disease activities", shall remain available until June 30, 1963.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Florida.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Madam President, I favor this amendment also; but I again call attention to the fact that this amendment—and I believe the Senator from Florida will concur—is legislation and that to adopt it would require a motion to suspend the rules. I shall support such a motion to suspend the rules and shall support the amendment. However, I merely wish to emphasize further the fact that there is nothing sacred about an appropriation bill so far as offering an amendment which constitutes legislation is concerned. It is done frequently.

Mr. HOLLAND. Of course, the Senator from Delaware is correct in his statement that amendments of this nature are frequently offered to appropriation bills and are adopted. I am simply acting for the committee in offering such amendments as have been approved by the full Committee on Appropriations, comprised of 27 members.

I appreciate the fact that the Senator from Delaware agrees with the committee that this particular amendment, which extends the time for the use of certain important appropriations, particularly relative to the National Institutes of Health, is an appropriate one.

Madam President, has the amendment been acted on?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Florida.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Madam President, again I am in full agreement with the Senator from Florida. Both of us recognize that this amendment constitutes legislation, as does the amendment previously agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. There is no question about that. That is the reason why the amendments are offered.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement concerning the reason for the amendment.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HOLLAND

Amendment 4-11-62—A. This language was approved by the committee and will extend the availability of funds through June 30, 1963, for the following projects:

1. Pier facilities at the Rosebank Quarantine Station, Staten Island, N.Y.;
2. Additional facilities at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Mont.;
3. A gerontological research facility, Baltimore, Md.; and

4. A cancer research building at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. The construction of the pier facilities at the quarantine station and the additional facilities at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory will be completed on schedule in the coming fiscal year and funds for the construction work have been obligated. Certain supervisory obligations cannot be made until the performance of the work, however, and the continuance of the availability of funds is necessary.

Planning for the gerontology research facility is in its early stages. The program of requirements is now in preparation and completion of design is scheduled for April 1963. Obligational authority will be needed to provide for reservations, change orders, late charges, and Public Building Service, GSA, administrative and supervisory costs.

Diagrammatic drawings have been completed on the cancer research facility and are being reviewed. The amount necessary for the production of working drawings will be obligated by June 30, 1962, and funds required for obligation in 1963 will be for costs of the PBS for supervision, design changes, and contingencies.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Florida.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Madam President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As I understand, the report on the second supplemental appropriation bill, which is now before the Senate and is being discussed by the Senator from Florida, is a unanimous report of both the majority and minority members of the committee. The only question that arose was with respect to the amendment to be proposed by the Senator from Delaware. The committee placed in its report some language concerning the amendment. I hope that before final action is taken on the second supplemental bill, the language with which the Senator from Delaware is concerned will be worked out through an understanding with the executive branch of the Government.

Mr. HOLLAND. I join with the Senator from Massachusetts in expressing that hope. In the meantime, I shall expect to discuss briefly the question raised by the Senator from Massachusetts. I shall be glad to discuss it not only with him, but also with the distinguished Senator from Delaware.

Madam President, I now call up the amendment designated "4-11-62—D" and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 10, after line 22, it is proposed to insert the following:

CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of facilities", \$71,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment of authorizing legislation into law to cover such amount.

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, this amendment provides for a large amount—\$71 million. The occasion for it is that the Senate passed an authorization bill last year under which the National Aeronautics and Space Administration was directed to proceed with the development of additional facilities, two of which, and perhaps others, required the procurement of large amounts of land and the construction thereon of expensive installations. One of those areas was in my own State, near or adjoining the Canaveral base. The development of that installation has had to be delayed.

Likewise, one was close to New Orleans, but was located in the State of Mississippi, near enough to the great Michoud Base, which has been taken over by the Space Agency for its use. I regret to say that the difficulty with the authorization last year, was occasioned by the death of one of our distinguished colleagues, the chairman of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, Hon. Overton Brooks, of Louisiana. Therefore, the action upon that authorization has come over into this year.

Because of the speed at which space activities are moving, this item was joined with additional authorizations which are now pending, and, according to my understanding, are about to be passed by the House. In the meantime, the situation, both at Canaveral and in the Mississippi area, is that the program has been slowed down. The Agency has used all the funds it has had in other years in order to move forward. For instance, at Canaveral, it has acquired areas where new launching pads have to be built, but it has not been able to acquire buffer areas and other areas needed for homes, warehouses, and other activities.

I understand that the situation in the Mississippi area is very bad. The area taken there consists mostly of small farmsteads. The owners of those farmsteads having been advised that they must move because of the necessity of the Government to take over that area, have looked elsewhere and in many cases have bargained to buy other homes for themselves and their families, but since that time have been held up in such a way as to make their situation increasingly difficult.

The committee felt that although there was tied to this amendment a condition which might not be satisfied at once—that is to say, the passage of such

an authorization—yet by all means this amount should be added to the bill, subject, of course to the condition that the appropriation item would not be available until the authorization was completed.

I believe that is a full description of this rather large item.

I yield now to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Madam President, once again I find myself in agreement with the objective of the Senator from Florida, but for the sake of the RECORD—and I am sure the Senator from Florida will concur—I call attention to the fact that we are dealing with legislative amendments which, if objection is made, require suspension of the rule in connection with our consideration of an appropriation bill. Certainly I shall not object; but again I call attention to the fact that what is suggested is the normal procedure in connection with the passage of an appropriation bill, even though in these instances no objection is made inasmuch as all of us are in favor of these proposals and support them.

Mr. HOLLAND. Of course, the Senator from Delaware is correct in pointing out that, by this means, such amendments frequently are offered and adopted. In this instance, at the direction of the full committee I have offered this amendment; and I appreciate the forbearance of the Senator from Delaware.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Florida.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, I now call up the amendment identified as "4-11-62—E," and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 16, after line 19, it is proposed to insert:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower development and training activities

"For expenses necessary to carry into effect the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-415), \$2,850,000, of which not less than \$790,000 shall be available solely for carrying out part B of title II of the Act, to be transferred from the appropriation for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-service-men".

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, a brief description of the amendment, which has been approved by the full committee, is that the occasion for it is that recently Congress passed the Manpower Development and Training Act; but no funds for commencing is administration are available, unless such funds are provided in this supplemental appropriation bill—which applies, of course, to expenditures to be made during the remainder of the fiscal year 1962.

I believe the provisions of the amendment are self-explanatory. They will permit the setting up of this program, which a majority of both Houses of Congress has found to be in the public

interest; and the act has been signed by the President, but it will languish for some months unless this particular appropriation is made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Florida.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, I now call up the amendment identified as 4-11-62—F," and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 17, after line 3, it is proposed to insert:

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES
Office of the Vice President

For an additional amount for "Office of the Vice President", \$1,185.

Administrative and Clerical Assistance to
Senators

For an additional amount for "Administrative and Clerical Assistance to Senators", \$118,250: *Provided*, That the basic clerk hire allowance of each Senator is increased by \$3,000.

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, I think Senators will recall the events of the last night of the first session of the 87th Congress. The Senate had added to the last supplemental appropriation bill acted upon then—I believe it was the first supplemental bill for the fiscal year 1962—an item which would have allowed this small increase in the basic compensation allowed each Senator, and also allowed the Vice President, for the employment of administrative and clerical assistance. For the first time during my service in the Senate—and in the conference held at that time I learned that the same comment could be made by senior Senators whose service has covered much longer periods of time than mine—the other body interposed some objection, through an effort to add an item which had not been considered by either House. Rather than permit such handling of the conference report, the Senate conferees declined to push our amendment; instead, we withdrew it.

So it comes up at this time.

I believe that is a full explanation.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. METCALF in the chair). Does the Senator from Florida yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Does the amendment provide compensation for two additional clerks in each office?

Mr. HOLLAND. That will depend on the standard of pay in each office. The addition of \$3,000 to the basic salary allowance would, at the very lowest salary level, allow for such additional staff members.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Is this the amendment of last year?

Mr. HOLLAND. Yes.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Then, Mr. President, I strongly commend the Senator from Florida for offering the amendment; certainly it is particularly needed.

The increase in the amount of mail being received by Senators' offices is really staggering; for instance, one day last week my office received 476 letters—

in that one day; and it is impossible to answer such vast amounts of mail by using the very small staff we have.

So I desire to commend the distinguished Senator from Florida for offering the amendment; on behalf of all Senators, I offer him my sincere commendation.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator from Texas, and I wish I could claim credit for the amendment. However, it is a committee amendment, and is offered on behalf of those who are in direct touch with the operations of the Senate and the personal staff allowance of each Senator. Of course I was glad to support the amendment, and I do now support it.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Then, Mr. President, I congratulate the entire committee.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator from Texas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Florida.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I now call up my amendment identified as "4-11-62—G," and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 17, after line 17, it is proposed to insert:

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE
Joint Economic Committee

For an additional amount for "Joint Economic Committee", \$20,000.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I think a brief description of the amendment will suffice:

Recently, it has been developed on the floor, by the press, and otherwise, that the minority have not had adequate staffs on various Senate committees and joint committees. This amendment will allow for the employment of additional staff for the minority on the Joint Economic Committee and will permit continuation of major studies. The Appropriations Committee unanimously favor this provision.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Florida.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, again I agree with the Senator from Florida, but again I call attention to the fact that both this amendment and the preceding ones are all dealing with legislative matters. I point this out since I will later offer a legislative proposal on this same bill. I appreciate the reason for all these amendments, and I support the Senator from Florida. I hope in turn I shall have his support when I later ask for a suspension of the rules.

Mr. HOLLAND. I appreciate the statement the Senator from Delaware has made. Again I call attention to the fact that all of these are committee amendments, approved by all 27 of the members of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. President, I now call up my amendment 4-11-62—H.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Florida will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed, on page 19, after line 9, to insert the following:

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims as settled and determined by departments in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 84, Eighty-seventh Congress, \$1,065,929, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest whenever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, this item covers miscellaneous judgments and claims that have been allowed against the United States. It is quite customary for such as have already accrued to be recognized in a supplemental appropriation bill, in order to avert the running of interest on these items.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I understand now that all of the committee amendments that were in the bill, excepting one, relating to the New York World's Fair, and excepting one in the group of eight which we have been considering, which also relates to the New York World's Fair, have been passed upon.

I renew the statement I made in the beginning, that I had agreed to withhold until the last, action on the New York World's Fair items. It would appear, therefore, if the Senator from Delaware wishes to take up his item, this might be an appropriate time to do so.

I yield to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I am always delighted to call an amendment when the Senator from Florida thinks this is an opportune time to do so and when I may have his support. Therefore, on behalf of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] and myself, I call up amendment "4-11-62—I," which is at the desk.

I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment may be dispensed with, and that it may be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment proposed by Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware, for himself and Mr. CARLSON, is as follows:

At the proper place in the bill insert the following:

"GENERAL PROVISION"

"No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act, or of the funds

available for expenditure by any individual, corporation, or agency included in this or any other Act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress, or to pay the salary of any officer or employee in the executive branch of the Government who appears before any public group for the purpose of explaining, interpreting, supporting, or opposing the administration's position on legislation pending before Congress; but this shall not prevent officers or employees of the United States or of its departments or agencies from communicating to Members of Congress on the request of any Member or to Congress, through the proper official channels, requests for legislation or appropriations which they deem necessary for the efficient conduct of the public business. For the purposes of this paragraph the term 'officer' or 'employee' shall not be construed to include (1) the President and Vice President of the United States; (2) persons whose compensation is paid from the appropriation for the Office of the President; (3) heads and assistant heads of executive departments; (4) officers who are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who determine policies to be pursued by the United States in its relations with foreign powers or in the nationwide administration of Federal laws."

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. The committee in its report stated:

The committee is in sympathy with the objectives sought to be accomplished by the amendment proposed by the Senator from Delaware.

I appreciate the sympathy of the committee, but I am not asking for sympathy; I merely want their votes. If they are all for the amendment let us vote for it.

I offered a similar amendment on a preceding appropriation bill—the Treasury-Post Office bill. At that time it was argued in the Senate that the committee had not had a chance to consider this proposal. I was requested to withhold offering it to that particular appropriation bill and to go before the committee and offer it as an amendment to the supplemental appropriation bill which is now before the Senate. It was then argued that it would be a more appropriate procedure.

One other convincing argument that was advanced then as to why it would be more appropriate to offer the amendment to this bill rather than to a regular appropriation bill for one of the respective departments was that after the regular appropriation bills are passed in Congress and signed by the President, they do not become effective until July 1st, the first day of the new fiscal year, whereas this bill becomes effective on whatever date the bill is signed by the President. Therefore, it was pointed out that if the amendment were incorporated in this supplemental bill it would become effective on the day the President signed the bill. Also, if approved this amendment would be applicable to all other appropriation acts approved during this calendar year.

It is for these reasons that the amendment is offered at this time.

The need for the amendment resulted from a ruling which was issued by the chairman of the Civil Service Commission, Mr. Macy, under date of January

10. I have previously incorporated the entire ruling in the Record and will incorporate it again today. I wish to say I found no fault with the ruling except for one sentence, which appears at the end of the paragraph marked 2, wherein it is stated:

Aware of these implications, however, the career official may explain the position of the administration in the proposed legislation before interested public groups.

The purpose of this amendment is to repeal or nullify this sentence. The language preceding that sentence is very significant. It reads:

A more difficult decision is faced when new or changed programs are pending before Congress in the form of proposed legislation. Definitive statutory language prohibits the use of appropriated funds for "publicity or propaganda designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress."

In other words, the Commission has recognized that the language of the existing law specifically "prohibits"—that is the word he uses—prohibits the use of appropriated funds for political use or propaganda either to support or to oppose the administration's pending legislative programs.

I recognized that this ruling raised a serious question as to the propriety of the use of civil service employees, and I directed a letter to the Attorney General asking for a clarification of the ruling.

The Attorney General's reply raised an even more serious question as to the propriety of this ruling. In the Attorney General's interpretation he went so far as to say that these civil service employees can and are expected to speak before interested public groups on behalf of the administration's program, but, in effect, he dares them to say one word against the administration's program. It is a one-way ticket so far as the administration's program is concerned.

If they can speak for the program, then the question was asked, If one of these employees disagreed with the proposed legislation could he speak against it and point out the objectionable features of the proposed legislation?

I quote his reply:

The legal considerations pertinent to your question concerning a career employee's publicly expressed opposition to an administration's legislative recommendation are to a large extent the same as those discussed above. But—

This is a very significant "but."

But, granting the legality of such public action in a particular instance, I believe it would nevertheless constitute a serious impropriety.

Thus the Administration is saying that it would be "a serious impropriety" for any civil service employee before any public group to express one word of opposition to the administration's program.

He goes on to say he thinks the employees have a responsibility to support the administration's legislative program and that the administration has a right to expect them to fulfill this responsibility.

He goes on to say—and "they" meaning the administration in this instance—and they are entitled to that cooperation and support from him even though he may not agree with the policy.

Even though the civil service employee does not agree with the administration, all the civil service employees are supposed to become overnight New Frontiersmen and to go out to advocate the New Frontier policies.

In Russia perhaps Mr. Khrushchev may be able to dictate and to rule the minds of his employees, but we have not yet adopted such a procedure in America. I am confident that there is no one on the floor of the Senate who wishes to see this ruling remain in effect.

It must be either withdrawn or repealed by congressional action.

I quote further from the Attorney General's opinion:

Whatever may be proper for such an official acting in a clearly private capacity, I think it would be a distinct breach of his duty as a career official to use his official position publicly to oppose the policies of the administration he serves.

I agree with the statement that the career officials should not use their positions as career employees to oppose the administration's legislative program pending before the Congress; by the same token, the civil service employees should not be ordered to go out to support the administration's program.

The career civil service employee, by no stretch of the imagination—nor was it ever so intended—is to be used as a pawn by any administration in power to advocate its pending legislative programs.

Earlier today I talked with the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission in connection with this problem. He admitted that he was disturbed as to the interpretations which had been put upon the ruling, and on that basis I suggested that an easy way to correct this problem would be for him to agree to eliminate or rescind the language in paragraph 2 of his ruling, wherein he said:

Aware of these implications, however, the career official may explain the position of the administration in the proposed legislation before interested public groups.

If he will strike that language out of the ruling we shall be back to where we were before. The career employees then would still have a perfect right, under the ruling, to go before any interested public groups only to explain the law, once it was passed by the Congress and signed by the President. No one quarrels with that point, but he should not be used either to support or defeat pending legislation. It makes no difference whether the civil service employee is in favor of a law or not. Once Congress enacts a law and it is signed by the President of the United States it becomes the law of the land, and the career civil service employees have a right—I would go further and say they have a responsibility—to go before public groups to explain the law in order that the people who are affected by it may understand it and may carry out the purpose of the law.

I think that at this point it would be well to quote the two basic laws upon which this ruling was based:

Section 509 of the "General Government Matters, Department of Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1962," approved August 3, 1961 (Public Law 87-126):

"No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any individual, corporation, or agency included in this or any other act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress."

Section 1913: Lobbying With Appropriated Moneys, from title 18 of the United States Code:

"No part of the money appropriated by any enactment of Congress shall, in the absence of express authorization by Congress, be used directly or indirectly to pay for any personal services, advertisement, telegram, telephone, letter, printed or written matter, or other device, intended or designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress, to favor or oppose, by vote or otherwise, any legislation or appropriation by Congress, whether before or after the introduction of any bill or resolution proposing such legislation or appropriation; but this shall not prevent officers or employees of the United States or of its departments or agencies from communicating to Members of Congress on the request of any Member or to Congress, through the proper official channels, requests for legislation or appropriations which they deem necessary for the efficient conduct of the public business.

"Whoever, being an officer or employee of the United States or of any department or agency thereof, violates or attempts to violate this section, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both; and after notice and hearing by the superior officer vested with the power of removing him, shall be removed from office or employment" (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 792).

No one questions the propriety of civil service employees, when requested by the Congress, coming before legislative committees and explaining a proposed program. Very often these career employees are more familiar with the programs than many other officials. They can render a constructive service for Government and for the Congress. I do not quarrel with that point at all.

I do take strong exception to the fact that any administration can delegate to itself an arbitrary power over one million and more civil service employees, that the administration can overnight tell those employees, "You have to close your minds to all your own personal opinions and now go out before the interested public groups and become advocates of this administration's program."

If we do not override that decision or if it is not rescinded then the career civil service employees will become involved in the controversial questions of pending legislation because the Attorney General of the United States has gone further in his broad interpretation. The Attorney General has, in effect, told the civil service employees that they are expected under the Kennedy administration to go out before the public groups and to speak for and to advocate the administration's legislative program. On the other hand, the employees are warned that it would be considered "a serious impropriety" if they dare to say

one word or to utter any explanation that would be against the administration's program.

The Congress has no alternative other than to override this ruling. I invite attention to a recent letter of instruction that was sent last week to the employees of the Agriculture Department instructing them to support the administration's agriculture program. This will show Senators the broad interpretation being put upon this ruling now by the various departments.

The Attorney General's broad interpretation of the ruling came out on March 22, I think it was, and I put it in the RECORD on March 28.

Under date of April 13, only a few days ago, the Department of Agriculture issued Notice PM-164, and enclosed a copy of this ruling to all its employees. I shall read from the statement of purpose for which it was sent out.

It is entitled "Action By: All Divisions and Offices—Role of the Career Official in Support of Federal Programs."

This is signed by R. P. Beach, Deputy Administrator for Management.

I quote from the bulletin:

To transmit as Exhibit 1 a statement by the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission describing the appropriate role of career officials in supporting administration programs. This statement should be circulated or reproduced and brought to the attention of the employees of the ASCS.

Here is a notice being sent out, Mr. President, by the Department of Agriculture to the career employees advising those employees that they are expected to become advocates and supporters of the administration's proposed farm program. They are asked to familiarize themselves with this proposed program—to go out and generate some heat on the Congress supposedly in order that the administration can get the new program through.

These instructions are a clear violation of the law as it was passed by the Congress.

The President of the United States, after this ruling had been made, went even further in his press release of April 4, 1962, when addressing a group of A.S.C. committeemen. He made a very significant statement. I quote:

We are attempting to meet a problem which is difficult, which is challenging, but nevertheless a problem which I think we can meet.

I quote further from the President:

And as I say, while you are prohibited by custom and law, quite rightly, from involving yourselves in any particular agricultural program, or recommending it, or lobbying it, nevertheless—

He says "nevertheless" and then he goes on, in substance, and says, "Go ahead and do it anyway."

He ends his remarks with this comment:

We hope you will also see the Members of Congress and acquaint them and the Senators. We don't want them to be, as the Secretary said, lonesome.

We have a challenge to meet here today in the Congress. I am asking that this amendment be considered on its merits. I hope that no point of order

will be made, but if a point of order is made I shall promptly move to suspend the rules. I recognize the amendment would be legislation on an appropriation bill, but the same was true with regard to the seven preceding amendments which were offered by the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], and which have been approved. Those amendments were likewise legislation on an appropriation bill. We voted for those amendments because we are in favor of them. I want the same consideration in reference to this amendment.

When the vote is taken on my amendment or on the motion to suspend the rules I do not want any Senator to vote to suspend the rules if he is against the amendment and in favor of the Civil Service Commission's ruling. I am not asking for sympathy as is mentioned in the committee report. But if Senators are against the ruling of the Commission and are in favor of this amendment then vote for it.

Let us not duck the issue behind a procedural maneuver. I do not care to have a single vote in favor of suspending the rules from any Member of this Senate who is in favor of Mr. Macy's ruling and the interpretation given to it by the Attorney General of the United States.

On the other hand, if any Senator is against the ruling because he feels that the Civil Service Commission and the Attorney General were wrong when they ruled that the administration has the authority to use at its own discretion the 1 million and more civil service employees to promote the administration's legislative program, I hope that Senator will support me.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Delaware withhold his suggestion of the absence of a quorum?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his suggestion, so that I may make a brief statement?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I withhold the suggestion of the absence of a quorum. I say to the Senator from Florida, I hope he will not see fit to make a point of order. However, if he is to do so, I should like to suggest the absence of a quorum before the point of order is made.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I shall be glad to yield so that the Senator may suggest the absence of a quorum, because I shall have to make a point of order eventually. I thought this would be a good time to make a general statement as to the position of the committee, which of course the Senator from Florida is in the Chamber to state.

Then I shall yield to the Senator from Delaware to suggest the absence of a quorum. I ask the Senator whether he wishes me to yield before I make the point of order or after I make the point of order, so that a goodly number of Senators may be present to hear his statement in opposition.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I had promised certain Senators that before

consideration of the amendment proceeded to a point of order, I would suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. HOLLAND. I shall observe the commitment of the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. President, the Senate Committee on Appropriations and the subcommittee spent a great deal of time on the proposal of the distinguished Senator from Delaware. Speaking for myself, I have a great deal of sympathy with his amendment. I have been approached twice within recent days by groups of Federal employees who are very decidedly not supporting the program of the administration. They were within their rights in doing so, and uphold such right. One of them was a group of Post Office employees who were opposed to the so-called administration bill relating to the general subject of salary increases. Another was a group of agricultural employees from my State who were opposed to some, though not all, of the provisions of the so-called omnibus agricultural bill presented by the administration. One of the good sources of information for citizens and for Members of the Congress on any point, but particularly on a complex issue, is the statement, opinions, and convictions of those who are administering the particular program.

So I go a long way in sympathizing with the Senator from Delaware. I hope to have an opportunity to support his proposal in more tangible fashion.

However, our full committee felt that the proposal was not timely as applied to the bill now before the Senate, which contains many emergency items. I am instructed to raise a point of order, which I shall do, only after having yielded so that the Senator from Delaware may suggest the absence of a quorum.

As to discussions by our subcommittee, the full committee and individual Senators, the subcommittee was glad to extend an invitation to the Senator from Delaware to be heard on this subject. We heard the Senator from Delaware at some length, as the printed record of the hearings will show. I was very glad to discuss the question personally in detail with the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], who, as the ranking minority member of the full committee espoused the amendment of our distinguished colleague, the Senator from Delaware, and subjected it to very searching analysis.

After the full committee had discussed the subject at some length, two courses of action were followed. One of them was that the distinguished chairman of the full committee, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], approached his counterpart in the other body, the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Representative from Missouri, Mr. CANNON, and asked if he would accede to the placing of the amendment on the particular bill now before the Senate, or, if not the amendment in full form, in some amended or modified form.

The Senator from Arizona reported to our full committee that the chairman of

the House committee felt that the present bill was not an appropriate place for the question to be considered, and he gave the chairman of our committee a statement of his position. On this point I ask the attention of the distinguished chairman of the committee, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and also the distinguished ranking minority member, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL].

As I understand, the chairman of the House committee felt that to accept the amendment, either in the form submitted or in some rewritten form, would incur antagonism in the form of opposition of the legislative committee of the other body which handles this type of legislation, and would subject the bill to long delay and uncertainties, and that he, Mr. CANNON, would not agree to the acceptance of such an amendment upon the proposed legislation.

Furthermore, we studied the history of the question. We found that beginning in 1952 an amendment on this subject had been included in various appropriation bills which originated in the House and finally reached this body.

The history of this subject is as follows:

Since fiscal year 1952 this provision was contained in the independent offices bill. It was also in the Department of Agriculture bill from 1952 to 1961. It was in the Department of the Interior bill from 1956 to 1961. It is in the Departments of State, Justice, and judiciary bill for 1962. When these 1963 bills are being considered, the consideration of this matter on the floor of the Senate without the giving of any notice and without the raising of any point of order will be proper, because then the customary language provision which has been coming over to this body from the House since 1952 in connection with various appropriation bills will be before us.

Likewise we explored the question from the standpoint of how soon the provision might be made effective if it were placed in any of the annual appropriation bills for 1963. We found that, by appropriate wording, it would be made effective at once, even though the bill as a whole applies to appropriations for the fiscal year 1963. We found that provisions similar to the one before us have been included in the appropriation bill for the Departments of State, Justice, and judiciary continuously since the act of 1953. Such a provision was placed in the Department of Labor-HEW appropriation bill continuously from 1953 to 1961, in the Department of Commerce appropriation bills from 1956 to 1959, and in the foreign aid bills for 1958, 1959, 1960, and 1962.

The legislative history on this subject goes back to May 17, 1951, when Representative Smith of Wisconsin offered an amendment to the agricultural bill. I do not believe it is necessary to go into the details as shown by that record, but they are all available if any Senator wishes to study them.

The point I make is that this is not new matter. It is a matter which has come over annually. There has not been

a period recently when no such provision came over from the House to this body. We are told that it is definitely in the next appropriation bill for 1963.

The bill will very shortly come before the Senate for consideration. No waiver of the rule will be required, but the bill will be subject to amendment at that time, and in the meantime there will be opportunity for discussion in our committee and with the appropriate authorities to see if we cannot draft wording which will be acceptable to all concerned.

Our distinguished chairman, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], appointed the distinguished ranking minority member, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], and the Senator from Florida to try to arrive at some agreement. Eventually the Senator from Massachusetts found, as we had previously discovered, that there would be adamant opposition in the other body. We finally arrived at certain wording friendly to the proposed action of the Senator from Delaware, as shown on page 21 of the committee report. Without reading the paragraphs into the RECORD, I ask unanimous consent that the three paragraphs appearing after the heading "Civil Service Employees Appearing Before Public Groups," on page 21 of the printed committee report, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The committee considered an amendment proposed by the senior Senator from Delaware with reference to the appearance of civil service employees before public groups for the purpose of explaining, interpreting, supporting, or opposing the administration's position on legislation pending before Congress. His amendment is designed to deal with a recent ruling of the Civil Service Commission which it is contended nullified in part the restrictions of previous legislation on this subject.

For many years a provision has been carried in one of the appropriation acts prohibiting the use of any funds appropriated in any of the acts for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress. During fiscal year 1962 this provision was contained in the General Government Matters, Department of Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act. In the fiscal year 1963 there will be no such appropriation bill. However the general provision on this subject will be included in one act for the fiscal year 1963 by the House, and the language will be made applicable to the funds contained in all of the acts.

The committee is in sympathy with the objectives sought to be accomplished by the amendment proposed by the Senator from Delaware. The committee, however, does not believe that this is the proper bill in which to place this amendment. The committee proposes that this matter be studied further by the staff in cooperation with the Civil Service Commission and it is proposed to consider the amendment further when the bill arrives from the House which deals with this subject.

Mr. HOLLAND. I hope we can work out something on this subject. I have volunteered to try to work out something on it. However, I do not believe that

this is the time or the place to try to work anything out, because the pending bill involves \$48 million of disaster relief, and contains appropriations for other emergency situations. They are of such an emergency nature that even the seven items reported here, which contain legislation, have been approved without any objection by all the Senators present, because they obviously are matters which are equitable and which require immediate action.

To show my own attitude on this matter, all I can say is that I will try with the Senator from Delaware and with the Senator from Massachusetts, who are certainly in earnest in this matter, to work out amended wording to be added to the House bill when that bill comes to us from the House in the near future. That kind of provision is now 11 years old. We will attach it to the House bill when it comes to us.

That is about all I can say in candor. I believe it shows a friendly and fair disposition. I repeat what I believe the Senator from Delaware did not hear me say a little while ago, namely, that I have recently conferred with two groups of Federal employees from my own State, one of them containing as many as 42 employees, who have come all the way up to Washington to object to proposed administrative legislation sponsored by the executive branch of the Government. I not only talked to them, but I told them that they have a right to express their disapproval on any proposed legislation, and I want to preserve and defend that right.

Therefore I shall be glad to join as a volunteer in trying to work out something in this field. I hope the Senator from Delaware will not insist on pressing his proposal, because if he does so I will be forced to raise a point of order, because I am under instructions from my committee to do so.

We have gone to great length to work with the Senator from Delaware and with those who are sponsors with him in support of such an amendment while the matter was before our committee, and have finally joined together in the statement which is included in the report. This obviously does not solve the problem, but I believe it points the way to the road along which this problem may be solved.

Before raising the point of order, I yield to the Senator from Delaware, as I stated I would, unless he wishes to address some questions to me, and in that case I yield for that purpose.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I appreciate the remarks of the Senator from Florida. I wish to point out two additional reasons why I still think the matter should be pushed at this time.

First, in response to the suggestion about the employees who came to Washington from Florida to talk to the Senator about certain legislation, I am sure the proposed legislation affected them as individuals, perhaps from the standpoint of a pay raise in which they would be interested. Our amendment would not affect their right to contact you on that subject. It would not restrict the right

of civil service employees, or any other Federal employees, from presenting their views to the Members of Congress with respect to the merits of the legislation which would affect them.

The amendment I propose does not in any way restrict that right, nor has the Commissioner of the Civil Service Commission so interpreted it; but it would prevent the administration from using these career employees to support its pending legislative programs. That is not their job.

I cannot go along with the Senator in his suggestion that it be incorporated in a later appropriation bill. If we were to add the amendment to the Interior Department appropriations bill or the Commerce Department appropriation bill or to any other regular appropriation bill for fiscal 1963 it would then not become effective until July 1 or the beginning of the next fiscal year.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. We have explored the matter and have found that an amendment appropriately worded on an annual appropriation bill can be made effective at an earlier date than the date on which the annual appropriation measure itself becomes effective. If the Senator will explore that matter, he will find that to be the case.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Yes; that can be done, but when it was suggested before, the committee strenuously objected. I raised the point when we were debating the Treasury Department appropriation bill, and I was advised that it would be contrary to the precedents and rules relating to the appropriations bill, and objection was then made that they did not want to break a precedent.

Therefore, I have tried to work out an amendment which will take care of the situation and which will make it possible to get action now. It is before us here today. All that we have to do is vote for it.

I shall not delay action on the pending bill. I am ready to vote. I recognize the importance of the bill before us, I told the Senator from Florida that I would not delay the pending bill. All that I want is a vote on its merits. It is important that we get this matter settled at this time. I was hopeful that the Commissioner, Mr. Macy, would agree to rescind that ruling and thereby remove the necessity of this action. It would be a simple matter to delete that one sentence which has raised all the controversy. It is a simple matter to rescind this ruling. All that is required is the deletion of that one controversial sentence.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I wish the Senator to know also that the legislative committee which would handle this type of legislation also objects, through its chairman, who has asked to be called to the floor in time in the event that our committee did not raise the point of order, so that he could raise the point of order himself.

I refer to the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON].

I hope the Senator realizes that this is an evidence of the kind of situation into which we run when we get on a subject of this kind and it is raised in an untimely fashion. I have offered to enlist in the army of the Senator from Delaware in trying to work out this matter, because there is merit in his amendment. However, I hope the Senator will not insist upon calling up his amendment at this time. If he does insist on doing so, I shall be forced to raise a point of order.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I understand the Senator's position. I appreciate his position and also the position of the Senator from Rhode Island. Nevertheless, this amendment is just as much in order as the preceding seven amendments which were offered and which were adopted this afternoon, and I shall insist upon a vote. Those other amendments also constitute legislation. My proposal is just another legislative proposal. I told the committee last week that unless the Civil Service Commission withdraws the ruling which has created all this misunderstanding and controversy I would feel obliged to press for a vote. The Civil Service Commissioner, Mr. Macy, has affirmed the fact that never in the history of the Civil Service Commission has a similar ruling been issued. I shall insist upon a vote on my amendment. This Civil Service ruling establishes an entirely new precedent. Congress might just as well throw up the red flag now to alert not only this administration but others as well, to the fact that they have no right to use 1 million civil service employees as pawns to promote their legislative programs.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum following which I shall ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, while the quorum call was in progress I received a telephone call from the Commissioner of the Civil Service Commission, John W. Macy, Jr., and I understand that he has also talked to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]. Mr. Macy said that in view of the controversy which has arisen in connection with his recent ruling he is withdrawing or rescinding effective immediately this phrase of his recent ruling which my amendment proposed to repeal. The language in the ruling which is being rescinded is as follows:

Aware of these implications, however, the career official may explain the position of the administration in the proposed legislation before interested public groups.

The Commissioner said that in view of what he thinks developed from a misunderstanding, he is today rescinding

this part of the recent ruling. The withdrawal or rescinding of this controversial provision automatically nullifies the interpretations placed upon it by the Attorney General.

I am delighted with Mr. Macy's decision. Since he is withdrawing the controversial part of the ruling effective immediately it eliminates controversy.

I quote the controversial paragraph of his ruling:

Pending legislation: A more difficult decision is faced when new or changed programs are pending before Congress in the form of proposed legislation. Definitive statutory language prohibits the use of appropriated funds for "publicity or propaganda designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress." Such language clearly limits the career official's position of possible support of or opposition to new or amendatory legislation. Aware of these implications, however, the career official may explain the position of the administration in the proposed legislation before interested public groups.

The last sentence is the language about which all this controversy arose.

Mr. Macy has just advised that effective immediately he is rescinding this part of the ruling.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. First, Mr. President, I should like to yield to the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], who also talked to the Commissioner.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I can confirm what the Senator from Delaware has said. I have talked to the Commissioner, and he told me just what the Senator has stated he told him.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware read into the RECORD the words to which he objected, which the Commissioner has now withdrawn—so as to show what has been withdrawn?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Yes; the language stricken from the ruling is that last sentence which reads as follows:

Aware of these implications, however, the career official may explain the position of the administration in the proposed legislation before interested public groups.

Mr. HOLLAND. Is the quotation the part he has now withdrawn?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Yes. It is the language to which I objected and under which there was given the order that civil service employees could be expected and required to speak for the administration's program. Under this language, it was ruled that they could speak either for or against the administration's program, but it was pointed out by the Attorney General that if they spoke against it that would be a serious impropriety.

Here is the language to which we objected:

Aware of these implications, however, the career official may explain the position of the administration in the proposed legislation before interested public groups.

It was this ruling and the broad interpretation which was placed on it by the Attorney General that the amendment proposed by the Senior Senator

from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] and myself proposed to repeal.

Since the controversial language is being withdrawn by the Commissioner, there is nothing left to vote on.

Our amendment is no longer needed. I think that Mr. Macy's action of simply rescinding the ruling is by far the better solution. I am glad his decision came before the vote was taken.

So I repeat—the language I have just now read is being stricken in its entirety from the recent ruling. The Commissioner has said that that will be done immediately and that appropriate notice will be sent out to all the agencies.

I wish to thank the Commissioner for his cooperation in this connection.

In view of this announcement, naturally the amendment I now have at the desk—which was offered for the purpose of overriding the ruling—is no longer necessary and will be withdrawn. So, Mr. President, I now withdraw the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from Delaware is withdrawn.

Mr. CARLSON subsequently said: Mr. President, I was unable to be present in the Chamber this afternoon during the discussion of what has been known as the Williams amendment, affecting Federal civil service employees. I am delighted by the action that has been taken by the Civil Service Commission, and commend Mr. John Macy, distinguished Chairman, for the action taken.

The language greatly disturbed me when it appeared under the heading: "Ruling: Role of the Career Official in Support of Federal Programs," dated January 10, 1962.

I have a great interest in the welfare of our Federal employees, and have discussed this subject with the Chairman and other members of the Civil Service Commission. I am, therefore, greatly pleased that they have rescinded these words, which action I think has some bearing on the future welfare of our civil service employees.

I read from the ruling of January 10, 1962, these words: "aware of these implications, however—"

This is the language that disturbed me greatly—

The career official may explain the position of the administration in the proposed legislation before interested public groups.

I have no doubt that it was not the intention of the Civil Service Commission that Federal employees should enter into political campaigns, but there was an implication and a threat that might have been misunderstood. Therefore I am very much pleased by the action which was taken to rescind that language. I think it settled an issue that was of concern to every Member of Congress, and particularly every Member of the Senate.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Madam President, will the Senator from Delaware yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. NEUBERGER in the chair). Does the Senator from Delaware yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think the committee, the Senate, the entire Congress, and all other parties concerned owe a debt of gratitude to the distinguished Senator from Delaware for the persistence and the tenacity with which he has pursued this matter and finally has prevailed upon the Commissioner to withdraw what we have regarded as an offensive ruling.

It is always most difficult to get at such matters, if it is necessary to introduce separate legislation. An appropriation bill is often a convenient vehicle for getting such things done.

Now that the Commissioner has taken the initiative in correcting the fault, there is no point in pressing for adoption of the amendment; and I congratulate the distinguished Senator from Delaware for his further outstanding public service.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I thank the Senator from Illinois. I may say that—as the Senator from Illinois has pointed out—there is now no reason to press for adoption of the amendment, because it was offered for the purpose of overcoming the objectionable part of the ruling, but now that part is withdrawn.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Madam President, will the Senator from Delaware yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I understand that the situation now is as it was before the ruling was issued—namely, that the language now in the law, which has been in the law for 5 or 6 years, still prevails, and that with this ruling withdrawn, the language of the act is satisfactory, and sufficiently covers the purposes. Is that correct?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. That is correct. The existing law will still remain unchanged on the statute books, and the interpretation of it will go back to that which we all understood prior to the recent ruling.

I quote the exact language of the law which was approved under date of August 3, 1961. It is a part of Public Law 87-126:

No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any individual, corporation, or agency included in this or any other act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress.

From reading this law it can readily be seen that Congress has never had any intention other than that civil service employees would be barred from taking an active part in either supporting or defeating pending legislation. There has never been any basis for the Commissioner's ruling, wherein he interpreted the above law to permit these employees to be used to support the administration's programs.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. That was the law which we approved. The intent of Congress was very clear. However, the Commissioner's ruling on January 10 went beyond any previous interpretation. In his ruling he states that although he is "aware of all these implications" mentioned in the act, nevertheless

less, "career officials may explain the position of the administration's" before interested groups. Following the Commission's ruling the Attorney General expanded the interpretation even further and stated that civil service employees could explain and support the position of the administration before interested public groups, but that it would be considered a "serious impropriety" to oppose the position of the administration, even though they disagreed with the legislative program.

The Commissioner's action in withdrawing the ruling is an excellent solution. As I told the Senator from Florida, the Senator from Massachusetts, and the Commissioner, it is difficult to write language to override an interpretation or ruling. There is always the danger that the new language we write can be misunderstood. I think the best solution has been arrived at; namely, the withdrawal of the ruling by the Commissioner.

My only regret is that his decision did not come earlier in the day, but in any event it came before it was too late.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. If the Senator will refer to page 21 of the committee report, he will see a section entitled "Civil Service Employees Appearing Before Public Groups." In that section it is suggested that the committee staff and the Civil Service Commission study the subject further.

Is it the opinion of the Senator that this study now becomes unnecessary because the provision in the law, which has already been enacted for this year, and presumably will be enacted next year, is sufficient to cover what the Senator has in mind, in view of the fact that the ruling has been withdrawn?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. With the ruling withdrawn as far as I am concerned the matter is settled. All I wanted to do was to make sure no administration, whether it is the present one or a succeeding one, regardless of party, can ever use civil service employees as pawns in order to promote its legislative programs before Congress.

With the legislative background we now have established and with the withdrawal of the objectionable part of the ruling the problem will be solved so far as this issue is concerned.

Naturally, with the ruling rescinded there is no need for our legislative amendment. There is now nothing to repeal.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The Senator recognizes that this inhibition is in effect until the end of the fiscal year 1962, and with that understanding, under the assurance given by the Senator from Florida, the Senator from Delaware will insist on the inclusion of the same inhibition, effective July 1, 1963, for the next fiscal year. Is that correct?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. That is correct. I shall insist upon the same restrictions being included in the appropriations for the next fiscal year just as we have always done in preceding years.

That law has always been considered adequate. It was only the recent broad,

and in my opinion erroneous, interpretation that was placed upon it to which I objected.

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, so there may be no misunderstanding, I believe I should repeat what I have already said. This is a uniform provision. It has been in the law since 1952. We are told by the other body that it will be in one of the bills coming over a little later. My understanding is that everybody is happy and will live happily together ever after, and that there is cause for mutual rejoicing. So far as the Senator from Delaware, the Senator from Arizona, the Senator from South Carolina, and other interested Senators are concerned, this is a solution of a difficult situation.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Commissioner Macy ought to be congratulated for seeing the light.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I have already done so. I join the Senator from Illinois in expressing appreciation to the Commissioner for recognizing the problem and rescinding his ruling.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator for withdrawing his amendment.

I yield now to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON].

Mr. JOHNSTON. Madam President, I thank the Senator from Delaware for withdrawing his amendment. I do so for the simple reason that I think it is bad to be legislating upon appropriation bills in connection with matters which, in a great many instances, can have a far-reaching effect. This issue involves the Hatch Act. We usually hold hearings on proposals of this kind. Whether I would be for or against it, I think some aspects of the amendment might have created some problems.

To illustrate, in the field of agriculture, votes are taken from year to year on crop programs and other programs. I fear the amendment as drawn would prevent the Agriculture Department or its agencies from telling the people what the program was to be. So we must be very careful when we legislate in that field.

I thank the Senator from Delaware for withdrawing his amendment. I understood him to say that he had information from the Civil Service Commission to the effect that it had canceled the order which had been issued.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I wish to express my appreciation to the Senator from South Carolina for his statement. However, I point out, in all fairness, that the amendment was not withdrawn because I do not think that this appropriation bill was the appropriate place for it to be offered. I would have insisted on action. The amendment was withdrawn only because it is no longer necessary in view of the rescission by the chairman of the Civil Service Commission of his recent ruling. Had that not been done I would have insisted on final action on the amendment. I think it is very important that no administration be permitted to enlist any civil service employee, regardless of which administration is in power, to go out and advocate its programs. Sure, such em-

ployees have not only a right, but a responsibility, to go before interested public groups when they are called upon to explain a law which has already been enacted.

Whether the Senator from South Carolina and I happen to be for the law is immaterial. Once a law is passed it becomes the law of the land. All Government officials then have a right and a responsibility to help to explain the law and to make it work.

But no administration has a right to force the civil service employees, under a directive, to support its pending legislative programs.

Unless that ruling had been rescinded or overruled by congressional action, our entire civil service system could have been destroyed.

Mr. MUNDT. Madam President, will the Senator from Delaware yield to me?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. First, I wish to congratulate the distinguished Senator from Delaware for having scored another great victory for the American taxpayer on the floor of the Senate. The Senator has developed quite a list of notches in the totem pole in his tent by utilizing the proposed amendment device to stop unsavory practices which he finds rampant in the American Government. I salute him for his efforts.

Now that the amendment has been withdrawn because of a commitment made by the Civil Service Commission, I ask the Senator whether the situation is the same as before—whether, under the terms of the commitment and under the terms of the understanding acquired by the Senator from Delaware, the directive urging civil service employees to inject themselves into the political situation has been withdrawn; whether the civil service employees still have the permission of the Civil Service Commission to engage in such activity; or whether, by the removal of the directive, we have arrived at a situation in which the civil service employees are prohibited, as they were in the past, from injecting themselves into political discussions.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. With the withdrawal of the ruling by the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, we are now back to where we were before the ruling of last January.

Mr. MUNDT. What is the Senator's understanding as to where we were before?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. That all career civil service employees are prohibited from injecting themselves in the controversial question of supporting or opposing legislation pending before the Congress.

Mr. MUNDT. I think that is fine.

I do not wish to associate myself, by direction or indirection, with the sentiments expressed by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] since he sort of deplored resort to an amendment to an appropriation bill to achieve a salutary end.

This is the place for action, Madam President, and that is the way to get the job done. If I correctly understand the unfolding of Anglo-Saxon history, it

has been through the control of the purse strings that the people and their representatives historically have been able to keep excessive grabs for power from being committed by overzealous administrators. This is in keeping with what happened in the meadow of Runnymede in 1215. This is in keeping with petitions of rights and with the Bill of Rights. This is the place in which the representatives of the people are supposed to have an impact, in dealing with appropriations.

I hope the Senator from Delaware will continue to keep his eyes close to the keyhole, watching for these little political peccadilloes, and that when he sees them he will continue to use the power of the purse of the people to stop them, because when we stop the spending of money we have them completely and permanently stopped.

Again I congratulate the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I thank the Senator from South Dakota. I agree with him fully. This was one of the most appropriate places to push for the enactment of the legislation. The best evidence that I did not select the wrong vehicle is that we were successful in getting the ruling withdrawn prior to the vote.

Mr. MILLER subsequently said: Madam President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. MILLER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that my comments may be printed in the RECORD following the statement by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Iowa? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MILLER. I wish to point out that during a recent controversy on this same subject I proposed an amendment which would have included not only the civil servants but also the members of the ASC committees and employees of the Extension Service.

I have in my hand a statement from the Deputy Administrator for Management of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, calling attention to the recent ruling of the Civil Service Commission and pointing out that the statement should be circulated or reproduced and brought to the attention of the employees in ASCS.

I wish to emphasize that in this statement there is included the recent ruling by the chairman of the Civil Service Commission, to wit,

Aware of these implications, however, the career official may explain the position of the administration in the proposed legislation before interested public groups."

Madam President, in view of the assurances given the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] by the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, this should no longer be the policy of the Department of Agriculture, and the Department can be expected to fol-

low the assurances given the foregoing Senators.

The only suggestion I might offer is that this changed policy be extended to the Extension Service as well as the ASCS.

I thank my friend from Florida for yielding.

Mr. HOLLAND. I was glad to yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. MILLER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have this statement, to which I have referred, printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ROLE OF THE CAREER OFFICIAL IN SUPPORT OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

1. Purpose: To transmit as Exhibit 1 a statement by the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission describing the appropriate role of career officials in supporting administration programs. This statement should be circulated or reproduced and brought to the attention of the employees in ASCS.

2. Disposal Authority: July 1, 1962.

The extent to which Federal career officials should publicly support current and discuss proposed programs of their departments and agencies requires thoughtful judgment by all concerned. The role of the career official is still evolving within our system of government with the consequence that the precedent of longstanding tradition is not available. It is understandable, therefore, that uncertainty exists regarding the role the career official should play in program advocacy. This uncertainty has prompted requests from career officials, particularly in the field service, and from department and agency heads for guidance.

No definitive standard can be enunciated to define this role. Discretion and judgment must be applied by both Presidential appointees and career officials within the context of each problem as it arises. With this in mind it may be helpful, nevertheless, to consider the following guidelines:

1. Programs already authorized by law or Executive order: When a Federal program is based on law or Executive order, every career official has a positive obligation to make it function as efficiently and economically as possible and to support it as long as it is a part of recognized public policy. This means that a career official may properly make speeches explaining and interpreting a current program, identifying its public purposes, citing its achievements, defending it against uninformed or unjust criticisms, pointing out need for possible corrective action or soliciting views for improving it. The fact that the program was the subject of partisan controversy during the stages of enactment or development would in no sense lessen this obligation although the career official should exercise care in divorcing his remarks from a strictly political context.

2. Pending legislation: A more difficult decision is faced when new or changed programs are pending before Congress in the form of proposed legislation. Definitive statutory language prohibits the use of appropriated funds for "publicity or propaganda designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress." Such language clearly limits the career official's position of possible support of or opposition to new or amendatory legislation.

Aware of these implications, however, the career official may explain the position of the administration in the proposed legislation before interested public groups. Frequently, career officials are requested to testify on pending legislative proposals before congressional committees. Presidential appointees

should recognize potential political involvement in assigning responsibility for legislative testimony to career officials. In most instances, the career officials should be used to present factual or technical testimony with policy advocacy reserved for presentation by the Presidential appointee.

A special circumstance arises when congressional committees request the technical services of career officials to assist in drafting bills or reports. Even in politically controversial areas such an assignment is appropriate if it is understood that the career official is serving as a technical expert to assist in committee work under the direction of committee leadership.

JOHN W. MACY, Jr.,

Chairman,

U.S. Civil Service Commission.

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, as Senators will recall, we passed by the items relative to the New York World's Fair at the time of earlier action. I stated that I had agreed to withhold them until later, so that the distinguished senior Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] would have an opportunity to get to the Chamber. I told the Senator that in the event the bill was ready for final action except as to those items it would be necessary to proceed. I now find myself in that position.

I note the distinguished junior Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING] is in the Chamber. It seems to me we must take up the items relative to the New York World's Fair. Perhaps the senior Senator from New York will arrive during the course of our discussion.

Mr. KEATING. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. The Senator has been very gracious. I know my senior colleague would not wish in any way to delay consideration of the bill. The Senator from Florida certainly has done all he could to defer consideration until the last moment. It may be that before the debate is concluded my colleague will arrive in the Chamber.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, before the clerk reads the amendment I wish to say that there are two amendments to be considered. I give notice of both, so that Senators will not be surprised.

The first relates to an amount. The House granted \$17 million out of the \$25 million requested in the budget estimates. The Senate committee action cut that figure of \$17 million to \$15 million. Senators will find that on line 22, page 3, of the printed bill.

In addition there is an amendment on which the committee has instructed me to endeavor to have action taken, which would allow for a U.S. Commissioner to represent the Federal Government in connection with the carrying out of the fair, since so much Federal money will be involved. That amendment will be considered later than the money amendment, to which I have referred.

Madam President, I ask that first the amendment which relates to the money amount be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, line 22, after the word "diem", it is proposed to strike out "\$17,000,000" and to insert "\$15,000,000."

Mr. PROXMIRE. Madam President, a point of order, for clarification. Will the Senator from Florida yield for that purpose?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I wish to make sure that it will be possible for the junior Senator from Wisconsin to offer an amendment relating to this section also. My amendment would strike out the section providing for the New York World's Fair, covered in lines 15 to 23 on page 3 of the bill.

I wish to make certain of that. The Senator from Florida has reassured me I would be in a proper parliamentary position to offer my amendment. I am sure the Senator is correct, but I should like to have it stated on the record. There will be a whole series of parliamentary bear traps in the course of this discussion, as will be revealed. I wish to be sure with respect to this item.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator from Florida of course is not the one to rule, but the Senator from Florida understands that the bill, as agreed to so far, was agreed to with the full understanding that no such action as that to be attempted to be taken by the Senator from Wisconsin would be barred or banned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion to strike out would be in order.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Madam President, have the amendments offered by the Senator from Florida been agreed to?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 3, line 22.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Madam President, I wish to offer an amendment.

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, a point of order. Would it not make the task of the Senator from Wisconsin more simple if the Senate proceeded to adopt the amendment relating to the Commissioner? Would the Senator prefer to bring that up separately?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Go right ahead. So far as I know, that amendment is noncontroversial.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, line 20, following the comma, it is proposed to insert the following: "including compensation of a United States Commissioner, who shall be appointed by the President, at the rate of \$19,500 per annum."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, the amendment speaks for itself. Under the bill as it now stands, the Federal Government is committed to spend \$15 million. Therefore, of course, it is reasonable that the Federal Government should have a representative in charge of

its important building and exhibits. I have before me a statement which shows the precedents in such matters with reference to the Century 21 Exposition at Seattle, the 1939 World's Fair at New York, and the 1933 World's Fair in Chicago, which I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This amendment, 4-11-62—B, provides for a U.S. Commissioner for the New York World's Fair at a salary of \$19,500 per annum. The House committee bill, as reported, contained provision for this position at a rate not to exceed \$19,500 per annum; on a point of order, this matter was stricken from the bill on the floor of the House. I am informed that there are ample precedents for such positions in connection with Federal participation in past world fairs and expositions. Public Law 85-880, approved September 2, 1958, authorized a commissioner at a salary of \$17,500 for the Century 21 Exposition at Seattle, Wash.; Public Law 860, 84th Congress authorized for the Brussels Exhibition a commissioner at a salary not in excess of that of a chief of mission at a class 2 post; authority for a commissioner for the 1939 World's Fair in New York at a salary of \$10,000 was approved by 50 Stat. 493; authority for a commissioner for the 1933 World's Fair in Chicago at a salary not to exceed \$10,000 per annum was approved in 47 Stat. 40; H.R. 7763 which was to provide for planning the participation of the United States in the New York World's Fair to be held in 1964 and 1965 contains a provision for a U.S. Commissioner at a salary rate applicable to an Assistant Secretary. This bill passed the House August 22, 1961.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, for fear that there may be a misunderstanding, I have offered the amendment and it has been adopted subject to the clear understanding that it becomes a part of the entire section to which I understand the Senator from Wisconsin is about to address his amendment.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Madam President, I thank the committee for inserting in the bill now before the Senate the item of \$7,092,000 for the assistance of the school construction program. I think it is very important that we make the appropriation at this time. I am glad that the committee saw fit to include the item.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a letter I wrote to the chairman of the subcommittee, which appears on page 557 of the hearings of the Committee on Appropriations, calling the attention of the committee to this subject when the hearings were being conducted.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE
AND CIVIL SERVICE,
April 6, 1962.

HON. SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HOLLAND: The House of Representatives passed the supplemental ap-

propriation bill Wednesday, and it is now in your Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations.

In the supplemental appropriation bill the House added \$15.7 million to the program for Federal aid for impacted school districts. This will make it possible to pay 100 percent of the entitlements under Public Law 874. However, this supplemental appropriation did not include the \$7,092,000 needed to meet the 100 percent of the entitlements for construction purposes under Public Law 815. The omission of this \$7,092,000 by the House in this supplemental appropriation poses a critical problem for a number of school districts in the United States, and South Carolina in particular.

I have been informed that in one particular district, school district No. 2 of Richland County, S.C., we have had an increase of 139 percent in student enrollment in the past 10 years, and we are currently running under the double session every day, and will continue to do so for the next school year, unless we are able to get the \$137,270 that the Office of Education has notified my State that it is now eligible for under section 5, Public Law 815.

Senator, I urge that you respectfully include in the supplemental appropriation bill the \$7,092,000 needed for Public Law 815. My request is that your committee look into this matter thoroughly and I believe that you will agree with me on this matter.

With kind regards and best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

OLIN D. JOHNSTON.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Madam President, I offer an amendment and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3 of the bill, as amended, it is proposed to strike out all the language pertaining to the New York World's Fair beginning with line 15 through the period on line 23.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Madam President, the amendment would eliminate the language in the bill which provides \$15 million for participation in the New York World's Fair. There are a number of reasons why I am offering the amendment. In the first place, I have tried very hard, as has the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHEL] also to determine how we could raise a point of order on the amendment.

APPROPRIATION IS NOT AUTHORIZED

I have done so because I am convinced that there is no basic authorization for the appropriation for the New York World Fair. The appropriation is based upon authority contained in Public Law 87-256, the Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act which was authored by the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, the junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and which was approved by the Congress on September 21, 1961.

This appropriation represents a classic example of the need for authorization legislation under these circumstances. The authority for the proposed legislation is based on the omission of language in previous exchange acts.

The author of the act, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], in his testimony observed that there was no significance attached to the elimination of the word "abroad," and that his committee considered it obvious that projects under the particular act would be "abroad." Public Law 87-256 authorizes grants for cultural exchanges, and perhaps it may be argued that the World's Fair in New York is a cultural exchange between New York and the rest of the United States.

That seems to be about the only ground on which the appropriation could be justified.

This point is made clear in the hearing on this appropriation, as follows:

Senator HOLLAND. I thought I understood that point, but I was trying to get it completely clear. In the case of Seattle, as I recall it, we had authorizing legislation.

Senator FULBRIGHT. Yes. This bill which I sponsored in the Senate and which Congressman HAYS sponsored in the House, was a combination of existing legislation in many fields, including the old act, the bill I sponsored, and several other bills, and among those was a provision regarding fairs. As I stated here, the previous language had limited this to participation in fairs abroad. This language was not carried over and it does, apparently, on its face, authorize participation in domestic fairs.

So I assume as to domestic fairs there is legislative authority for participating although, like it is stated, in the case of Seattle they sought specific authority and got it with the reservation that I mentioned about it being on land which is deeded to the Federal Government and accepted.

Senator HOLLAND. The Senators from New York depend then for their authorization upon legislation sponsored for passage by the Senator from Arkansas, is that correct?

Senator FULBRIGHT. That was a very unusual circumstance, but it is true. I can assure the Senator that was not in the minds of the committee when that particular bill was passed.

TECHNICILITY BARS POINT OF ORDER

Madam President, a bill (H.R. 7763) passed the House and is pending in the Senate which would authorize planning for a U.S. project at the New York Fair. Since that bill has not been enacted, I thought a point of order could be made against the appropriation to the effect that neither the project nor the planning have been authorized.

I have just checked with the parliamentarian and I have been informed that there is a technical reason why such a point of order would not be well taken, and that is the fact that the House has already adopted all of the language in this appropriation bill pertaining to the New York Fair except the particular figures. The House having acted, of course, the Senate is not in a position to invalidate by point of order a prior action by the House.

As I have said, the New York World's Fair appropriations proposal is a classic example of what is wrong with passing proposed legislation that has not been through the authorization process, because there is an almost total lack of justification for the appropriation, of a kind that I have not heretofore seen in my experience in the Senate.

The House-passed bill, H.R. 7763, would only authorize planning for U.S. participation in the fair. According to the presentation before the House committee, the President's support was for that bill, that is, for planning and thinking about possible participation, not more. The presentation of the Department of Commerce to the House committee on March 19, 1962 included the statement that "if the Federal Government is to participate in the fair, it is necessary to authorize the participation at once so that the project would be carried on in the allotted time."

I emphasize the word "authorize."

This is a statement regarding an appropriation which, according to their own testimony, had yet to be authorized.

In the course of the hearings there were additional references to the fact that authorization was needed.

The authorization point which I am making is not a technicality. A quick review of the justification for total requirements shows among other things that no plan for a building exists at the present time. Not even the design or detailed concept of the building is known. Yet for this purpose we are asked to provide a cool \$10 million for the building.

Incidentally, as I said, H.R. 7763 would have authorized \$300,000 for planning and, of course, that has not been passed.

WHAT SIZE IS BUILDING?

The difficulty in the situation is made obvious from one clear contradiction. In the course of the testimony, it was developed on page 60 of the House hearings, and on page 466 of the Senate hearings, that the gross floorspace for the building would be 220,000 square feet. But on page 73 of the House hearings it is stated that the gross floorspace would be 286,000 square feet. There is no reconciliation of that contradictory testimony. On the basis of the facts as presented, we cannot determine within 30 percent what size building we are appropriating money for. There is no way of telling what happened to the extra 66,000 square feet.

What size will the building be? Will it be a building containing 220,000 square feet or one containing 286,000 square feet? How much will it cost per square foot? Will it cost \$44 per square foot or far more? It is very difficult to tell.

ONE MILLION, EIGHTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS TO DECIDE "WHAT TO DO"

Another reason why it seems to me the project is a classic example of Congress appropriating money without having any real idea of what the appropriation is for is that there is no authorization providing guidelines and providing a clear description of where the money would go. One million, eighty-seven thousand dollars is requested for "development of concepts" and "design and engineering." This indicates that there is no idea here at all as to what they are going to do as yet with the money, and have set aside a part of it to think about how to spend the rest.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BEARS TOTAL COST

There is no indication of industry or regional or private or museum or other contributions to the U.S. pavilion. Apparently every last item, including many which relate to local or special private interests—such as oil or steel, and others—will be bought and paid for in full by the U.S. Government, if such an item appears in the U.S. pavilion.

In this connection, we should note that Great Britain, France, and several other countries are doing their exhibits on a commercial basis. The Government is not paying for their representation. Of course as pointed out previously, many of them will charge admission.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR "ANYONE'S" TRAVEL

Then there is also an item for travel. It is stated in the House hearings, at page 60:

During the 5 years of planning and operation of the fair there will be considerable need for travel.

For that purpose \$250,000 will be required.

Madam President, there is no definition or description of what is meant by travel, and for what purpose it would be done, or how it would be authorized. There are no limitations.

If the funds become available on May 1, 1962, there are 3 years and 5 months until the fair is over. The question naturally arises: Will there be an additional 1 year and 7 months spent in traveling to close and clean up the fair, or is there included all the time since about October 1960? This is not very clear, Madam President.

At page 61 of the House hearing under the title "Transportation of Things," it is indicated that a large volume of equipment, including "electronic equipment and scientific devices" will have to be shipped to the fair, at a cost of \$500,000.

Is all this equipment to be bought from manufacturers? Are they not going to be asked to contribute the many items which relate to public relations and prestige? Will not the manufacturers even carry the cost of getting their products from their factories to New York City? What is going to happen to the items, such as a big computer, or a modern crane, for example, after the fair is over?

UTILITY COST JUSTIFICATION LOSES 540 DAYS

Under "Utilities" is stated that the cost of water, gas, and electricity for the fair will be \$550 a day, and that "For an estimated period of 900 days, this will amount to \$500,000." Madam President, since the fair will be open only for 300 days—180 days in 1964 and 180 days in 1965—why do they need \$550 per day for the other 540 days?

There is no explanation for it. The \$550 per day figure is computed on the basis of 900 days. It is perfectly clear that the need for utilities will not be significant during the period when the fair is closed.

These justifications are of the kind that hitherto only the Defense Department has been able to get away with. In this case we would be handing these people a blank check.

PROFITS TO NEW YORK

The New York Fair Corporation will charge a \$2 fee for admission to the fair, with a \$1 fee for children. The estimated attendance will be 70 million. At \$2 for adults by way of an admission charge, and \$1 for children, the revenue should be at least \$100 million.

In addition to that, of course, there will be a charge made to the exhibitors who will have exhibits at the fair, and to many concessions at the fair from which the people in New York expect to have an income.

Does the Federal Government share in any profit New York makes? Certainly not. All profits revert to New York City and New York State.

PARLIAMENTARY SITUATION BARS REPAYMENT TO UNITED STATES

I also wanted to offer an amendment to provide that there will be a repayment to the Government of the \$15 million that would be appropriated. I was told by the Parliamentarian, however, that such an amendment would be subject to a point of order because it would represent legislation on an appropriation bill. As I indicated, I feel that the whole appropriation is subject to a point of order because there is no authorization for it. I cannot make that latter point of order because the House has already acted, and I cannot offer any modification to it, as would be possible on an authorization bill. In this case it would be legislation on an appropriation bill, and therefore subject to a point of order, which could be immediately sustained.

COST OF BUILDING EXCESSIVE

The Federal pavilion is to cost at least \$44 per square foot, which is an extraordinarily high cost, particularly for a temporary building. The Fair will last 2 years only, and it is mandatory, on the basis of all the testimony that I have read, that the building must be torn down. It will not remain as a permanent building. It is to be torn down after 2 years. Forty-four dollars a square foot is a great deal of money even for a permanent building. It is an excessive amount of money for a temporary building.

UNITED STATES HOLDS TITLE IN SEATTLE BUILDING

With respect to the Seattle World's Fair which is taking place this year, I have already indicated that an authorization is provided. The authorization was developed on the basis of "give and take" between the Federal Government and the city officials in Seattle who are in charge of the fair. In that case the title to the Federal building will remain in the Federal Government. It will not be turned over to the city of Seattle. It will remain in the possession of the Federal Government, and will be used as a Federal office building. The Federal Government, therefore, will not be giving the money away. The Federal Government will remain in possession, and will therefore have an asset of real value after the fair has concluded operations.

Because there was no authorization legislation provided in connection with the pending bill, there is no such provi-

sion in the bill, and no opportunity for negotiation has been provided.

In the case of the New York fair, it is required that the building be demolished at the end of the fair. New York City is getting back the \$24 million that it is investing in improvements at the fair site. New York City is providing a loan, not a grant, of \$24 million. New York gets that \$24 million back.

In addition to that, it also, of course, gets the advantage from any profits that will ensue. There have been substantial profits realized in the past from this kind of fair. These are profits from admissions, and a large part of those profits will go to New York City and to New York State, with not a nickel of those profits going to the Federal Government.

These profits that go to New York City and New York State will be used for a very laudable purpose, namely, to defray educational expenses. Of course what this really means is a reduction in the taxes for the people of New York City and New York State at the expense of the Federal Government.

Part of the New York contribution was stated in the hearings to be the Lincoln Center for the performing arts, which is located in midtown New York City. This can be likened to a contribution by the Federal Government of the value of the Capitol or the value of the Library of Congress. Obviously, the Lincoln Center for the performing arts in midtown New York is not available at the site of the fair.

FAT \$1,809,000 CONTINGENCY

Madam President, the justification for the cost for a \$10 million building, as I have already indicated, is extremely slight. There is a contradiction in the size of the building, with respect to the number of square feet. The cost justification at page 73 adds up to \$8,291,000. At the bottom there is a note—and it is a very expensive note—showing that \$1,809,000 is for contingencies. There is no further explanation than that. That brings the total figure to \$10 million. This is the kind of fat, unjustified spending a private business contract would never embody. Imagine nearly \$2 million for something as vague as "contingency."

Madam President, the \$10 million building will be used only from April 1964 to September 1965, omitting the period October 1964 to March 1965, when the fair will be closed for the winter. The building is to be razed at the end of this period, at a cost of \$100,000, having had a useful life of 12 months, spread over an 18-month period.

I hope this section will be stricken from the bill, because it is perfectly obvious that an authorization bill should be passed to cover some of these contradictory points and, at least, to cover the possibility of the Federal Government being repaid, if not to have some kind of title in its investment, so as to preserve the asset on which Congress is being asked to spend so substantial an amount of money.

UNITED STATES PAYS—NEW YORK GETS

The reasons why I feel this section of the bill should be stricken particularly

so that we may consider the possibility of reimbursement of the U.S. Government, are as follows:

First, New York City will receive back a \$24 million investment in improvements at the fairgrounds.

Second, New York will receive the improvements themselves.

Third, New York will receive an estimated \$23 million from the proceeds for educational purposes.

Fourth, there will be no Federal tax on admissions or any other aspect of the fair. That is a further advantage which the fair will be getting. The Federal Government will not collect a cent of admissions tax, which is usually charged for a recreation of this kind. However, the New York City sales tax will apply at the fair.

Fifth, if the \$10 million building is not demolished, it will also revert to New York City. So, under the proposed legislation, even if for some reason the building is not demolished, New York City will have the building, while the Federal Government, which supplied the money for it, will have nothing.

Sixth, every service and utility at the fair will be paid for by the fair, which is a further benefit to New York.

ENORMOUSLY EXPENSIVE PRECEDENT

On the basis of this clear and emphatic case against \$15 million of appropriations; in view of the fact that it is only a technical accident, really, that there is no opportunity to make a point of order from the standpoint that there is no authorizing legislation; in view of the fact that the Federal interest is virtually abandoned; in view of the fact that it will be an extremely dangerous precedent if New York City can do this, since in the future Chicago, Los Angeles, Milwaukee—and every other city in the country which might have a World's Fair could, on the basis of this precedent, ask for a complete, direct handout from the Federal Government, I think the amendment is unwarranted.

Instead of the people of the locality determining whether there exist the local willingness, the local resources, and the local ability to sacrifice to secure a fair, they would be able to look to Uncle Sam, in Washington. On the basis of the New York City precedent, they would be able to say that Uncle Sam paid this enormous sum, with no reimbursement, with no chance of repayment of any kind, with no opportunity, even to collect the Federal Government's normal taxes; whereas the locality was collecting all of its taxes.

Anyone who has had experience in or around Congress knows that if the proposed action is taken, it will likely become a precedent for future fairs. So, while the proposal to appropriate \$15 million is a serious mistake, I think the precedent could be far more serious in the future.

Mr. KEATING. Madam President, I am disappointed that the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin has attacked this item. It is opposition from an entirely unexpected source. We were prepared to meet advances of the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr.

LAUSCHE] and the distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], who have shown a reluctance to accept this proposal for participation in the New York World's Fair. Apparently they have been satisfied.

Now from whom do we have opposition? From the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIER]. Rather than attacking this amendment, I wish he would direct his great influence and abilities toward convincing the State of Wisconsin, which is one of the States which have not yet indicated they will exhibit at the fair, to display at the fair some of the wonderful dairy products produced in Wisconsin. Wisconsin is already trying very hard to send its milk into the great markets of New York.

Obviously, this attempt is opposed by the dairymen of the State of New York. That is a natural reaction on their part. However, it is possible that if the Senator from Wisconsin could induce the dairymen of his State to exhibit at the New York World's Fair, he might be able, and Wisconsin might be able, to convince the people of New York who visit the fair of the quality of Wisconsin's milk. I doubt this is possible, that the people of New York might be convinced of the superiority of Wisconsin's milk, but I would prefer this approach to the opposition now expressed by the Senator from Wisconsin.

In answer to the Senator's argument, I appeal to him to reconsider his opposition and try instead to have Wisconsin enter an exhibit in that great fair.

Second, I point out that it is something of a paradox that it devolves largely upon the junior Senator from New York to defend the President and the administration in asking for this important appropriation.

Before going any further, I express my deep appreciation to the distinguished senior Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] for his patience and courtesy during the rather lengthy hearings which were held by the Committee on Appropriations on this bill. Parenthetically, the distinguished junior Senator from Wisconsin did not appear at those hearings, although the world's fair funds were opposed at this hearing by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE]. The Senator from Florida and all the other members of the subcommittee could not have been more courteous or more considerate in hearing all who were interested in this issue, or more patient in listening to the rather sharp points of difference which developed in the hearings.

The President of the United States asked an appropriation of \$25 million for this purpose. After the House had allowed \$17 million, Secretary of Commerce Hodges wrote the Senate Committee on Appropriations and asked for the restoration of the entire \$25 million. The committee decided not to restore that sum, but to reduce the House figure by \$2 million, to \$15 million, saying in its report that this sum would be sufficient to permit the fair authorities to begin their work.

Despite the fact that H.R. 11038 does not contain the full amount requested by the President for the Federal exhibit at the New York World's Fair, I am of the opinion that in one important respect it is favorable to those involved in the planning and management of the fair. The key word on which I base this opinion is contained in the report of the Senate committee. On page 4 of the report, the committee states that these funds, \$15 million, will enable the agency involved to "begin" necessary planning, design, and construction of the Federal pavilion. The key word is "begin."

This appropriation looks only to the beginning of this work. It is my impression, and I want to make this very clear, that it does not preclude the corporation of the World's Fair from coming in and requesting additional funds, if it develops that such additional funds are required.

I would say this: I do not think that the fair or that the Federal officials involved, will seek, or should seek to exceed the \$25 million ceiling placed on this item by the President in his letter to the Congress urging the enactment of this appropriation. Fifteen million dollars may be sufficient to do the whole job. But if it is not, I would interpret the language of this report to mean that the appropriate Federal officials could request additional supplemental funds to complete—and I use the word "complete" as contrasted to the word "begin" contained in the report—work on the U.S. pavilion.

The first point which the Senator from Wisconsin makes is that there is no basic authorization for this appropriation. I disagree. The Cultural Exchange Act of 1958, as amended in September of 1961, provides clear authority for cultural exchanges, including international expositions. I think it is quite generally accepted that this is sufficient authority for the appropriation of \$15 million before us today.

It was impossible to have an authorization bill for planning passed, largely because of the opposition of the two distinguished Senators to whom I have referred, who are members of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Last year and this year, we made Herculean efforts to do this, but were not successful.

The President and the Secretary of Commerce this year concluded that there was no necessity for a separate authorization for this project, although I agree with the Senator from Wisconsin that a separate authorization would have been desirable. I would have preferred a separate authorization; nevertheless, I think there is clear authority under the provision of existing law to which I just referred for this appropriation.

As to the figures the Senator from Wisconsin has cited—and he has selected specific items—I am in no position to say that \$250,000 or \$230,000 or \$190,000, or any other figure, is the proper one for travel or any of the other projects. The total of those items comes to \$25 million. All of these items are covered in the careful statement of justification presented by the Department of Com-

merce—adding up to \$25 million. Obviously these figures will be and have been scrutinized by both the Department of Commerce and the Appropriation Committees of both Houses. I know plans for all these expenditures will be carefully scrutinized. I certainly agree with the Senator from Wisconsin that this should be done, and I believe it will be done.

The effect of the amendment the Senator from Wisconsin has submitted would be to strike out this entire appropriation, and to provide that the United States will not participate in any way in this fair. This would be despite the fact that the Soviet Union will have an exhibit which will cover 78,000 square feet, the cost of which undoubtedly will be in excess of the amount the United States is going to spend; and also in face of the fact that other countries which already have signed contracts to participate are the following:

Republic of China, Christian Science Pavilion, Guinea, Haiti, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Sudan, Thailand, United Arab Republic, and U.S.S.R.

And the following additional countries have selected and reserved sites at the fair, and have completed the negotiations, although they have not yet entered into contracts:

Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Colombia, Ireland, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaya, Mali, Pakistan, Philippines, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Korea.

And the following participants have reserved sites:

Afghanistan, Ecuador, France, Germany, Islam Mosque, Jordan, League of Arab States, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, OAS, Senegal, Sierra Leone, UNICEF, Vatican City, Italy, Yugoslavia, and Singapore.

And the following have declared their intent to participate, but have not yet selected a site:

Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Republic of Dahomey, Gabon, Greece, Kuwait, Malagasy Republic, Mauritania, Netherlands, Niger, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, and Upper Volta.

All these countries—or, at least, the vast majority of them—will have exhibits at this fair.

Madam President, it is unthinkable that with this fair being held in the United States and with all these nations exhibiting that our own great Government would not participate by having an exhibit at the fair.

The New York World's Fair will be a dynamic, sweeping expression of our national heritage. Millions of people will visit it. It will be a great expression of the achievements of our country, and will provide an excellent opportunity to bring people from all over the world to the United States. They will see our cities and will visit other parts of our country. They will see its mountains and its countryside, and will meet our people; and it is hoped they will absorb some of the essence of our fundamental belief in individual freedom and justice.

This expenditure of \$15 million—or, indeed, if it reached \$25 million for a

U.S. pavillion—is not for the benefit of the State of New York or for the benefit of any one group of people. It is a part of this broad gesture toward unity and cooperation. In its own way, the New York World's Fair will seek to bring together, rather than to divide, the nations of the world.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Madam President, at this point will the Senator from New York yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Does the Senator from New York assume that the Senator from Wisconsin feels that the U.S. Government should not participate in this fair? I wish to state that I feel it is undoubtedly a project in which our country should participate; but I say it should be done in an orderly way, and on the basis of an authorization, so that we shall know what we are doing; and there should be safeguards for the Federal taxpayers.

Mr. KEATING. Madam President, I wish to state to the Senator from Wisconsin that I did think this was his position on his amendment. I am very happy to hear him state that he does think the United States should participate in this fair.

I point out to him something which he may not have realized—because of the fact that, naturally, he has not lived as close to this problem as have the Senators from New York—namely, that even if a start were to be made today, when this appropriation bill goes through, there will be only 2 years in which to make all the plans and have this pavilion ready.

When the fair opens in 1964, the United States would not want its pavilion still to be under construction. Our pavilion must be in working order and open for visitors. Two years may be a long time for many kinds of undertakings; but for the planning, design, and construction of such a building, which is for the purpose of expressing the vigor and strength of our great country, I am informed that this is not enough time. Great efforts will be required in order to get the planning done and the pavilion erected by the time the fair opens.

So the difficulty with the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin is that even if a start were to be made now—all over again—to pass a separate authorization bill, obviously, even if such a bill were reported at all by the Foreign Relations Committee, it would be some time hence before it would become law. Then, assuming that we were able to get the necessary appropriation bill passed in the Senate and have it go through the legislative mill, it would still be late in this session of Congress. For this reason, it is imperative that the Senator's amendment be rejected.

I accept completely the statement of the Senator from Wisconsin that he is not trying to prevent U.S. participation in the fair; but I must say to him, in all candor, that if his amendment were adopted, that would be its effect. It would be impossible to do the necessary work within the time available between, let us say, even the end of this session and the opening of the fair.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Madam President, will the Senator from New York yield further?

Mr. KEATING. I yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. As shown on page 490 of the hearings, the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], in questioning Mr. Imhoff, Budget Director of the Department of Commerce, made the following statement:

Even if the money were appropriated in the regular bill that, of course, would become available only with the new fiscal year, July 1. That is the best guess, as I understand it, with reference to the time it can be made at this time.

The reply was as follows:

Mr. IMHOFF. That is true, Mr. Chairman, and our present estimated schedule of obligation calls for an amount of \$92,900 to be obligated during this fiscal year which is the reason for our requesting the money in this supplemental appropriation.

Senator SMITH. It is not to keep pace with time, but to get your money obligated?

Mr. IMHOFF. Both reasons are valid. The money needs to be available during this fiscal year, Senator SMITH.

It seems to me to be clear, on the basis of the antecedent of the money, that what Mr. Imhoff was talking about was only the money to which he referred—namely, the \$92,900.

So I ask the Senator from New York if he would be satisfied if, instead of this amendment, I submitted an amendment to provide for—instead of the \$15 million—\$92,900, because the representative of the General Services Administration said that is all that is needed during the remainder of this year, in the fiscal 1962 supplemental, which we are now considering.

Mr. KEATING. Madam President, I am sure it will not surprise the Senator from Wisconsin when I say I would not find that acceptable. Such a drop—from \$15 million to \$92,900—would be a drastic one. All that that representative of the General Services Administration meant was that that is the immediate actual expenditure. More than this must be done now if contracts are to be let and work completed by 1964.

The expenditure, of course, will be on a vast, graduated scale. They will start with the planning and the drawings. I think some steps have already been taken in that direction.

In all frankness, I think they have taken the chance that this item will be approved, and have started their work. But we have this issue before us now. Certainly, it would not be satisfactory to start all over again with an authorization, with which we have had very much difficulty in the Foreign Relations Committee; and I simply cannot let my President down to this extent when my President thinks these funds are needed and his feelings happen to coincide with mine. I simply do not feel he ought to be let down, because he has taken a constructive attitude. He says this is the way to do it. I agree with him, and shall oppose any effort to substitute \$92,900 for \$15 million.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PELL in the chair). Does the Senator yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The President has not committed himself to the 1962 supplemental. I am sure he would not object to considering the item in the Commerce Department appropriation for fiscal 1963, which would be normal, orderly procedure.

In the House hearings, Mr. Bow said:

For instance, in 1963 you have travel, \$79,000. And, then 1964, \$107,000. You have transportation of things into 1964 of \$326,000. These are large items here in future fiscal years that certainly deserve more investigation and more study by the Appropriations Committee than we have been able to give it today.

That sentiment runs all the way through the hearings. Members of the Appropriations Committee seemed to be concerned about it. They did not have an opportunity to study it. We have the unfortunate circumstance of no authorization bill, and this approach would give the Foreign Relations Committee or the Commerce Committee an opportunity to come in with an authorization bill, with details and on the basis of which the Federal Government would have an opportunity to get back its investment or protect its investment, and not set a precedent for the future.

Mr. KEATING. On the contrary, I must say the Senator's attacks upon the Appropriations Committee are not well founded, because I sat there for 2 out of the 3 or more hours when they considered this one item. They questioned the representatives of the Commerce Department and the GSA, who were presenting the item, most thoroughly. I do not know for sure, but, so far as I know, the members of the subcommittee, after that very thorough study, were unanimous in their feeling. Regrettably, from my point of view, they cut the appropriation \$2 million, but they were unanimous that World's Fair funds should be included in the appropriation bill, as requested by the President of the United States.

Of course, the President probably would have no objection to having the rest of the money included in the next appropriation bill for the next fiscal year, but the President has been very successful in getting across to the Appropriations Committee that he would like to have this done now. This is the time to act. We have the issue before us, and we should face up to it at this time.

I cannot overstress the tragedy which would result if the United States of America were not represented at the fair where there will be exhibits by Soviet Russia, many satellite countries, several neutral countries, and many countries with which we have endeavored to make progress, either in assuaging their enmity or bringing them around to our way of thinking on some of the great fundamental principles of freedom and justice. If we were not represented at the World's Fair, it would be inexplicable to them and would be a tragedy for us.

The effect of adopting such an amendment would be to kill the participation of the U.S. Government in the fair. We all know from our experience in foreign aid that all the dams, harbors, roads,

and so forth, are frequently not as valuable, in various lands as is an appearance by an American musician or an American artist in a country in which music or art is understood and appreciated.

The tremendous impact which American musicians and other entertainers have had in cementing our relationships with other countries is an excellent illustration of the point that our friendship with other nations is not based on cement or steel beams, but is based on understanding which comes from within, an understanding which comes out of social and cultural exchanges. The New York World's Fair presents the best opportunity I can think of for us to cement and solidify our relationships with other nations which will have exhibits at the World's Fair.

In that connection, I wish to refer to the wonderful news that Michelangelo's "Pieta" will be one of the major exhibits at the World's Fair. It is an excellent indication of the high purpose of the World's Fair. His Eminence Cardinal Spellman, of New York, is largely responsible for bringing the "Pieta" to the World's Fair.

I ask unanimous consent, because I shall probably not speak on it, to have printed at this point in the RECORD a news article which extols Cardinal Spellman's efforts in this respect.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FAIR SEES "PIETA" AS TOP FEATURE—STATUE BY MICHELANGELO IS EXPECTED TO DRAW MILLIONS AT WORLD EXPOSITION—SPELLMAN'S AID HAILED—CARDINAL CREDITS POPE AND BIDS OPPONENTS OF MOVE BE MORE GENEROUS

(By Gay Talese)

Michelangelo's marble masterpiece, the "Pieta," which he completed in 1499 and is the only statue bearing his genuine signature, will be the greatest single attraction at the New York World's Fair of 1964-65, fair officials predicted yesterday.

Cardinal Spellman was credited with 18 months of "tireless efforts" that were instrumental in the decision by Pope John XXIII to permit the 3,000-pound sculpture to leave St. Peter's Basilica and be displayed for 2 years at the fair. The work depicts a limp figure of Christ held by the Madonna.

However, Cardinal Spellman gave complete credit to the Pope, saying the Holy Father was "delighted to do it" because, first, it would give millions of people who might never get to Rome an opportunity to see the rare work; and, second, it was the Pope's way of showing gratitude "for all that America has done for the poor people of the world."

SOME FEAR DAMAGE

The cardinal agreed that public interest in the statue would be "extraordinary." He said he could not understand why Italians, anyone else, would object to its leaving the Vatican for 2 years.

There have been some protests in the Italian press and in some New York art circles on the ground that the priceless work might be damaged in shipping it here.

The editor of Art News magazine, Dr. Alfred M. Frankfurter, is preparing an editorial denouncing the shipment of the statue, which he says might command \$10 million at auction. He points out that when the "Pieta" was placed in the Basilica in 1749, four fingers of the Madonna's left hand were broken.

The newspaper *Il Messaggero* also criticized Pope John for agreeing to the suggestion of Cardinal Spellman. It contended he had "shown the weakness of a father who cannot say no to his children who ask him to entrust things to them that cannot be entrusted to them."

Yesterday Cardinal Spellman said he hoped that these dissenting groups would be "more intelligent than to protest." He urged the Italian groups opposing the move to be "more generous and let us have it 2 years out of 400." He added that the "Pieta" "is just as safe here as anywhere else."

According to the chairman of the fair's executive committee, Thomas J. Deegan, Jr., the idea for getting the "Pieta" to New York was first suggested by Roland Redmond, president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and director of the fair. Mr. Redmond dropped a note to Robert Moses, president of the World's Fair Corp., and Mr. Moses and Mr. Deegan then broached the suggestion to Cardinal Spellman. The cardinal took it up with the Pope.

Through arrangements made by Cardinal Spellman, Mr. Deegan presented a formal invitation on September 4, 1960, for the Holy See to participate in the international exposition.

The Pope was immediately responsive, Mr. Deegan said, and felt a world exposition would be good for the brotherhood of man.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I hope the amendment will not pass, because it would sound the death knell of the participation of the U.S. Government in the World's Fair, and would be a disaster for the United States.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I rise to support the position just taken by the able junior Senator from New York, and in opposition to the motion to strike taken by the able junior Senator from Wisconsin.

It is true that we had no specific authorization measure here. Our committee went into that question and were advised completely on it, we think, in two directions: First, the fact that the House had acted prevented any approach to the matter by way of a technical point of order; second, that the bill passed last year, after the authorization bill on this subject had passed the House, was broad enough to include this item.

If the Senator from Wisconsin will read again the words of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], I think he will find that even he admitted that the wording of it was broad enough to include this part in the bill.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I read the testimony of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT]. He did seem to concede that perhaps, technically, it would do so, but he indicated this was not in his mind and, so far as he knew, not in the minds of the authors of the legislation. This appropriation would contradict the intent of the author that the authorization act was for fairs abroad and for U.S. participation in fairs of other countries. On the basis of the legislative history made by the author of the bill, the proposal did not seem to comply with what one would expect under the circumstances.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is of course correct, yet the Senator from

Florida is also correct in his statement that the Senator from Arkansas made it very clear that not only technically, as the Senator from Wisconsin has put it, but actually and really, the wording of the bill is broad enough to cover this fair or a foreign fair.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Is it not true that the Senator from Arkansas was anxious to see that there would be a separate authorization bill for the Seattle Fair, because he thought that the Seattle Fair should not be included in the broad category of foreign fairs, which is the technical basis under which the New York people are able to get away with, not having an authorization bill?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, in answer to the statement of the Senator I wish to say I do not know what part, if any, the Senator from Arkansas had with respect to the Seattle Fair. The Senator from Florida was very actively engaged, in the committee and on the floor, in support of the distinguished senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] in respect to passage of the authorization measure and negotiating an arrangement for certain lands.

That fair, by the way, is close in to the highly developed portion of Seattle.

Mr. President, I wish to make a few points and then I shall be through.

First, our committee was greatly impressed not only by the distinguished Senators from New York, who appeared with respect to the bill, but also by the other fine witnesses, one of whom I wish to mention in particular, Maj. Gen. W. E. Potter, retired. He was regarded so highly as an executive by our country that he was made Governor of the Canal Zone for several years, during which period of time the Senator from Florida happened to serve as chairman of the subcommittee dealing with funds for that particular subject. The distinguished Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], who is in the Chamber now, was ranking minority member of the subcommittee.

In visits to Panama, in the hearing of testimony by General Potter and his associates, in the examination of reports of activities, in every phase of our contact with General Potter I was very highly impressed by his outstanding ability as an executive. I want the RECORD to show that he is the executive vice president of the New York World's Fair Corp. The fact that he is in that position is a confidence-inspiring factor in this regard.

Furthermore, Major General Potter, retired, testified to several things which I think need to be stated for the RECORD.

First, he stated that 63 nations have already taken active steps to participate in this fair, as the record will show.

Secondly, he stated that Russia is spending \$20 million to put in what will probably be, other than our own, the major exhibit at that fair.

He also stated, and the other witnesses stated, that prospective attendance is something like 70 million people to see the fair in the 2 years of its operation. For 70 million people, in the largest and most cosmopolitan city in our country,

wherein is located the headquarters of the United Nations, where representatives of all nations on the earth will be, and, in addition to those, for many who will participate, it seemed to the committee—and I think I speak for the committee as a whole—that this was an opportunity and a real responsibility for our Government which we could not properly pass up. The idea of our turning over that vast crowd, that immense opportunity for publicity, to our major competitor in world affairs on the scale that it would be done was something we could not consider as reasonable at all.

Mr. President, I have served on the Appropriations Committee for a good many years, and on other committees which have had to deal with these fairs. I recall the United States contributed substantial amounts for participation in the Brussels Exhibition and the Moscow Fair, and also has contributed sizable amounts for participation in various trade fairs, which on a smaller scale but which nevertheless represent an opportunity for contact with friendly and sometimes not-so-friendly people all over the world.

The very idea of our not participating as a nation and putting our best foot foremost in an affair of this size, in our principal city, at the site of the United Nations, with more than 60 other nations participating, was something which our committee was not willing to consider.

So far as the Senator from Florida is concerned, what I did was not for the city of New York or for my good friends the Senators from New York, fond as I am of them, but instead was done because of my feeling that this was both an opportunity and a responsibility for our Nation which could not be overlooked, and as to which our committee, because of the shortness of time, was the final agency to determine whether or not, in time to make a real showing there, our Nation should participate in the fair.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Would the Senator regard this as a precedent? Suppose that in the future Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, or some other great city of our country should face this kind of a circumstance and the appropriate authorization committee should decide against an authorization, or should decide not to act. Would the Senator then also look with favor upon proponents, Representatives in Congress or Senators who might come before his committee to ask for an appropriation, when there was no authorization? Is this to be a precedent on which we can rely for the future? Will there be no authorizations for fairs in the future, when the Government is to spend great amounts of money?

Mr. HOLLAND. So far as I am concerned, I much prefer a specific authorization. I would prefer to do what we did in the case of the Seattle Exposition. I would attempt to get that kind of action. I understand that attempt was

made at some length, and rather tiresomely.

On the failure of such attempt, I would try to place the matter in its proper perspective, on its merits, as I believe our committee has done, based on the importance of the fair to our country.

I doubt if one could find another occasion as important to our country, or a time more important for us, to show what we have to the world, including that part of the world which likes us and that part of the world which does not like us, compared to what will be afforded at this particular fair during the 2 years when it will operate, I believe 1964 and 1965.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The Senator from Florida is the chairman of the Commerce Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, if I correctly understand the situation.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator from Florida used to serve as chairman of that subcommittee, and this year we found, to our astonishment, when we came back—and when I say “we” I am speaking for the able Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] and myself, if not for other Senators—that in the judgment of the leaders of the House of Representatives it was unnecessary to have a separate subcommittee for the Commerce Department and its related agencies, such as the Panama Canal and the St. Lawrence Seaway and many others of which the Senator knows. Therefore, there is not any separate subcommittee on that subject now. The Senator from Florida has been either promoted or demoted, depending upon one's point of view, to handle the supplemental appropriation bills and the deficiency appropriation bills in this session; I am also chairman of the sub-subcommittee which will continue to handle appropriation matters for the Commerce Department and related agencies.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The point which the Senator from Wisconsin wished to make in asking the question is that the attitude of the Senator from Florida is absolutely crucial in these circumstances, because the Senator will be in a position to pass upon such questions. There could well be an occasion when the authorizing committee will not act. Think of the great difficulties involved.

I have the greatest admiration for the strength and the integrity of the Senator from Florida. I have seen him resist pressures very often. Undoubtedly he can do so in the future.

However, I ask the Senator to think of the painful difficulty which will arise when a Senator from another State comes before him and says, “You did this for New York. We are just as important as New York is. Times are just as pressing and just as crucial.” The question will be asked, “If we did it for New York, why should we not do it for others?”

From everything that I have seen in the Senate, it will be pretty hard to say, “No.”

Mr. HOLLAND. The able Senator from Wisconsin certainly has a point, but the Senator from Florida, in 16 years

of service in the Senate, has found that service to be crowded with many difficulties, and he expects to find that that situation will continue.

I state again that I would much prefer to have specific authorization for appropriations. I shall urge that that course be followed in every case in which it can be followed. I believe I understand the difficulty under which the proponents have labored. They had a fixed time schedule, and with a delay of more than a year in their effort to obtain specific authorization, the sponsors of this particular fair had to rely upon general legislation. The Senator from Florida would not have relied upon such general legislation unless he had been advised by those who he thought knew best that it was broad enough to cover the kind of situation which we are considering.

I close by saying that the Senator is completely correct that specific authorization would be preferable. The Senator from Florida agrees with him. But as to anything not specifically authorized, I believe he will have to look at the question on its merits, as we did in the case of the Brussels Exhibition, the Moscow Fair, and perhaps others.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Belgium and Russia have no Senators sitting in the Senate. There is quite a difference.

Mr. HOLLAND. However, there was general authorization.

Mr. PROXMIRE. There is now general authorization, too.

Mr. HOLLAND. That was prior to the 1961 law, under which we are now proceeding. But I do not recall that there was specific authorization. If my able friend the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] recalls the situation differently, I hope she will correct me. But I do not think we had specific authorization for those other fairs. We had general authorization. The Department of Commerce authorized to take the leadership in directing us toward representation in fairs of great international importance in which the Department felt that our national needs required us to participate. We did not participate in every instance and in everything that was recommended, but as I recall, we participated heavily at Brussels and Moscow.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Why not strike the amount of \$15 million and insert “\$92,900,” the amount requested by the GSA for this year? That is the amount the GSA said was necessary for the fiscal year 1962. Let the New York people make their case for the fiscal year 1963. There will be somewhat more time, as I indicated, for the Committee on Foreign Relations to act.

I agree with the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] and the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING] that a strong case should be presented, but we could be provided with some kind of guidelines and with some kind of notion as to whether we would insure protection of the Federal money that would be invested in the project under those circumstances. The case as to how New York took care of itself is devastating. On the other hand—

Mr. HOLLAND. I wish to address myself to that point. I think the Senator has been misinformed as to how New York has taken care of itself. I have before me a letter from the counsel of the fair to the effect that the city of New York will not be repaid any of its expense for its own building and exhibits, which will be about \$2 million.

Mr. PROXMIRE. For how much? Will the Senator repeat the amount?

Mr. HOLLAND. Two million dollars. The State of New York will not be reimbursed in any respect for its building and exhibits, which will represent a cost of \$5 million. At least, it has already appropriated \$5 million. No other State, no other agency, none of the fine eleemosynary agencies, such as Christian Science, the Islamic Council, the Organization of American States, and the Vatican, will be reimbursed for their very large investment in the fair. The reimbursement of \$24 million, to which the Senator has adverted, to the city of New York has nothing to do with the building or the exhibits.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I understand that point; but the fact is that New York is loaning \$24 million and will receive that \$24 million back. Furthermore, New York will have the benefit of the asset, which will be left when the fair is finished in 1965. Is that not true? On the other hand, under the mandate it is clear that the Federal Government's building will be destroyed, and the Federal Government will have nothing left.

Mr. HOLLAND. I should like to read a part of the letter, dated April 9, from Whitman, Ransome & Coulson, a very able and highly respected law firm of the city of New York, general counsel for the fair:

Inasmuch as the city will be reimbursed by the World's Fair Corp., at the conclusion of the fair, for this \$24 million—

Which is for the permanent improvements out in Flushing that have nothing to do with the building or the actual exhibits—

a suggestion was made by some persons at the hearings that the United States should be reimbursed by the World's Fair Corp., at the conclusion of the fair, for the funds the United States expends on the construction and operation of the U.S. exhibit.

This suggestion stems, we believe, from lack of familiarity, with the facts surrounding the city's expenditures of the \$24 million in question. There is no analogy between this \$24 million and the funds the United States will expend to construct and operate its exhibit.

The \$24 million is not being spent for the exhibit of the city of New York, but for roads, bridges, a pedestrian overpass, a botanical garden, a marina, and utility facilities and other similar permanent improvements. The city's exhibit, like the exhibit of every exhibitor, will be constructed and operated entirely at the city's expense, and no reimbursement will be made to the city by the World's Fair Corp. for the cost of such exhibit.

I shall not read the letter at great length, but it continues:

The city's exhibit will consist of a large scale model of the city, an ice show, and other features which will be housed, entirely at the city's expense, in the New York City building, an existing structure which was constructed at the city's expense for the

1939-40 fair and is being renovated for the 1964-65 fair, likewise solely at the city's expense. The city's exhibit will cost, in all, approximately \$2 million, for which, as previously pointed out, the city will not be reimbursed by the fair corporation. Similarly, the State of New York will not be reimbursed by the fair corporation for the \$5 million it has appropriated.

So that \$24 million is a part of the capital cost of the fair. A large part of that \$24 million of developments will be left there, as the Senator has suggested, in the form of paving, sidewalks. I do not know that all the paving will be left, but any that is needed in the park will be.

Certainly much of the expenditure for utilities will be lost, because such utilities as gas, water, electric light wires, transformers, and the like will have to be withdrawn. The equivalent of a great city is being built. So the \$24 million has to do not at all with the building or the operation of the exhibits that will be in that building for the State of New York or the city of New York. The failure to understand that point caused some at the hearing to be misled into putting the \$24 million on the same basis as the item requested of the Federal Government for the construction and operation of its building and exhibit.

Mr. PROXMIRE. But is it not true that in a precisely similar situation, in almost the same year—two years apart, but the action was taken in the same year—in Seattle we drove a bargain by which we insisted that title to the building should remain in the hands of the Federal Government? It is true, as the Senator from Florida has properly pointed out, that in Seattle the situation was a little different, because the fair is located much closer to the downtown section of Seattle. In New York the fair will be much farther from the downtown section. But that situation seems to me to provide a much stronger case for Seattle to retain title to the building, if it is located closer to downtown Seattle; it would be much more important to the city of Seattle, it seems to me, to be able to retain that property.

Mr. HOLLAND. The only comment the Senator from Florida would make on that point is that in every contact that he has had with the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]—and he has had many in connection with this subject and others—he has found the senior Senator from Washington well able to state the interest of his own people, and the advantages which would be realized by them. We found him willing to concede that of the nearly 200 acres that was being contributed temporarily by the city in a downtown area for the location of the park, 6½ acres of that land which was still closer than much of the rest should be deeded to the Federal Government and used in connection with the building which would be permanently built and which should furnish much needed housing facilities.

I can see that the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin has read the record.

The Senator from Florida explored with the GSA the question of whether or not a similar situation could be created in the case of the New York fair.

We found, and I believe we already knew it, that the fair would be located in Flushing, some miles from the city, on low-lying land, but very attractive and picturesque land which is now being used as a park, and not a place where any installation such as is spoken of in Seattle would be located. It is specified in the contract by the park authorities of the city of New York that the land would be cleared off and left again as a park near that great metropolis of around 10 million people for enjoyment of its recreational opportunities.

Mr. KEATING. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Madam President, will the Senator yield once more?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield again to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Is it not true that if the decision is made not to destroy this pavilion, then the title will not remain in the hands of the U.S. Government?

Mr. HOLLAND. The decision is made to destroy whatever is built. If the Senator will check, he will see that that is the provision in the contract. A specific amount is provided for that purpose.

Mr. PROXMIRE. One hundred thousand dollars is provided.

Mr. HOLLAND. It is provided for the demolition of the building and clearing the site after the fair is over.

Mr. PROXMIRE. But that kind of provision may well be repealed, depending on the kind of building there is a decision to build. It is likely to be destroyed, as the Senator from Florida says, and the money is appropriated for that purpose. However, the decision may be reversed. If that should occur, there would be no title the Federal Government would have in it, and there would be no opportunity to sell it. The people of New York would have it in their possession. It seems that this is a most advantageous circumstance so far as the people of New York are concerned, and certainly is not like what was done in the case of the Seattle Fair. Furthermore, it provides a very bad precedent.

Mr. HOLLAND. For the agreement to be reversed would require a breach of contract entered into ahead of time between the Fair Corp., and the U.S. Government. The Senator from Wisconsin is reminded that in the event of such a breach of contract it would be a breach of faith. Furthermore, in that case the Federal Government would always have the power to condemn. I do not believe that we would stand idly by and see the Federal Government imposed upon in such a manner. The Senator from Florida does not believe there is any intent at all for that kind of imposition, because the total amount of the building and improvements, we are told by General Potter, would be in the neighborhood of \$500 million.

All the other buildings are subject to the same arrangement as is the Federal Government's pavilion. All of them will have to be demolished, and the site will have to be cleared. This will have to be done so that the people of New York may again have access to that

huge area for much needed recreational purposes.

Mr. PROXMIRE. All that would be needed would be to pass through the House and the Senate a bill voiding the previous contract which requires demolition. Is that not correct?

Mr. HOLLAND. Yes. If the Senator thinks that the city of New York is popular enough to get that kind of arrangement through Congress, all I can say is that, popular as New York City is, its popularity just does not go that far.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Will the Senator yield for one more point?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield further.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I should like to make one point. Mr. THOMAS in the House, who is the floor manager of the bill over there, said, in connection with this problem:

Mr. THOMAS. You are going to build this building for us and then you want to charge \$100,000 to destroy it and, of course, at the end of the period you don't want to destroy it, so you give us another \$100,000 and we will let it stay there.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. THOMAS was arguing out of the keenness of his business experience as to what might possibly happen. The Senator from Florida, who has not had as much business experience as has Mr. THOMAS from Texas, does not feel that that kind of situation will come to pass, because he believes that the Representatives of the other 49 States would have something to say about this. If the building were to remain there, and if the plans were changed so that the building were to remain, I believe the United States is amply able to take care of any such contingency.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. Not only does the area not lend itself to permanent structures being erected on it, because the entire plan foresees a park area there, but also, this is not to be a permanent building. The cost of a permanent building would be 70 percent more than the building it is proposed to erect there. Therefore, we would have to make a much larger request if this were to be an office building or other type of permanent building, or a building similar to the kind that is being erected in Seattle.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator for his contribution.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Is it not true, however, that although the present plans are to clear the whole site, at the same time it is planned to keep the paving, as the Senator has implied, and the streets and other parts of the improvements that would make the park very attractive and very useful and certainly of very substantial value?

Mr. KEATING. But not the structures. They would be demolished.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator from Florida in his statement attempted to say, and believes did say, that any

paving and sidewalks which could be utilized—perhaps all of them, or a great deal less than all of them—would be permanent assets.

The clerk has just brought me some figures with respect to what was appropriated for our participation in the Brussels Exhibition. Thirteen and one-half million dollars was appropriated. That was a 1-year fair. It was held on foreign soil, and with much less obligation on our part to what I have called putting our best foot forward, than is the case in New York City, the site of the United Nations.

Mr. PROXMIRE. It seems to me that the comparison is not very clear, because the entire fair in New York is to be held in New York City. As the Senator from Florida and the Senator from New York have said, there will be exhibits from many of the 50 States in the Union, and there will be many industrial exhibits. This is a fair that will be an American fair, in America. Therefore, any demonstration by the Federal Government will not be comparable to what we would do at the Brussels Fair or, in the future, perhaps, at a Rome fair or at a Paris fair, where the entire demonstration of America would be embodied in what our Government did, in cooperation with certain commercial groups.

In this case it is going to be a fair that will be held in our country. It seems to me that while the Senator from Florida and the Senator from New York made a strong point in saying that we probably should have governmental representation, I believe it is not overwhelming, and I think it is not unthinkable, as has been said, that our Government be not represented there, because there will be many cultural exhibits of many kinds. I believe we can justify an exhibit at the fair, but I would argue that the justification should be made in an orderly way. It should be passed on in connection with an authorization. There should be an argument on the amount involved, and it should not set a precedent that can be very damaging and expensive to us in the future.

Mr. HOLLAND. I come back to the point made by the Senator from Wisconsin as to why we are not content with appropriating \$92,000 and then wait for next year's appropriation to go further. That would amount to nothing at all, because no one would be justified in planning a specific building and the things that would go into it, or in organizing the many exhibits to be placed in that building, if all that they were given now was to be \$92,000, which would be used for that building and for the series of exhibits to be housed in it. The \$15 million to be appropriated enables them to move just as though they have the \$15 million by authorization. Likewise, they have the knowledge that the committee has not closed the door with reference to future hearings if they can make their point properly for a larger amount. I am not inviting them to come in for a larger amount. I want to make it clear that I am not suggesting that any amount beyond the budgeted amount suggested by the administration would ever be seriously considered.

I am making it clear that in the absence of an authorization, we must do something which is more or less permanent, permanent enough to enable the authorities to proceed. That is something which they could not do if we simply provided a small appropriation of \$92,000 in the bill and said, "Now you can get ready for the fair. We are giving you this much money to enable you to plan for something which we may follow with an appropriation, or we may not. We are not obligated. We are not recognizing any obligation. We are simply furnishing \$92,000 to enable you to plan, but are not telling you for what you must plan." I think that would be a completely unsatisfactory course of action. I believe that upon reconsideration, the Senator from Wisconsin, practical and distinguished as he is, will have to come to the same conclusion.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I think that would be an eminently practical action. First, it would commit the U.S. Government. I think it should satisfy the Senators from New York, who are involved, that we do not want to throw \$92,000 away. Second, it would mean that the fair authorities would have to return to Congress and submit a real justification for some kind of plan or program.

As I understand, the authorization legislation provided for only \$300,000, and it was only to be used for planning.

Would the Senator from Florida accept an amendment on page 3, line 23, to strike out the period and insert in lieu thereof a semicolon and the following:

except that in no event shall any amount, in addition to that herein appropriated, be hereafter appropriated to provide for such participation, unless hereafter specifically authorized.

Mr. HOLLAND. No, I do not think I would, because we are not proceeding by the authorization route; we are proceeding by the appropriation route.

The Senator mentioned justifications. Very detailed, lengthy justifications were filed with and examined by our committee. If the Senator has before him a copy of the hearings, he will find that they begin near the bottom of page 461 and continue through page 469. So the justifications comprise about 9 pages of closely printed matter, which certainly commit the recipients of the appropriation, if they receive it, to a course of action which is acted upon implicitly by Congress in the making of the proposed appropriation.

Mr. PROXMIRE. With all due respect to the Senator from Florida, I think this affords a wide open, blank check, on one item after another. For example, the item for "Travel" provides \$250,000. As I have pointed out, there is no real indication of a limitation on travel, such as who is to travel and under what circumstances.

For "Transportation of things," \$500,000 is provided.

This could include transportation of items provided by industry, on which they would not even have to pay the transportation.

For "Utilities," \$500,000, or \$550 a day for 900 days. The World's Fair will be

open 360 days, so over half the days of utility cost fall in periods during which the fair would not be open.

It seems to me that throughout the so-called detailed justifications are vague, only the general purpose is indicated, and a very large amount of money provided, in item after item, with no effective breakdown of how the money will be spent.

Mr. HOLLAND. If the Senator from Wisconsin will turn to page 466 of the hearings, beginning with the heading "Justification of Total Requirements by Type of Expense," he will find a detailed description of, first, the item for the pavilion. It will cost \$10,100,000. The item states the square footage; and various other large items of information, such as design specifications and supervision, and demolition, which are all provided for.

Without being wearying, I suggest to the Senator that he will find much more specific information, even to a breakdown of positions required. On page 469, the salaried positions which are involved are shown.

I cannot agree with the Senator from Wisconsin that there are no real justifications or planning shown; to the contrary, I think there are sufficient justifications and planning so that the Nation and the people, particularly our representative, the General Accounting Office, will have something to tie to and rely upon as they check upon the amount of the expenditure.

Also, in connection with the amendment, we have authorized the naming of a high-level executive, to be known as the U.S. Commissioner, to have charge of the interest of the United States in the fair.

I do not think action has been carelessly taken in this matter. I only wish the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin had been present for the entire hearings. I think he would have been impressed by their thoroughness and by the character and quality of the persons who testified before us.

Mr. President, I am glad to observe that the distinguished senior Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] has arrived. I assure him that I was not filibustering; I was simply trying to reply in a kindly way to the Senator from Wisconsin. But I am glad the plane of the Senator from New York arrived in time, and I yield the floor to him.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, before the Senator from Florida yields to the Senator from New York, will he yield to me?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. McNAMARA. Do I correctly understand that this is a proposal to appropriate \$15 million for a temporary building?

Mr. HOLLAND. It is a proposal to appropriate \$15 million, of which \$10,100,000 will be used to build the exhibitions pavilion, so-called, which will be the building in which, for 2 years, the U.S. exhibit will be housed. It is not to be a temporary building in the sense that it will be insecure or unsafe, or anything like that; but temporary in

the sense that it is not fitted or suited for any other kind of operation.

Mr. McNAMARA. It will be a one-purpose building?

Mr. HOLLAND. It will be a one-purpose building. A part of the contract provides for its demolition and the removal of all traces of its presence there, in order to make the space again available for park purposes when the exhibition is over.

Mr. McNAMARA. Can the Senator state the size of the building, in square feet?

Mr. HOLLAND. That information is set forth in the justifications. The total Federal space is shown.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. It is shown as 220,000 feet at one point, and 226,000 feet at another point. Without an authorization, there is no clear idea of how big the building will be.

Mr. HOLLAND. At page 466 of the hearings, the facts are stated as follows:

The pavilion, \$10,100,000. Of that amount, \$9,200,000 will be for the site development and construction.

The entire space to be made available by the World's Fair Corp., which means ground space, will be 196,349 square feet.

The ground cover of the building is to be limited to 60 percent of the assigned area, or approximately 118,000 square feet.

Then the justification speaks of an exhibit space, overall, of 220,000 square feet of floor space, one of which 150,000 square feet will be available for exhibits.

These items were discussed at some length between the witnesses and the members of the committee.

Mr. McNAMARA. These figures add to the cost of construction. They indicate that actually the cost of the temporary building will be somewhat more than the Government generally pays for this type of construction at today's market price. The General Services Administration uses a figure below what this amount would be for 118,000 square feet. I think the GSA figures the cost at about \$12 a square foot. The pavilion will be a temporary building, and will cost, according to these figures, much more than permanent construction costs these days would amount to. It seems to me that a large sum of money is involved while, at the same time, we will not get anything for it.

Mr. HOLLAND. The GSA official who testified, who is Assistant Commissioner for Design and Construction, Public Buildings Service, said that the pavilion would be an ornate structure, and had to be, because of the type of building it was to be. But he also said that it would not be available for any permanent use of the GSA.

He further stated, when the committee was considering the Federal building at the Seattle Fair, that the Seattle building would be considerably more expensive—about a 60-percent added expense—to make it a permanent-type building; that in that case the additional expense would be required of the Federal Government before the building in

Seattle could be made available for its full use.

Mr. McNAMARA. The Government retains title to the building in Seattle.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct. The building in Seattle is in the downtown area, and at a location which, the GSA states in great detail in the hearings, will accommodate such a permanent building. But he believes the Government will not need such a permanent building in Flushing, Long Island, which is several miles from the main part of New York City. Such a building there would be inappropriate.

Mr. McNAMARA. Inappropriate today; but perhaps 20 years from today the city will have built out to that area.

Mr. HOLLAND. All I can say is that the committee, which I believe is reasonably chary in the spending of Federal funds—I frequently hear Senators complain that we are not economy minded—felt otherwise.

The committee feels—and I think that I state this for all members of the committee—that for the United States not to exhibit on a par with any nation which is to exhibit there—for instance, the Soviet Union is spending \$20 million at this particular fair—in view of the tremendous attendance which is promised, and in view of the particular location, would be almost a criminal act; and I think the Senator from Michigan will agree.

Mr. McNAMARA. I agreed the first time the Senator from Florida said it.

Mr. HOLLAND. And it is still true.

Mr. McNAMARA. But I still say the proposed building is a tremendously expensive one.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Is it not true that the Government of the United Kingdom will not exhibit there, because it is not really a world's fair, but is a New York State trade fair? Is not that the case?

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator from Arkansas has put his finger on a matter which I think perhaps needs to be stated for the Record. There is a Bureau of International Expositions, which passes upon the question of whether any particular fair will be ruled to be an international fair. Great Britain is one of the 28 members of that Bureau; and because that Bureau has not seen fit to give its approval—despite the tremendously large acceptance of this fair, by 63 nations already, and with others to come in—of this fair as a world's fair, because of the pendency of other fairs elsewhere, the United Kingdom has not officially decided to take part. But I am told by General Potter and others that the United Kingdom, through various commercial exhibitors and others, will be heavily represented there.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. But is it not equally true that United States concerns will exhibit there, even if the building now proposed is not built?

Mr. HOLLAND. That is correct.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. So there is no reason why the U.S. Government should build such an extravagant building there, to last only 2 years.

Mr. HOLLAND. I think it is quite a challenge to us.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. You do?

Mr. HOLLAND. I notice that when the Soviet Union exhibited at the Brussels Fair, our country felt that it had some obligation to exhibit there, also; and the United States did exhibit there—in a free, foreign country—to the tune of \$13,500,000. I cannot believe that it is less important for our country to make a good showing at the New York City Fair than it was for our country to make a good showing at the Brussels Fair.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. But those are to be exhibits by Russian industrial concerns, which correspond to Union Carbide, General Motors and so forth. In other words, the Russian exhibits at this fair will be exhibits by Russian industrial concerns; but the Russian Government will not have a governmental extravaganza, such as this one is intended to be on the part of the United States.

Some of us saw the exhibits at Brussels; I was among those who saw them. But the one now proposed is not comparable to that one, or for the same purpose at all.

Mr. HOLLAND. All I can say is that the Appropriations Committee did not agree with the position so ably taken by the Senator from Arkansas. The Appropriations Committee felt that the United States should exhibit at this place, and is moving to do so. So far as I am concerned, I am merely appearing as chairman of the subcommittee. I think I heard all the testimony taken; and later I examined it carefully, and I also talked at length with General Potter, in whom we have confidence—in my case, particularly, because he was Governor of the Canal Zone at the time when I was supervising that operation for the Senate. Everything I have learned about this matter causes me to feel intensely—after all, why should I be interested in it otherwise?—that our Nation should have strong representation at this fair.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I desire to ask the Senator from Florida about what appears to be a very important conflict of statistics.

In the Senate committee hearings to which the Senator has referred, I notice on page 466 the following:

First estimates indicate that we would require a mezzanine-type or two-story building to provide corridors, restrooms, etc., in addition to the desired exhibit space, for a total of 220,000 square feet of floor space.

Yet when Representative THOMAS, in the House committee, asked for a more firm estimate than the one given before, he said:

You had better strengthen your entire case on your other objects, too, as well as your building cost, and strengthen it on your exhibition costs.

And then they came in with an estimate of 286,000 square feet. It is from the estimate of 286,000 square feet—not from the estimated 220,000 square feet, as stated at the Senate committee hearings—that the square foot estimate of

\$43.21 is arrived at. If the estimate is reduced to 220,000 square feet, the estimated square-foot cost is even higher.

Furthermore, on the basis of the usable exhibition space, we find that the cost would not be \$12 per square foot, as the Senator has indicated is the usual standard relied on by the General Services, but would be \$66 per square foot—or more than five times as great, and more than four times as great on the basis of 286,000 square feet as the estimate of the exhibit space.

It seems to me either one of those would be an extraordinary allowance, and I believe there is no proper basis for it; and certainly there was no opportunity to submit details in that connection.

I realize that the burdens of the distinguished Senator from Florida are very heavy, and certainly he has done a marvelous job under the circumstances.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank my friend.

Mr. PROXMIRE. But I think this proposal would, if adopted, constitute a very dangerous precedent for future heavy governmental expenditures in connection with fairs intended to be domestic fairs, not world's fairs. Under this loophole Congress would be helpless to resist such requests, because we know how politics works in the Senate.

Mr. HOLLAND. When the Senator talks about a completed operation costing \$25 million, all I can say is that so far as the committee which acted on this matter is concerned, it felt justified in reducing it to \$15 million. The committee has not closed the door to a showing in favor of an additional amount—whether in connection with an authorization—and we understand that the authorization bill is well under consideration before the committee so ably headed by the Senator from Arkansas—or whether by a showing before the Appropriations Committee, or however the matter may be handled. We favor going into the matter now to the extent of \$15 million; and I believe that those involved will realize that perfectly well, and also will know and will realize that they will have to “sell” both the Senate and the House and the entire Government on a larger amount if they ever expect to get it. But they are not proceeding on the basis of the larger figure in connection with this recommended appropriation.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I simply wish to request that the yeas and nays be ordered on the question of agreeing to this amendment. Will the Senator from Florida yield, so that I may make that request?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Then, Mr. President, on the question of agreeing to this amendment, I request the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. HOLLAND. A little later, when we get through, we can suggest the absence of a quorum; and I shall assist the Senator in getting the yeas and nays ordered on this question.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I thank the Senator from Florida.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I believe it was in 1959 that there was brought before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a bill providing that a World's Fair be held in Seattle, Wash. Testimony on that bill was submitted to the Foreign Relations Committee. At the hearings on the bill, the committee required the promoters of the Seattle, Wash., World's Fair to accept to the bill an amendment containing language which would order the city of Seattle to convey to the United States title to the land on which a \$10 million structure would be built.

In other words, we said; “We will put into the World's Fair at Seattle \$10 million, provided that the land becomes the property of the United States and the building is constructed so that after the fair it will be usable by the Federal Government.”

The Seattle Exposition has the sponsorship of the World's Fairs Organization situated in Paris. As I recall, there are 20 or 22 members of that organization in Paris, which determines where world's fairs shall be held.

One might ask: “Why do we need a World's Fairs Organization?” The purpose of the organization is to stop whimsical ideas of having different nations declare that, within their boundaries, they will hold a World's Fair. The members of that organization believe it is wrong to allow a State or a country, at any time it sees fit, to declare, “We shall hold a World's Fair.” They believe it is wrong because they do not think a country ought to be subjected to the financial burden of exhibiting each year in different places around the world.

When we approved the legislation for the Seattle Exposition, it was understood that would be the World's Fair of this decade held in the United States. In that same year New York made the announcement that it will hold a World's Fair.

I shall not get into a discussion of the exchange of words that we had in our committee on the subject. In effect, they were: “We have a World's Fair in Seattle. The U.S. Government ought not to be participating in two of them in the period of half a decade.”

At any rate, it was decided that the New York Exposition would be held. That was to be for \$30 million originally. The Commerce Department said it would cost \$40 million. I opposed the proposal because I did not believe we were justified in saying to the nations of the world, “In 1962 we will hold a World's Fair in Seattle, in 1964 we will hold one in New York, and we expect you to come to those expositions.”

The World's Fairs Organization has announced that none of its members will participate in the New York Exposition, because it is not a World's Fair.

My position on this matter is generally known. I have opposed our participation in the New York Exposition from the beginning. I tried to get the committee to write into the bill an amendment that would make possible

the reimbursement of the United States if the fair building was constructed, but I did not succeed in that effort.

Let me recite to the Senate the figures as they have developed. Forty million dollars was the estimate by the Department of Commerce of the expense that would be entailed.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LAUSCHE. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. Does not the Senator recall that, before the committee, Mr. Gudeman, a representative of the Commerce Department, told him personally that their first request was \$40 million?

Mr. LAUSCHE. That is right. They estimated \$40 million would be the lowest amount needed to construct the building and get it into operation.

Mr. HOLLAND. The present appropriation is now down to \$15 million.

Mr. LAUSCHE. That is the point I was about to reach.

The Commerce Department said it would request \$40 million. The promoters of the fair, in a brochure, said it would require \$30 million. After the fight was made against the authorization of \$30 million, I believe the President requested that the amount to be assigned should be \$25 million. The House fixed the allocation at \$17 million. The Appropriations Committee fixed it at \$15 million.

Mr. HOLLAND. Does not the Senator think that is making considerable progress?

Mr. LAUSCHE. Yes, I think so, with the exception that if the sponsors of the exposition come in next year asking for a supplemental appropriation bringing the amount to \$25 million, I will be led to believe that was a plan and a part of the proposal.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LAUSCHE. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. Does the Senator mean, by his recent statement, that he thinks the committee has made any such agreement under the table and is withholding it from the Senator?

Mr. LAUSCHE. No, I do not, but it may be that the promoters are willing to take \$15 million now and will come in and ask for a supplemental appropriation at a later date.

Getting to an aspect of the subject mentioned by the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin, when the bill on the exchange of students and culture was passed by our committee, in my opinion it was not contemplated to give the President the power to include, as international matters, domestic expositions. However, such an item is in the bill, and I think the language of the bill probably authorizes the exposition. It ought not to be in the bill as it now is: Seattle in 1962; New York in 1964; California is contemplating a world's fair in 1965 or 1966. The question naturally arises, how many world's fairs are we to have?

In whatever form this matter comes before us for a vote, I will remain steadfast to the position I took at the very beginning. The World's Fair of this dec-

ade is being held in Seattle. We should not participate in the New York World's Fair. I shall vote against this Government's participation, recognizing, however, that cutting the amount from \$40 million to \$15 million is a rather conspicuous achievement.

I yield the floor.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, first I wish to extend my thanks to the U.S. aircraft, for getting me here on time to participate in this debate, and to state to the Senate that the only reason for my absence was a longstanding engagement, in which I replaced the Vice President of the United States as a speaker before the Pan American Society in New York. It proved to be impossible to disappoint those in attendance, so I relied upon my distinguished and valued friend and colleague [Mr. KEATING] who today proved to be, as he has before, Horatius at the bridge so far as the New York World's Fair is concerned. I am very grateful to him.

I express my thanks to the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] for scheduling consideration of this item as the last among the various items on the second supplemental appropriation bill. I wish to tell the Senator from Florida, if he will be kind enough to give me his attention, that New Yorkers will be forever grateful to him for his patience and for his wisdom in steering a potentially troublesome appropriation to what I hope will be successful consummation, both in the committee and before the Senate.

Mr. President, I hope Senators will give me their attention, because I should like for Senators to hear what I have to say.

I was born in New York City 57 years ago. I have represented New York in the Congress of the United States since 1947. I live in New York City. My whole life is tied up with the city.

New York is a great city. I think it is the greatest city in the world, without any disrespect to any other. It has a tremendous heart and tremendous dynamism.

What I cannot understand, I say to my colleagues in all solemnity and seriousness, is why every American is not as bursting with pride about New York as every Frenchman about Paris, as every Englishman about London, as every Japanese about Tokyo, and as every Italian about Rome. New York certainly rates it.

We say, "Come and see us." Whether some Senator moves to strike the appropriation or not, we in New York can take it. All will be very welcome at the World's Fair. Then all can give us an appraisal, when it is over, about New York and its performance.

Mr. President, our State—that of my colleague [Mr. KEATING] and myself—contributes almost 20 percent of the national revenue, and receives back about 6 percent in Federal aid of various kinds.

New York City is the greatest port in our country, for both air and sea travel.

When soldiers are needed to serve in the United States Army, does the City of

New York or a city of some other State produce the most people?

Mr. President, at the latest count 67 nations are to participate. Were the 67 nations dragged squealing into participation in the World's Fair? They could have said "No." There was no compulsion involved.

The organization in Paris, presided over by a lady, I understand, in an upstairs office, which has 20-odd countries as members, was well known not to desire the fair in New York City, for whatever reasons there were. Did that stop 67 nations from entering the fair, including the Soviet Union? Of course not. We are not living in a dream world.

New York is the cynosure of the world.

I should be interested to hear what Senators would have to say if some Senators were successful in preventing the United States from participating in the fair with a pavilion and then had to watch the Soviet Union and other countries erect magnificent pavilions in New York, to show not only to New Yorkers but also to 70 million people from every corner of the earth what they have to offer. Seventy million people are expected to attend the fair. Judging from the record set in the previous fair in the 1930's, they will come. They will come to see New York and they will come to see the fair.

We should remember that every one of those people pays every kind of indirect tax there is when he comes to New York. He will pay a tax when he goes to a hotel or to a restaurant. Everyone pays a U.S. income tax, and lots of other taxes in addition, direct and indirect.

This will be a very profitable investment for the United States.

Perhaps I should be grateful for the fact that my colleagues are not more intense about this than they are. I shall not be intense about it. There is no reason why, at this late stage of the proceedings, after the Senator from Florida has handled it so very well, with such wisdom and judgment and taste, I should stir up the water. I intend to do no such thing.

I have been talking about New York City as a city, and about our reason for pride in it. I do not see anybody in New York looking down his nose at the other cities of the other States or at other States. We are very proud of them. We travel to them. We, as New Yorkers, are probably the most ardent travelers and the most spending travelers there are in this Nation.

When reclamation or something else comes up, for some other place, no one finds my colleague [Mr. KEATING] or myself saying, "This does not concern New York City or New York State, so we shall vote against it, because every time New York pays out \$4, it gets only \$1 back." No one sees us doing that. On the contrary, New York State has a tradition for liberal Senators, whether they are Republicans or Democrats. Why? It is because the people of New York State feel that way. They are Americans in the truest sense of the

word, of whom we have every reason to be very proud.

That is all I have to say. Everything else goes down the drain. All the points made about the square footage, about this, about that, and the other thing really are not important. What is important is whether we do or do not admit that New York City is the greatest city in our country and, so far as we are concerned, in the world.

I should like to give one example of what some of these practical arguments equate to. My distinguished colleague from Ohio, whom I respect and admire, for whom I have great affection, asked if the sponsors of the fair will come in and ask for more money.

Who is asking for the money? Is it the sponsors of the fair? Not at all. It is the United States, in order not to be left behind, which is asking for the money. If more money is requested, it will be requested by the United States. The sponsors of the fair have raised their money in New York City, out of bonds and some exhibits, and so forth. They are not asking money from the United States.

Surely, we in New York are extremely anxious and extremely interested that our country shall exhibit. Who would not be?

We are not getting this money. We are not asking for this money. We are not asking for more money. That will be up to the governmental authorities and up to the very hard-headed Appropriations Committee members, and the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Seattle World's Fair is a fine thing. We are all for it. I hope to go out there, with my wife and children, this summer, as I hope other Senators will come to see our fair.

In this great Nation of ours, its boundaries separated by 3,000 miles of magnificent land, one side facing all of Asia and the Orient, one side facing all of Europe and the Atlantic community, north and south, with great access to Latin America, there is more than enough room for these fairs and, yes, for a California fair, too. It is all very good business and magnificent public relations on the part of the United States.

Let us remember there were two very successful world's fairs held before World War II, one in San Francisco and one in New York City. They took place practically at the same time, not even separated by 2 years, and they were both great successes and a great credit to our country.

It seems to me that as a Nation we are growing up, and the fairs are perhaps an indication of our growth. It is not that world's fairs are anything new; but what will be shown in Seattle, what will be shown in New York, and what I hope and pray will be shown in California, because we can stand this kind of exposure, will be a vindication of our system, of our method of operation, of our way of life.

We are spending billions upon billions of dollars to protect our way of life, yet we always haggle about a few paltry million dollars to sell it.

It is not inappropriate now to point out that the U.S. Information Agency gets appropriations of about \$140 million a year, yet we make demands on it which could not be filled with a budget of a billion and half dollars a year. Despite this we complain, Mr. President, that nobody understands us.

I recently attended a meeting in New York of the Pan American Society. Surely no one understands the Alliance for Progress. Why? The reason is that if we wish to sell something, money, people, time, energy and organization are required to do so. It cannot be done on air, conversation, and speeches. The Russians know that. Hence they are leading us a merry chase in the world, as we so very well know.

Mr. President, rather than expressing any controversial feeling or antagonism on the subject, I prefer to let it stand upon the solid base, again expressing my deep appreciation to my colleague, who has been a magnificent partner and friend on this question and has handled it so admirably, to the distinguished Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], who has led the defense, as it were, of this project on the floor so very ably, and to Senators who have opposed the project as well. They are very sincere. They have as much right to their views as I have to my own.

When it is all over—and I hope it will be over successfully and the Senate will follow its subcommittee and its Committee on Appropriations—I will tell them that the heart of New York is big enough for us all. The Senators are generous and able, and if we do the job of which I know we are capable and will do, they will be the first to say, "Now that we see it, it was worth it."

It is for that day and toward that day that I would rather turn my eyes than to any other.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, the statement was made that the sponsors of the fair are not asking for anything. Technically that argument can be made. But the fact is that the sponsors of the fair want the United States in it and are avidly seeking the participation of the United States.

I do not wish to enter into an argument about many aspects of the problem, which would entail considerable time. Those aspects would include the question of why the appropriation is asked to go to New York and at least the understanding of the Committee on Foreign Relations, although that understanding might not have been the understanding of the promoters of the fair. The question might be asked as to why I have opposed the project. Primarily I have opposed it because I think the time is at hand when we had better start worrying about millions, because if we worry about millions and try to save them, the billions will take care of themselves. I think it was Ben Franklin who made the statement:

Worry about your pennies, and the dollars will eventually take care of themselves.

Within the next 3 months we shall be asking for an increase in the debt ceiling to \$308 billion. We have had deficit operations in 25 out of the last 31 years.

The purchasing power of the dollar has dropped from 100 cents in 1941 to 45 cents in 1962. Our gold reserves are in flight. They are being demanded, or at least in 1959 they were demanded on the basis that our currency was not acceptable and that our short-term foreign creditors wanted our gold. One of the major problems confronting the country today is the fear that the gold reserves will keep on dwindling to the point where the thought might arise in the minds of some that the 25-percent support of gold required for our Federal banking notes may be removed.

I shall not contribute in any way, if I can avoid doing so, to a further decrease in the value of our currency. I shall not contribute to a policy of spending and passing the obligation of paying the debt over to future generations. \$15 million might be said not to be much, but every day in the Senate and in the House similar arguments are made with relation to \$25 million and \$50 million, and when those appropriations are added, they amount to a large sum.

I wish to state one final thought. What will be our position when, as I understand they will, California announces that it intends to hold a World's Fair and wishes the United States to contribute to it? It will be said, "This is to be a World's Fair."

At that time we shall recall that we participated in the Seattle fair and in the New York fair. Would we then go into California and build a \$15 million or \$20 million building on a temporary basis and then have it torn down within a year or two?

Are there not other uses to which the money could be put? Instead of the New York exposition, are there not colleges which could be aided with the amount of money that we propose to appropriate for a fair, supposedly to let the world know what we are doing.

If Khrushchev wishes to come into New York and spend huge sums of money, let him do so. I sometimes think that he glories in the thought that we might spend ourselves to destruction. I do not wish to see our country follow a course of that type. Let us begin to be more frugal in our operations.

I do not blame New York people for wanting a fair. It will mean much to them. I think it will be a huge success. But in spite of that fact, I think the United States ought not to participate. When the question comes before the Senate, as I have previously said, I shall vote against participation by the United States.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the yeas and nays are requested on this question.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Presiding Officer state the precise question upon which we are voting?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will vote on the motion to strike out lines 15 to 23 in the supplemental appropriation bill, as amended.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Does that particular item relate to the \$15 million appropriation for the fair in New York?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. We are voting on the question to strike out the committee recommendation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A "yea" vote is a vote to strike out the committee recommendation. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I announce that the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CANNON], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS], are absent on official business.

I further announce that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HICKEY] is necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CANNON], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] would each vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] is paired with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS]. If present and voting, the Senator from Virginia would vote "yea" and the Senator from New Jersey would vote "nay."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] is absent because of active duty with the U.S. Navy.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] is detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 13, nays 60, as follows:

[No. 44 Leg.]

YEAS—13

Church	McNamara	Talmadge
Fulbright	Miller	Thurmond
Hart	Moss	Young, Ohio
Lausche	Neuberger	
McGee	Proxmire	

NAYS—60

Aiken	Fong	McClellan
Anderson	Gruening	Metcalf
Bartlett	Hartke	Monroney
Beall	Hayden	Morse
Bennett	Hill	Mundt
Bible	Holland	Murphy
Boggs	Hruska	Muskie
Bush	Humphrey	Pastore
Byrd, W. Va.	Jackson	Pearson
Capehart	Javits	Pell
Carlson	Johnston	Prouty
Carroll	Jordan	Randolph
Case, N.J.	Keating	Saltonstall
Cooper	Kefauver	Smith, Maine
Cotton	Kerr	Stennis
Curtis	Kuchel	Symington
Dirksen	Long, Hawaii	Tower
Douglas	Long, La.	Williams, Del.
Dworschak	Magnuson	Yarborough
Engle	McCarthy	Young, N. Dak.

NOT VOTING—27

Allott	Eastland	Morton
Burdick	Ellender	Robertson
Butler	Ervin	Russell
Byrd, Va.	Goldwater	Scott
Cannon	Gore	Smathers
Case, S. Dak.	Hickenlooper	Smith, Mass.
Chavez	Hickey	Sparkman
Clark	Long, Mo.	Wiley
Dodd	Mansfield	Williams, N.J.

So Mr. PROXMIRE's motion to strike was rejected.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the motion to strike was rejected.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, while a large number of Senators are in the Chamber, I should like to ask the distinguished acting majority leader if he will state the program for the remainder of the week.

Mr. HUMPHREY. It is planned to have the Senate meet at 12 o'clock noon tomorrow. At that time the Senate will consider a noncontroversial bill, Calendar No. 1290, H.R. 11027, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. As I recall, the bill relates to flooded acres.

Following that measure, we shall take up Calendar No. 1281, House bill 10607, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 and certain related laws, to provide for re-statement of the tariff classification provision. I wish to notify the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] and the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], both of whom have expressed interest in that measure.

That will be the business for tomorrow.

In addition, there is a possibility that the Senate will consider Calendar No.

1043, Senate bill 495, amending the Trading With the Enemy Act.

In addition, an address is to be made by our illustrious friend, the distinguished senior Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL]. I shall be present to hear it, and I hope other Senators will be present.

Mr. KUCHEL. I thank the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. HUMPHREY. And from Tuesday, we shall go over until Thursday.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. KEATING. Is the distinguished Senator from California to talk about New York State?

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield to me?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I am happy to yield to the Senator from California, in order that he may clarify this situation.

Mr. KUCHEL. I have the honor to inform my beloved brother from New York that in any comments I shall make tomorrow, I shall not mention his great, imposing Commonwealth.

Mr. KEATING. Nevertheless, I shall be present.

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is very reassuring.

Mr. President, in order that Senators may know about the program for the remainder of the week, let me state that from tomorrow, Tuesday, the Senate will go over until Thursday; on Thursday there will be a very short session; and it is the intention of the leadership to move, on Thursday, that the Senate go over until Monday. I understand that on Monday there will not be any votes. Therefore, Senators can make their plans accordingly for the period of the Easter weekend.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Will there be any votes on Thursday?

Mr. HUMPHREY. There will be no yea-and-nay votes on Thursday.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield to me?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. Will the filibuster begin the following Monday?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I hope not.

Mr. ANDERSON. If not then, will it begin a week later?

Mr. HUMPHREY. The distinguished Senator from New Mexico should wait until the distinguished majority leader returns. I can deal only with the situation between now and next Monday.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield to me?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have heard rumors that the majority leader will not return for 2 weeks.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I assure the Senator from Illinois that the majority leader will not be away that long. He will be back before that.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Will the Senator from Minnesota state whether the so-

called literacy test bill will be brought up next Tuesday?

Mr. HUMPHREY. There will be a session on Monday, and the majority leader will be here then. So I prefer that he make whatever announcements are to be made concerning the program for the following days.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Senators who are "in the know" are able to make their plans accordingly; and I understand that a considerable number have been "tipped off" that nothing of importance will be done next week, and that therefore they are planning to be away on various matters political. But those of us who are not "in the know" are subject to the disadvantage of not knowing just what will happen. We do not like to be kept dangling and in a state of innocuous desuetude.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Whatever may be the situation or state to which the Senator from Illinois has referred, I wish to assure him that he will not be kept dangling or in a state of uncertainty; all Senators should be able to plan their programs at least to next Monday.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is not what I am worried about.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, may we have the third reading of the supplemental appropriation bill?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I was attempting to clarify the situation.

Before the distinguished majority leader left, I had an understanding with him that on Tuesday, April 24, the so-called literacy test bill would be called up. I have not been advised otherwise, since then; and, therefore, I dare presume that that is still the understanding, and that that bill is set for Tuesday, April 24.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I shall not attempt to be as precise as that, although surely I accept the word of the minority leader. However, under my responsibility in connection with the matter, I announce that on Monday there will be no votes, and Senators can make their plans accordingly. If I had any doubt as to that, I would check on the arrangement.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Would the Senator from Minnesota check in person or by telephone?

Mr. HUMPHREY. In view of the rapid means of communication available, the Senator from Illinois can do so in either way. But if I were in Illinois, I would check by telephone.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills and joint resolution of the Senate:

S. 683. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, by eliminating the requirement of an oath or affirmation on certain documents filed with the Federal Communications Commission;

S. 1371. An act to amend subsection (e) of section 307 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to permit the Commission to renew a station license in the safety and special radio services more than

30 days prior to expiration of the original license;

S. 1589. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to authorize the issuance of radio operator licenses to nationals of the United States;

S. 2522. An act to defer the collection of irrigation maintenance and operation charges for calendar year 1962 on lands within the Angostura unit, Missouri River Basin project; and

S.J. Res. 147. Joint resolution providing for the establishment of the North Carolina Tercentenary Celebration Commission to formulate and implement plans to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the State of North Carolina, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 8921) to provide for the annual audit of bridge commissions and authorities created by act of Congress, for the filling of vacancies in the membership thereof, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

H.R. 8921. An act to provide for the annual audit of bridge commissions and authorities created by act of Congress, for the filling of vacancies in the membership thereof, and for other purposes;

H.R. 9751. An act to authorize appropriations during fiscal year 1963 for aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 10700. An act that section 3(b) of the Peace Corps Act, which authorizes appropriations to carry out the purposes of that act, is amended by striking out "1962" and "\$40,000,000" and substituting "1963" and "\$63,750,000", respectively.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1962

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, included in the second supplemental appropriation bill is an item for a large sum of money for the State of New York, to enable it to conduct a fine exhibition and fair. I am very pleased that that is so. I am glad we were able to do what we did, with the result that considerable time is saved.

I say to my friends the Senators from New York that I realize the importance of saving time in that connection, because for several months I have been involved in an indirect way in the planning of a great World's Fair and a great exhibition and exposition at Seattle, Wash.; and I know how much time that takes. So I realize how important it is, in the case of New York, particularly in view of the 1964 date, to make a start now, for literally a multitude of things must be done.

I am sure there will be a fine Federal exhibit at the New York fair. I am glad provision has been made in the bill for a

Federal Commissioner, because I am sure that those in New York wish to see the Federal Government expend its funds wisely and well for the great show that New York will have.

I announce to the Senate that the New York World's Fair has planned an exhibit at the Seattle World's Fair. The Seattle World's Fair opens next Saturday. So I am very glad of the announcement which has been made by the acting majority leader and by the minority leader in regard to the program, in order that I may be able to remain in Seattle a little longer next week.

At Seattle we have a fine exposition. It is beyond our expectations; and I say that only in order to report to the Senate that the money the Federal Government has given to the Seattle World's Fair has been well spent. I think we shall get a great deal out of it.

Many countries will exhibit at the New York fair; and 35 countries—approximately the same as the group which will exhibit at the New York fair—are exhibiting at the Seattle World's Fair.

In terms of building good will for our country, in addition to the number of persons who will attend this fair and will see what America has been doing in the modern age—which is the theme of the great exposition at Seattle—it is apparent that the great Seattle exposition is well worth the confidence of the Senate and of the House of Representatives and of the then President, Mr. Eisenhower, who signed that bill. I am sure the same will be true of the New York exposition.

At Seattle we have spent a great deal of money; and no one knows that better than does the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], who, as chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee for the Department of Commerce appropriations, always has been most helpful in connection with these matters, not only in connection with this fair, but also in connection with trade fairs and other fairs held in other countries, such as the one held at Brussels. We participate in those fairs in hopes of being able to spread to many persons information about what we call the American way of life.

Both the Seattle Exposition and the New York Exposition will do not only that, for the benefit of a great number of visitors, but also will fit in with the visits which many persons from abroad will make to our country.

In such terms, the cost involved is very little—in fact, really nothing, when we realize the full value.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Let me state, on behalf of myself and also on behalf of my colleague [Mr. KEATING]—even though he will speak for himself, I know—that, as my colleague said a few minutes ago, we want nothing but the best for Seattle. We think the Seattle Fair is a great one. I and my family will visit it; and that will be a great privilege. Three thousand miles separate the State of Washington from the State of New York. Washington State faces the Pacific world and New York State faces the Atlantic

world. So I am glad and honored that our authorities have had the wisdom to participate in this fashion, because the Seattle Fair will be very helpful in developing an atmosphere which will be of great value to all, including the New York Fair.

I wish to express my appreciation for the attitude taken by Senators. Again, I express to the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] our appreciation of the wisdom and generosity he has demonstrated. All of us understand how hard-headed he has been about the amount of money to be spent, and we understand why he takes such a position. But we very much appreciate his understanding of New York's problem, and we are most grateful.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield to me?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. I wish to add a word of appreciation for the support of the distinguished Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the chairman of the Commerce Committee. The stand he has taken has been most helpful. Furthermore, I wish to say to him that, as he knows, with his generous assistance for which I am extremely grateful, I have already started one member of my family on the way to Seattle; and I shall certainly try to be there myself.

I wish Seattle every success. I know that both these fairs will make a great contribution toward a better understanding of our country, among our friends abroad.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H.R. 11038) was read the third time.

EXPEDITION OF UTILIZATION OF TELEVISION TRANSMISSION FACILITIES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 205) to expedite the utilization of television transmission facilities in our public schools and colleges, and in adult training programs. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1609)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 205) to expedite the utilization of television transmission facilities in our public schools and colleges, and in adult training programs, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "That title III of the Communications Act of 1934 be amended by adding at the end thereof the following new part:

"PART IV—GRANTS FOR EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION BROADCASTING FACILITIES

"Declaration of purpose

"SEC. 390. The purpose of this part is to assist (through matching grants) in the construction of educational television broadcasting facilities.

"Authorization of appropriations

"SEC. 391. There are authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and each of the four succeeding fiscal years such sums, not exceeding \$32,000,000 in the aggregate, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of section 390. Sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall remain available for payment of grants for projects for which applications, approved under section 392, have been submitted under such section prior to July 1, 1968.

"Grants for construction

"SEC. 392. (a) For each project for the construction of educational television broadcasting facilities there shall be submitted to the Secretary an application for a grant containing such information with respect to such project as the Secretary may by regulation require, including the total cost of such project and the amount of the Federal grant requested for such project, and providing assurance satisfactory to the Secretary—

"(1) that the applicant is (A) an agency or officer responsible for the supervision of public elementary or secondary education or public higher education within that State, or within a political subdivision thereof, (B) the State educational television agency, (C) a college or university deriving its support in whole or in part from tax revenues, or (D) a nonprofit foundation, corporation, or association which is organized primarily to engage in or encourage educational television broadcasting and is eligible to receive a license from the Federal Communications Commission for a noncommercial educational television broadcasting station pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Commission in effect on April 12, 1962;

"(2) that the operation of such educational television broadcasting facilities will be under the control of the applicant or a person qualified under paragraph (1) to be such an applicant;

"(3) that necessary funds to construct, operate, and maintain such educational television broadcasting facilities will be available when needed; and

"(4) that such television broadcasting facilities will be used only for educational purposes.

"(b) The total amount of grants under this part for the construction of educational television broadcasting facilities to be situated in any State shall not exceed \$1,000,000.

"(c) In order to assure proper coordination of construction of educational television broadcasting facilities within each State which has established a State educational television agency, each applicant for a grant under this section for a project for construction of such facilities in such State, other than such agency, shall notify such agency of each application for such a grant which is submitted by it to the Secretary, and the Secretary shall advise such agency with respect to the disposition of each such application.

"(d) The Secretary shall base his determinations of whether to approve applications for grants under this section and the amount of such grants on criteria set forth

in regulations and designed to achieve (1) prompt and effective use of all educational television channels remaining available, (2) equitable geographical distribution of educational television broadcasting facilities throughout the States, and (3) provision of educational television broadcasting facilities which will serve the greatest number of persons and serve them in as many areas as possible, and which are adaptable to the broadest educational uses.

"(e) Upon approving any application under this section with respect to any project, the Secretary shall make a grant to the applicant in the amount determined by him, but not exceeding (1) 50 per centum of the amount which he determines to be the reasonable and necessary cost of such project, plus (2) 25 per centum of the amount which he determines to be the reasonable and necessary cost of any educational television broadcasting facilities owned by the applicant on the date on which it files such application; except that (A) the total amount of any grant made under this section with respect to any project may not exceed 75 per centum of the amount determined by the Secretary to be the reasonable and necessary cost of such project; and (B) not more than 15 per centum of any such grant may be used for the acquisition and installation of microwave equipment, boosters, translators, and repeaters which are to be used to connect two or more broadcasting stations. The Secretary shall pay such amount, in advance or by way of reimbursement, and in such installments consistent with construction progress, as he may determine.

"(f) If, within ten years after completion of any project for construction of educational television broadcasting facilities with respect to which a grant has been made under this section—

"(1) the applicant or other owner of such facilities ceases to be an agency, officer, institution, foundation, corporation, or association described in subsection (a) (1), or

"(2) such facilities cease to be used for educational television purposes (unless the Secretary determines, in accordance with regulations, that there is good cause for releasing the applicant or other owner from the obligation so to do),

the United States shall be entitled to recover from the applicant or other owner of such facilities the amount bearing the same ratio to the then value (as determined by agreement of the parties or by action brought in the United States district court for the district in which such facilities are situated) of such facilities, as the amount of the Federal participation bore to the cost of construction of such facilities.

"Records

"SEC. 393. (a) Each recipient of assistance under this part shall keep such records as may be reasonably necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out his functions under this part, including records which fully disclose the amount and the disposition by such recipient of the proceeds of such assistance, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used, and the amount and nature of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

"(b) The Secretary and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipient that are pertinent to assistance received under this part.

"Definitions

"SEC. 394. For the purposes of this part—

"(1) The term "State" includes the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

"(2) The term "construction," as applied to educational television broadcasting facilities, means the acquisition and installation of transmission apparatus (including towers, microwave equipment, boosters, translators, repeaters, mobile equipment, and video-recording equipment) necessary for television broadcasting, including apparatus which may incidentally be used for transmitting closed circuit television programs, but does not include the construction or repair of structures to house such apparatus.

"(3) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

"(4) The term "State educational television agency" means (A) a board or commission established by State law for the purpose of promoting educational television within a State, (B) a board or commission appointed by the Governor of a State for such purpose if such appointment is not inconsistent with State law, or (C) a State officer or agency responsible for the supervision of public elementary or secondary education or public higher education within the State which has been designated by the Governor to assume responsibility for the promotion of educational television; and, in the case of the District of Columbia, the term "Governor" means the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

"(5) The term "nonprofit" as applied to any foundation, corporation, or association, means a foundation, corporation, or association, no part of the net earnings of which inures, or may lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

"Provision of assistance by Federal Communications Commission

"SEC. 395. The Federal Communications Commission is authorized to provide such assistance in carrying out the provisions of this part as may be requested by the Secretary. The Secretary shall provide for consultation and close cooperation with the Federal Communications Commission in the administration of his functions under this part which are of interest to or affect the functions of the Commission.

"Rules and regulations

"SEC. 396. The Secretary is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out this part, including regulations relating to the order of priority in approving applications for projects under section 392 or to determining the amounts of grants for such projects.

"Federal interference or control prohibited

"SEC. 397. Nothing contained in this part shall be deemed (1) to amend any other provision of, or requirement under this Act; or (2) to authorize any department, agency, officer, or employee of the United States to exercise any direction, supervision, or control over educational television broadcasting or over the curriculum, program of instruction, or personnel of any educational institution, school system, or educational broadcasting station or system."

And the House agree to the same.

That the title of the bill be amended to read as follows: "An Act to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish a program of Federal matching grants for the construction of television broadcasting facilities to be used for educational purposes."

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
JOHN PASTORE,
M. MONROE,
NORRIS COTTON,
CLIFFORD CASE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

KENNETH A. ROBERTS,
MORGAN M. MOULDER,
JOHN E. MOSS,
W. L. SPRINGER,
J. ARTHUR YOUNGER,
PAUL F. SCHENCK,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, as chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, unless there is some objection, I wish to have action taken on the conference report on the so-called TV education bill. As Senators well know this is a piece of legislation on which we have been working for 7 long years. The Senate passed it unanimously three times. The House finally passed a bill several weeks ago. We had a very successful conference. I want to get the bill on its way to the White House as fast as possible, in order to get this very important work underway.

Mr. President, I am submitting for the RECORD at this time the statement on the part of the conferees which was prepared jointly by the House and Senate and sets forth in detail the areas of agreement, which I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 205) to expedite the utilization of television transmission facilities in our public schools and colleges, and in adult training programs, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The bill as agreed to in conference is in form and for the most part in substance the same as the amendment of the House to the Senate bill. The differences between the House amendment and the substitute agreed to in conference are set forth in the following outline, except for incidental changes made necessary by reason of agreements reached by the conferees and minor or clarifying changes.

The several important changes which have been made in the House amendment have the common objective of expediting as much as possible the construction of additional educational television broadcasting facilities. The construction of such additional facilities has been long overdue. At present the Federal Communications Commission has reserved 273 educational television channels of which only 62 are in use. Only through the establishment of additional educational television broadcasting facilities and the activation of noncommercial educational television broadcasting stations can the goal of creating an adequate television system to serve the needs of all the people in the United States be accomplished. The conference agreement, thus, must be considered an integral part of a broader legislative program now under consideration in the Congress which is aimed at expanding and improving television service in the United States.

Grants for surveys: In order to accomplish this objective, the conference agreement omits all provisions for the preparation of State surveys of educational television needs which were contained in the House amendment. Educational television legislation was first considered during the 85th Congress when it was passed by the Senate and was reported favorably to the House of Representatives by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Between that time

and the present, extensive national studies have been undertaken by educational television organizations of educational television broadcasting needs. These studies show a minimum need of 1,197 television channels for educational broadcasting stations. Therefore, the time for additional surveys has long since passed and the time has arrived to take prompt action to get the needed additional educational television stations on the air as promptly as possible.

Authorization of appropriations for construction grants: In recognition of the urgent need for the construction of additional educational television broadcasting facilities the conference agreement authorizes the appropriation for fiscal year 1963 and the 4 succeeding fiscal years of not to exceed \$32 million, in the aggregate, for construction grants. The House amendment had authorized the appropriation of not to exceed \$25 million while the Senate bill authorized the appropriation of not to exceed \$51 million for the making of such grants.

If sufficient applications are submitted and approved to utilize available funds authorized by the conference agreement, numerous additional educational television broadcasting facilities will be constructed because of the requirement that these Federal grants must be matched.

Thus, it is expected that the Federal funds authorized by the conference agreement will be effective in providing a much-needed initial momentum to get this large and badly needed expansion program underway at the earliest possible date.

In order to assure proper coordination of construction of educational television broadcasting facilities within States which have established State educational television agencies, applicants for construction grants within such States are required to notify the agency of each application for a grant which is submitted by them and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, in turn, is required to advise the agency of the disposition of each such application.

Administration: The conference agreement places the administration of the program in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. The House amendment placed the administration of the program in the Commissioner of Education.

The conferees placed the responsibility for the execution of this program in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare rather than in an office or bureau of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, because of the realization that, if the relatively small program provided for by this legislation is to be carried out speedily and effectively, it must be given proper priority among the many other important and far-reaching programs which are now administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Under no circumstances should this program be subordinated or tled in with other Federal programs in the field of education. This could only result in unavoidable delays which would prevent the achievement of goals which the conferees seek to accomplish by this legislation.

The execution of this new program will quite likely involve the establishment of policies and the rendering of decisions for which ready precedents may not be available. By placing the responsibility for the execution of this program in the Secretary himself, the Secretary is placed in a position where he may designate a person responsible immediately to him who will be in a position to expedite the formulation of such policies and the making of such decisions. However, the full responsibility for the administration of the program remains with the Secretary, with whom it has been placed under the conference agreement.

The conferees anticipate that the Secretary will keep the committees of the Congress responsible for this legislation advised at

regular intervals of the operation of this program.

The decision of the conferees to enact this legislation in the form of an amendment to the Communications Act of 1934 likewise lends emphasis to their view that this program is a program aimed at promoting particular broadcast services within the general framework of broadcasting in the United States. Attention is called by the conferees to the provision contained in the legislation that the Federal Communications Commission is authorized to give to the Secretary all assistance requested by the Secretary to carry out the program. The conferees are gratified that the Federal Communications Commission has recently established in its Broadcast Bureau an Office of Research and Education for the specific purpose of assisting educational broadcasters in their efforts directed at expanding and improving educational broadcasting. The conferees are confident that the Federal Communications Commission will put forth its best efforts to promote the educational television program provided for in this legislation. If the Secretary will avail himself of the expert services which can be rendered by the Federal Communications Commission he will be in a position to minimize the administrative expenses incurred in connection with the execution of this program.

Entities eligible for construction grants: Under the House amendment nonprofit community educational television organizations would not have been eligible to receive construction grants. The Senate bill would have permitted any nonprofit foundation, corporation, or association, which was organized to engage in or encourage educational television broadcasting, to receive construction grant funds.

The conference agreement makes eligible to receive construction grants any nonprofit foundation, corporation, or association, which is organized primarily to engage in or encourage educational television broadcasting and which is eligible according to the rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission in effect on April 12, 1962, to receive a license from the Commission for a noncommercial educational broadcasting station.

The conferees adopted this language in the light of the following representation made by the Federal Communications Commission in its memorandum relating to the provisions of the Senate-passed bill and the House amendment thereto:

"In this connection, you are advised that under the Commission's rules and policies, qualified applicants for the reserved noncommercial educational stations have been limited to the following:

"(a) One or more duly accredited public or private educational institutions, organizations, or bodies;

"(b) A municipality or other political subdivision which has no independently constituted educational organization;

"(c) One or more tax-supported cultural organization (e.g., public libraries); and

"(d) An association of nonprofit community organizations chartered by a State to engage in noncommercial educational broadcasting. Such groups have been broadly representative of the educational, cultural, and civic groups in the community and have included public or private educational organizations or representatives.

"Thus, a single nonprofit organization, unless it were an accredited educational organization or a tax-supported cultural organization, would not be considered eligible to receive a license for a noncommercial educational television reservation."

Interconnecting apparatus: The conference agreement limits to 15 percent of any grant, the amount that the recipient may utilize for the acquisition and installation of microwave equipment, boosters, transla-

tors, and repeaters which are to be used to connect two or more broadcasting stations. The purpose of this change is to assure that most of the available funds will be used for putting new educational television broadcasting stations on the air. Expenditures made to interconnect stations with each other should be incidental to this primary purpose.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico: The conference agreement adopts the provisions of the House amendment making the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico eligible to participate in the educational television construction grant program.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the proposed legislation has as a common objective the expediting, as much as possible, of the construction of additional educational television broadcasting facilities throughout the United States. The construction of such facilities has been long overdue. At present, the Federal Communications Commission has reserved 273 educational television channels of which only 62 are in use. Only through the establishment of additional educational television broadcasting facilities and the activation of noncommercial educational television stations, can the goal of creating an educational television system to serve the needs of all the people in the United States be accomplished. I firmly believe that this legislative program will achieve this objective.

I move the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Was the action on the part of the conference committee unanimous?

Mr. MAGNUSON. It was unanimous on the part of both the Senate and House conferees.

I think at long last we shall be able to get an important piece of educational television legislation enacted. Long ago the Federal Communications Commission reserved 273 educational channels, all of them valuable. Only 62 are now in use, after almost 9 years. The bill ought to go a long way toward taking care of the needs of schools and colleges in this vast new field of education.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I commend the Senator, the committee, and the conferees, for coming to a successful conclusion on the television education bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1962

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, now pending before the Senate for final passage is the amendment to the present supplemental appropriation bill that was reported by the full Appropriations Committee. The distinguished chairman of the Supplemental Appropriations Sub-

committee introduced it. It calls for the establishment of what I feel to be one of the most needed tools Congress must have in order to cope with an ever-growing problem: that of the constant increase in the numbers of Federal employees. The amendment is very simple. It reads as follows:

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget is authorized to create a special review panel within the Bureau to carefully screen and evaluate all requests for additional personnel, and to make exhaustive and searching inquiries within the departments and agencies prior to approving any request for additional personnel.

This is not a new search for such tools on behalf of the Senate. The Legislative Reorganization Act, which I had the pleasure of cosponsoring with the late great Senator La Follette, has as one of its principal purposes, the establishment of fiscal controls by the Appropriations Committees of the Congress. We provided for a legislative budget, for a joint staff on appropriations in the budget, and for the elimination of nonessential, wasteful, and inefficient expenditures. It was particularly aimed at decreasing the overpopulation of Government agencies.

Following this there was much activity in this realm by the Senate.

In 1951 I sponsored S. 206, to provide for an investigation of personnel needs and practices of Government departments and agencies. In 1952 I sponsored S. 2484, to improve the efficiency of the U.S. Civil Service.

In 1957, along with the then Senator Kennedy, who took the lead at that time, I and many other Senators cosponsored a Senate bill to provide for improved methods of stating and examining budget requests for all deficiency and supplemental appropriations.

We were seeking a way to control the ever-growing numbers of Government employees in all departments. Later, in the sessions of the 82d, 83d, 85th, and 87th Congresses, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] sponsored a bill to establish a Joint Committee on the Budget, and to provide for a more effective evaluation of fiscal requirements of executive agencies of the Federal Government. This, would have highlighted the question of personnel needs. The Senate passed the bills in 1952, 1953, 1957, and 1961, but the House of Representatives has consistently refused to act on them.

S. 529, the bill now pending in the 87th Congress, was passed by the Senate last May. It is now being held in the House Committee on Rules.

I give Senators this background to indicate the lengths to which the Senate has gone to recognize the existing deficiency in our tools for coping with ever-growing Government employment. Without proper fiscal supervision and control, without the necessary staff to inquire searchingly into the needs for additional employment in various Government agencies, we have seen the Federal employee population continue to grow.

I was shocked when I totaled up the increases in personnel requested in the

budget for the coming year. We are asked to add 46,147 new employees to the already crowded Federal payrolls. The Department of Defense, which, because of the threat to this country, would be in a position to ask for and justify greatly increased employment, expects to decrease its military employment by 7,949. There has been a reduction of 97 in the Executive Office of the President. The foreign assistance program is to be decreased by 160. Even with these reductions, the total number of additional personnel requested is 46,147. The employee population continues to grow. I think it requires specialized attention.

We have repeatedly sought to give the problem special attention with additional staffing for a Joint Committee on the Budget, and with better practices in staffing in the Senate and House. Each time we have been rebuffed by the House of Representatives, which claims it is not the Senate's business what is done with the appropriations; and if more staff is required it will be given to the House, and the Senate can shift for itself. The House does not recognize the concurrent jurisdiction of the two bodies in the appropriations field. If the House would join us with respect to a Joint Committee on the Budget it which would give us a better tool.

Lacking this opportunity, we must seek some means to fill the very urgent requirement that every single request for an additional Federal job is inspected by X-ray, and put through several tests. We must determine, first, whether the job is absolutely necessary and indispensable for the continued work of the Department.

Second, if it is necessary, we must determine whether personnel now in the Department can be transferred, so that new employees will not be required to carry on the new duties which, perhaps, the Congress authorized.

The Senate Appropriations Committee is amazed each year to find that the slightest added duty for a Government department, as a result of a rather minor change in the law, always brings from the personnel office a demand for 100 or 200 or 500 more employees for the department. This is known as Parkinson's law. The more employees one has under him, the "bigger shot" he is in Washington, D.C.

I fear this is being done by many of the men who draw good salaries as personnel managers, but who are not managers at all. For that reason, I think we must move toward a better overall supervision of personnel managers. Men who have talent and authority and skill must look into every single department. They must be able to knock on the doors and say, "Who are you? Whom do you have working here? What are you doing? How many more men will you need to do this work? Can you not find some employee, from the thousands you employ, who can be moved over to assume these new duties?"

If we do not follow such a course, we shall see a continued increase of Government employees in all departments. This will result in increased appropriations, not for 1 year alone. We all are

realistic enough to know that if 46,000 or more people are added to the payrolls this year, they will be continued from now on. It is almost impossible to find ways and means to reduce payrolls on a reasonable basis, without destroying or damaging the essential work of a department, once people are put on the payroll.

Talking about trying to eliminate personnel by large scale percentage points is good for headlines in newspapers and looks good in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD but it does not get results. If we are to achieve true economy we shall have to achieve it with good personnel practices such as the great corporations have applied. We must know the subject and be properly advised, and then must take firm and vigorous action to be sure that no people are employed who are not absolutely required.

I found a great sentiment in the Appropriations Committee of the Senate, in support of this purpose. I was very pleased to have the support of many Senators, who realize the deficiency of tools to meet the ever-growing problem of the increase in the Federal employee population.

Some bureaus and agencies will have to be provided with additional personnel, when the population of the country grows or more service is required. No one can doubt that. Certainly there should be a "needs" test applied to all the requests. The departments should prove beyond a shadow of doubt that the employment of additional people is justified.

For that reason we have turned to the Bureau of the Budget, which is recognized as one of the high level, business-like management groups in the Government. That is the group which formulates the President's budget.

One may ask why the Bureau of the Budget is not already doing so. I presume the Bureau of the Budget is doing so to a certain extent. However, it is necessary for them to examine appropriations totaling some \$60 billion or \$70 billion. Many requests are made for installations, military equipment, hardware, buildings and a myriad of things. It is very difficult for any group, working with such a large departmental budget, to be able to bore in, to X-ray, to carefully examine and to diagnose personnel needs. That is why we are directing, in the amendment to the bill, which has been read the third time:

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget is authorized to create a special review panel within the Bureau to carefully screen and evaluate all requests for additional personnel, and to make exhaustive and searching inquiries within the departments and agencies prior to approving any request for additional personnel.

I hope the men who will be appointed will be topflight men in the Bureau of the Budget, who will be hard-boiled but who will be understanding of Government needs. If a request with respect to additional personnel in the departments can be justified beyond a shadow of a doubt, it certainly will be the point of wisdom and good business judgment to provide them.

We must have specialists, men who make it their principal duty to be sure, when the budget is finally approved with respect to personnel requests, that the requests have been screened in a searching way and will not result in any great padding or packing of employment in the various agencies.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I am happy to yield to my distinguished colleague, who was extremely helpful in preparing the amendment.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I commend the Senator from Oklahoma, not only on the amendment, but also on the documentation and explanation he is giving as to the purpose of the amendment.

So that there may be no doubt in anyone's mind, the Committee on Appropriations adopted the amendment which the Senator from Oklahoma sponsored, so that we could put up a caution and go-slow sign to the Bureau of the Budget in terms of Federal employees. The Senator has explained that the Bureau of the Budget has many duties and is an outstanding office in our Government. However, those duties sometimes make it difficult for the Budget Bureau to go into any particular facet of the budget preparation unless the Congress itself specifies that we want this part looked into carefully. I for one feel that it is the proper approach to cutting back on Federal employment or holding down the increases in Federal employment. Frequently, amendments are before the Senate to cut back 5 percent or to cut back 10 percent in each department. Such action is unfair and regrettable, because in some departments there has been closer management and tighter controls than in other departments. It works a disservice upon a department head who has been doing a good job in personnel control and management and budget management to say that he must cut 10 percent or 5 percent when another department, which has not been doing as good a job in terms of personnel and management and budget control, is called upon to cut back 10 percent or 5 percent.

The purpose of the proposal is to put the responsibility where it belongs—in the executive office of the Presidential office; namely, the Bureau of the Budget—to see to it that when department heads and agencies of Government ask for additional personnel, the burden of proof is on the department head to prove the absolutely essential need for that personnel.

I think the Senator is correct. I wish to associate myself with the request and, in fact, the order of the Congress, that the Bureau of the Budget establish the proposed board, unit, or panel within the Bureau to examine every personnel request with meticulous care, because I for one feel that many of those assignments could be absorbed by existing personnel.

As I recall, the Senator said that the Department of Defense did not ask for additional personnel.

Mr. MONRONEY. The Department of Defense is reducing personnel to the ex-

tent of 7,949 employees in the budget request now before us.

Mr. HUMPHREY. And the Executive Office of the President—

Mr. MONRONEY. There was a decrease of 97 in that Office.

Mr. HUMPHREY. What was the third department?

Mr. MONRONEY. Foreign aid, a decrease of 160.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Those departments did not ask for additional personnel but, in fact, asked for fewer.

We can well ask ourselves where the increase of 46,147 arises. I shall not ask for a listing of the departments and their requests.

Mr. MONRONEY. I intend to put such a list in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks, so that the Senator will see the number that the various agencies are requesting. One department, the Post Office Department, has requested as high as 15,464 additional employees. The Department of the Treasury is asking for 6,881 additional employees, many of whom would be revenue collectors. The space agency is requesting 4,300. Perhaps that additional personnel is necessary. We wish to know the facts through experts. So far, the Senate has passed only one appropriation bill. The quicker we can get on with the job proposed, the more we shall be able to save in appropriations for this year. At least that is my hope. By next year, with a competent panel of men putting a spotlight on the personnel needs, they will be able to give the Congress advice and testimony that we have not had in the past concerning justification for the overall expenses of Government. This includes expenses for personnel, as one of the portions of the overall budget.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. MONRONEY. I am happy to yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I do not wish my remarks to be interpreted as meaning, for example, that the Treasury Department should not have more personnel. We have directed the Treasury Department to hire more revenue agents. That statement applies to other departments. I do not know whether the Post Office Department needs the additional number specified.

Mr. MONRONEY. Some additional lettercarriers undoubtedly will be required to service our towns as the towns continue to grow. For that reason, the skill of a man with a surgeon's scalpel instead of a meat-axe approach is needed in order to remedy this situation.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I believe that the Senator's amendment is indicative of responsible Government and reveals a great sense of understanding of the needs of the executive branch of the Government. No one is in a better position to offer that kind of advice than the author of the Reorganization Act for the Congress, and one who has interested himself for years in governmental efficiency. I am happy to say that over the years I have associated myself with the bills the Senator recited a while ago for the joint budget program of which the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] and other Senators were sponsors.

Mr. MONRONEY. I believe that President Kennedy introduced one.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Those efforts reveal the sensible and responsible way to get at the problems of a growing Federal civil service and Federal employment.

Mr. MONRONEY. I thank the Senator for his remarks. I feel that they are true. For example, we authorized a large increase in personnel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue because the number of tax returns was growing larger, and we were able to audit too small a percentage of them.

That was fine. But I would like to follow through and see if there is truth in some of the rumors I have heard that many of the supposed revenue agents that were employed were winding up as satchel carriers for the brass, the subbrass, or the sub-sub brass in order to make them feel more important; and that many of the 3,000 employees, that we thought were going to be auditing, are merely flunkies to some subdepartment chief or regional chief out in the field. I want a searching inquiry both before and after in order to know what is happening to those people.

Let us not leave ourselves out. Let us consider the Senate. It is proposed that the Senate add 102 employees. Those employees would be stenographers. Every Senator knows of the millions of letters we are receiving asking for more

economy in Government, which require additional stenographers to answer. We all know that we have a great backlog because of the letter-writing campaigns, which have been larger this year than before.

If we must have 102 additional employees to write letters, I ask whether we can find them already here in the Senate. We must determine whether we can run our elevators a shorter number of hours, perhaps have fewer people standing around the corridors of the Capitol, and pinch down in some of the less necessary work that goes on in the Senate.

While the Budget Bureau might not feel inclined to help us squeeze our personnel loads down, I believe that the amendment will enable us to demand better performance and better advice on the personnel in the service of the Senate.

I appreciate the cooperation of the great chairman of the committee and the fine help he has given to secure its inclusion in the bill.

I feel sure that the House conferees, with many of whom I have sat in the Congress, would approve such an idea. They are unwilling that Members of the Congress overstaff themselves with people, and they will approve of the Budget Bureau's taking the responsibility for surveying and certifying as to the essentiality of the personnel requested, or to deny the jobs for which essentiality is not demonstrated. I thank the chairman of the subcommittee for his great cooperation.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator for his contribution. It is a fine amendment. I hope it will stick. I have supported him heretofore in his more ambitious efforts that have run into opposition from the other body. I hope this time we will make the progress suggested. If so, I predict that it will be followed by a successful saving.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a list showing the increases and decreases in requested personnel.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

	1962	1963	Increase or decrease		1962	1963	Increase or decrease
Increases in requested personnel:				Increases in requested personnel—Continued			
Department of Agriculture.....	110,934	116,388	5,454	General Services Administration.....	32,844	34,521	1,677
Department of Commerce.....	30,793	32,773	1,980	Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	13,607	14,981	1,374
Department of Defense: Civil.....	31,445	31,562	117	NASA.....	22,000	26,300	4,300
Department of HEW.....	78,028	82,669	4,641	Veterans' Administration.....	177,860	178,975	1,115
Department of Interior.....	64,762	70,157	5,395	Other agencies.....	81,649	81,832	183
Department of Justice.....	31,997	32,671	674	Legislative: U.S. Senate.....			102
Department of Labor.....	8,642	8,956	314	Decreases in requested personnel:			
Post Office Department.....	593,265	608,720	15,464	Executive Office of the President.....	1,661	1,564	97
Department of State.....	24,038	24,221	183	Department of Defense (military).....	1,037,018	1,029,069	7,949
Peace Corps.....	547	1,093	546	Department of State (AID).....	16,219	16,059	160
Treasury Department.....	82,995	89,876	6,881	Total increase.....			
Atomic Energy Commission.....	6,923	7,035	112				46,147
Federal Aviation Agency.....	45,118	48,959	3,841				

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, may we have the vote on the passage of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H.R. 11038) was passed.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I wish to thank every subcommittee chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, because the work in connection with the development of this supplemental bill was divided among all the chairmen of the subcommittees. I wish the RECORD to show that I am very much obligated to each of them for the good work that he has done, and, also, to the ranking minority members.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Florida.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HILL, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. MUNDT conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, before the Senator from Florida leaves the Chamber, I wish to express, on behalf of the distinguished chairman of the committee and on behalf of the majority leader and myself, appreciation for the fine manner in which the Senator from Florida has handled the bill and the work he did in committee to bring the bill to the floor for debate and action. It was a tedious job. As usual he handled it in a most able and commendable manner.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the acting majority leader. I hope we can get the bill speedily out of conference and signed by the President, because it contains nearly \$50 million for disaster relief, funds which are very badly needed under conditions with which all of us are familiar.

MRS. CHOW CHUI HA—VETO MESSAGE (S. DOC. NO. 37)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PELL in the chair) laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying bill, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate of the United States:

I return herewith, without my approval, S. 1934, "For the relief of Mrs. Chow Chui Ha."

The provision of law which would have been made applicable by the bill to Mrs. Chow and would have granted her and her family nonquota immigrant status

was expressly repealed as of March 25, 1962. Accordingly, the intended relief is no longer available and approval of the bill would serve no useful purpose.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 16, 1962.

ELIZABETH TAYLOR

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, the glories of American journalism became even more glorious as of last Saturday. On that day, in a front-page article, the New Haven Register subtly, differently, and with dexterity—and perhaps with a bit of cruelty—dealt with a situation about which all of us have read too much already. Without attempting in my own words to give a demonstration of why American journalism was elevated on that day, I quote from the article to which I have referred. The headline reads: "Liz Squeezed Out."

There followed these words:

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Due to an abundance of legitimate news, there is no Elizabeth Taylor-Richard Burton story in today's Saturday special.

AMENDMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1938

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1290, H.R. 11027.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 11027) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Minnesota.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TOMORROW

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I move that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, it is my opinion that the most important legislation facing this session of Congress is legislation affecting increased international trade.

International trade is mutually advantageous in the interest of a strong economy in the United States and in order to maintain our leadership in the pursuit of lasting peace. I have a strong conviction that trade is a key to the maintenance of peace and freedom in the non-communistic world. In this struggle, two principal elements emerge—free world strength and free world unity.

Of course, we must be militantly strong if we are to contain the armed might of the Soviet Union. But of equal importance is free world economic strength. The ability and opportunity

of nations to trade, to buy, to sell, to earn, bring a vitality and vigor to a nation's economy that can be obtained in no other manner.

At the same time, such trade can contribute substantially to free world unity. Indeed, throughout history it is clear that trade relations have been and are requisite to political alliances. In simple terms, customers and suppliers are usually friends. Expanding markets, expanding sources of supply, should be the keystone in the free world's struggle for peace with freedom.

In discussing an expanded foreign trade at a meeting in Topeka, Kans., Wednesday, April 11, I made the above statement.

This meeting was sponsored by the League of Women Voters of Kansas, whose president is Mrs. Paul Peterman of Hutchinson, Kans. The Kansas League of Women Voters is taking an active part in promoting an expansion of international trade in our State.

Mrs. Peterman stated that the organization favored the tariff legislation since it would pave the way for political harmony, stimulate economic growth, and expand opportunities for consumer choice of products.

The chairman of the meeting was former Gov. Alf M. Landon. Governor Landon is taking an active interest in an expanded trade program because of its benefits to our Nation through economic, political, and social gains.

Representatives of agriculture, industry, and labor participated in the meeting.

Walter C. Pierce, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau, stated that the proposed trade agreement authority, while agreeable, should allow for all U.S. products to be negotiated at the same time.

In discussing the matter further, Mr. Pierce stated:

The Common Market wants to be as nearly self-sufficient as possible on agricultural products. We farmers would have no bargaining advantage if concessions on industrial products had already been made.

We do not believe it is consistent with this act for the Department of Agriculture to push for a farm bill that curtails production in an effort to raise farm income.

This leads to less efficient production, raises our costs and sets an artificial price for our products when we are trying to compete in the world markets.

Mr. Harry C. Colglazier, of Larned, Kans., master of the Kansas Grange, endorsed the proposed legislation as a means of expanding trade among nations of the free world.

The Kansas Farmers Union was represented by Mr. Martin Byrne, of Topeka, Kans., who emphasized the need for expanded trade in behalf of agriculture. He also stated the program should be given "a seasoned approach" but that the President should be given the authority to make trade agreements.

Mr. Merle Worman, Topeka, vice president of the Kansas Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO, expressed the views of the organization and stated that labor definitely favors the President's request because it will create new markets, industry, and job opportunities. Mr. Wor-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued May 29, 1962
For actions of May 28, 1962
87th-2d, No. 85

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed public works appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. PUBLIC WORKS. By a vote of 44 to 32, passed with amendments S. 2965, to provide standby authority to accelerate public works programs. pp. 8688-8721, 8722-37

Agreed to the following amendments:

By Sen. Kerr to provide that the standby public works program would not be triggered until after June 30, 1963, to increase the sum to be authorized for appropriation in fiscal year 1963 for the immediate program from \$600 to \$750 million, to authorize \$750 million appropriations for the standby program triggered after June 30, 1963, and to provide that 10 percent of these amounts shall be used in rural areas of low-income families and where there is lack of employment opportunities. pp. 8688-8718

By Sen. Robertson, 70 to 4, to strike out the section of the bill to authorize appropriations to carry out the standby provisions of the bill and to permit the President during the public works acceleration period to transfer to the appropriate accounts of any department or agency balances of authorizations to expend from public debt receipts available for certain designated agencies. pp. 8690-8709

By Sen. Prouty to provide that not more than 30 percent of the funds authorized to be appropriated shall be used for grants for public works projects not eligible for grants under existing programs. p. 8724

Rejected the following amendments:

By Sen. Case, S. Dak., 33 to 43, which was in the nature of a substitute for the committee bill and would have provided for smaller authorizations for the program. pp. 8718-24

By Sen. Cooper, 34 to 44, which he stated "differs from the Kerr amendment in that my amendment would require that the full \$750 million be spent upon local projects -- small projects in communities, the types of projects which are not now eligible for Federal aid." pp. 8724-8

2. FARM PROGRAM. Attached to this Digest is a summary of S. 3225, the farm bill, as passed by the Senate. The summary was prepared by staff of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

Sen. Moss inserted an article, "The Sleeper Awakes," which discusses the farm bill as passed by the Senate, saying, "one of the most intractable, long-established national problems seems to be on the way to solution." pp. 8745-6

Sen. Mundt inserted an article, "Moving Products Instead of Farmers," supporting increased research on industrial uses for agricultural production. p. 8750

Sen. Proxmire discussed the farm bill and criticized the coverage of the Senate debate by the American press. pp. 8751-2

3. FISH FLOUR. Sen. Douglas discussed the fishing industry and said, "I am confident that America will rise to the challenge of producing from oceans the vast stores of potential food which they hold and which mankind needs." p. 8752

4. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that the calendar will be called on Tues., May 29. p. 8736

HOUSE

5. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 11038, the second supplemental appropriation bill, and the conferees were granted until midnight, May 28, to file a conference report. Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 8681

6. PERSONNEL. Both Houses received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill "to define the term 'child' for lump-sum payment purposes under the Civil Service Retirement Act"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committees. pp. 8686, 8738

7. TAXATION. The Ways and Means Committee reported on May 26 (during adjournment of the House) without amendment H. R. 11879, to provide a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain excise-tax rates (H. Rept. 1738). p. 8686

8. COPYRIGHTS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. J. Res. 627, extending the duration of copyright protection in certain cases (H. Rept. 1742). p. 8686

9. CONTRACTS. The subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendments H. R. 11405, to provide for the maintenance and repair of Government improvements under concession contracts entered into pursuant to the act of August 25, 1916. p. D415

10. ADJOURNED until Thurs., May 31. p. 8686



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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 87th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

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WASHINGTON, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1962

No. 85

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rabbi Meir Felman, Judea Center Synagogue, Brooklyn, N.Y., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we lift our hearts in praise and gratitude for the spiritual heritage of America; for freedom of altar, home, and school; for patriot souls, heroes of the spirit, loyal to Thy living word, who offered full measure of selfless devotion that this precious legacy might be preserved to us and to our children.

As we enjoy the rewards earned by the labors of our Founding Fathers, may we fully comprehend that the tasks they so nobly advanced are never finished; that freedom is not inherited, it must be merited; that liberty is not bought, it must be taught; that brotherhood and peace are not possessions but goals to be reached and ideals to be attained.

Merciful God, bless our glorious land and the eminent men and women who direct its destiny so that peace and security, happiness and prosperity, right and freedom may forever abide in our midst. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 24, 1962, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 3225. An act to improve and protect farm income, to reduce costs of farm programs to the Federal Government, to reduce the Federal Government's excessive stocks of agricultural commodities, to maintain reasonable and stable prices of agricultural commodities and products to consumers, to provide adequate supplies of agricultural commodities for domestic and foreign needs, to conserve natural resources, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 2132. An act to approve the revised June 1957 reclassification of land of the Fort Shaw division of the Sun River project, Montana, and to authorize the modification of the repayment contract with Fort Shaw Irrigation District; and

S.J. Res. 151. Joint resolution permitting the Secretary of the Interior to continue to deliver water to lands in the Third Division, Riverton Federal reclamation project, Wyoming.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1962

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill H.R. 11038 making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the amendments of the Senate, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, can the gentleman tell us how much the other body increased this bill?

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa, they put in some 15 or 20 new items to which our colleague, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], and I have not agreed. But, there is not too much serious objection so far as the dollar amount is concerned, I think it amounts to some \$12 to \$15 million.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman from Texas do his utmost, together with the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], to hold down this deficit spending in view of the fiscal situation in which the country finds itself?

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and I, along with my distinguished friend from Iowa [Mr. Gross] will work at it.

Mr. GROSS. I will say to the gentleman, I am going to be very much interested when this bill comes back to the House and I hope that it will be held down.

Mr. THOMAS. We will try.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. THOMAS, KIRWAN, CANNON, JENSEN, and TABER.

PERMISSION TO FILE REPORT

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1962, H.R. 11038.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1962

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Thursday next.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not know whether the gentleman from California who is acting today as the majority floor leader should be asked the question or not, but I am becoming more and more disturbed over the failure of the House to get down to work. I wonder when the House is going to begin to show some signs of tackling the legislation that apparently is going to have to be considered; in other words, I am fearful that we are going to run into the same situation we have in other years. I would say that up to this point, this is just about the most do-nothing session I have seen in my 14 years here.

Is it deliberately planned to pile up legislative business into July and August, and perhaps even into September, and then the House be confronted with the situation of having legislation rammed down its collective and individual throats with early and late sessions, with Members unable to know what is in some of the conference reports that come wheeling through in the dead of night? I would hope that we would get down to work and not permit that situation to develop again.

Mr. MOSS. While not agreeing with the gentleman as to the accomplishments during this session of the House I can say that he has expressed a thought that is in the minds of many. I am confident that the House, with the great majority of the primaries and Memorial Day out of the way, will undertake a more vigorous schedule.

Mr. GROSS. Of course, I cannot agree with the gentleman that State primaries ought to have precedence over the business of the House of Representatives. I think this has been carried much too far, but I reserve further questions on this subject for the leadership at a later date.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

NOTICE OF HEARING OF H.R. 11020, TO AMEND THE SMALL BUSINESS ACT

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of Subcommittee No. 2 of the Committee on Banking and Currency, I wish to announce that a hearing of the bill H.R. 11020 will be held on June 7, 1962. The bill amends section 4(c) of the Small Business Act, as amended, which deals with the Small Business Administration's revolving fund out of which are financed that agency's programs of financial assistance. The bill would place the fund on a more permanent basis by removing the statutory limitation on authorizations to appropriate to the fund and the separate limitations on the amounts of appropriated funds which may be utilized for each of the Small Business Administration's financial assistance programs. The proposed legislation would also simplify the method of computing the interest payable from the revolving fund to the Treasury and would effect a number of clarifications in the language of the act.

Mr. Speaker, the President has asked that the bill be considered promptly and enacted into law at the earliest possible date. The hearing will begin at 10 a.m., in room 1301, New House Office Building, on June 7, 1962.

All persons who wish to appear and testify on this bill are requested to notify the counsel of the House Banking and Currency Committee, room 1301, New House Office Building, telephone Capitol 4-3121, extension 4248.

ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING RE- PRINTING OF LITHUANIAN DAY PROGRAM HELD IN HOUSE AND SENATE ON THURSDAY, FEBRU- ARY 15, 1962

(Mr. FLOOD (at the request of Mr. WALTER) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, the Lithuanian Day program that was held in the House and Senate on Thursday, February 15, 1962, will be reprinted in pamphlet form by the Lithuanian American Information Center in New York City.

Related material thereto will also be reprinted in this pamphlet.

If there are any Members who do not wish to have their remarks and statements reprinted, they should so advise the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD Clerk.

Otherwise, such remarks and statements will be reprinted in the aforementioned pamphlet in accordance with the rules on printing as administered by the Joint Committee on Printing.

RED CHINA REFUGEES

(Mr. DORN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, humanitarianism and idealism should be tempered with realism and the facts. We are all in sympathy with the hungry victims of ruthless Chinese Communist oppression. These unfortunate people should be helped by the people of the United States and the peoples of the free world. We can help them through our long-established organizations trained and equipped to do the job; namely, the Red Cross, Salvation Army, CARE, the International Relief Organization, and others.

The U.S. Government can and should work out plans with our undeveloped and sparsely settled friends to admit these refugees from China. Under no circumstances, Mr. Speaker, should we admit great numbers of refugees into the United States as long as we have over 4 million unemployed. This would not be fair to the incoming refugees nor to our own unemployed who are seeking employment.

We have gone to extremes since World War II in admitting foreign nationals and we are suffering the consequences today. I might point out that Germany has no unemployment and is now importing workers from Italy. Japan has virtually no unemployment. I am not suggesting these people go to Germany or Japan, but I do think it wise that the United States assist them in locating in South America, Africa, Australia, and Canada where they could help develop undeveloped areas.

Mr. Speaker, it is not fair to our unemployed nor to our taxpayers who will foot the bill for still more unemployment.

INSPECTION OF AIRPLANE LUG- GAGE FOR EXPLOSIVES

(Mr. O'HARA of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, in January of 1960, over 2 years ago, I introduced in this House a bill H.R. 9777 of the 86th Congress, which would amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require domestic and foreign-aid carriers to inspect luggage and cargo taken aboard their flights for bombs and other destructive materials.

My bill also specifies that airlines would be liable to those passengers or others suffering damages as a result of an explosion aboard one of their aircraft

if preflight inspection was not carried out. The need for this bill has been demonstrated again within the last week.

I am introducing this bill today and ask that it be given the serious consideration of the Members of this House.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 94 I am erroneously recorded as being absent. I was present on the floor of the House and answered to my name, and I ask unanimous consent that the permanent record so show.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

THE PURCHASE OF IMPORTED ITEMS

(Mr. BAILEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I have a painful obligation to perform today. It is no secret that, from time to time, a number of my colleagues have joined me in criticizing various executive agencies when we discovered they were purchasing imported items when we felt the Government should make these purchases from domestic producers.

It now appears, Mr. Speaker, that we should clean our own house. Regrettably, Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a table napkin from the House Restaurant, which bears a label proudly proclaiming it was made in West Germany.

Mr. Speaker, when Members have had the opportunity to examine this napkin and its label, I shall return it to the restaurant.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

COMDR. M. SCOTT CARPENTER

(Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday it was my privilege to fly to Cape Canaveral to be present at the press conference of Comdr. M. Scott Carpenter, our fourth astronaut to successfully go into space, and to witness the presentation of the NASA Distinguished Service Medal to Astronaut Carpenter and to Mr. Walter Williams, flight director of the Project Mercury.

I know those of you who had an opportunity to hear Commander Carpenter on television during his press conference were struck with the forthright way in which he answered questions asked of him by the press, and the sincerity of his opening statements.

Contrary to some of the impressions given, at no time was Commander Carpenter not in complete command of the capsule. He had a number of things to do. He was not confused. He was a very busy astronaut. As a result of his third orbit of the earth he has brought back more information than at any time since the project was started.

Science is the beneficiary of his op-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
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Issued June 15, 1962
For actions of June 14, 1962
87th-2d, No. 97

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate concurred in House amendments to measure to defer proclamation of wheat allotments and quotas. Senate passed bill to continue authority for harvesting hay on conservation reserve lands. Sen. Tower criticized USDA handling of Estes case. Both Houses agreed to conference report on bill for agricultural import restrictions on nonparticipating countries in multilateral trade agreements. House passed continuing resolution for second supplemental appropriations. House Rules Committee cleared foreign aid authorization bill. Rep. Cooley announced intention to report sugar bill. Sen. Talmadge submitted and discussed measure to extend time for filing tobacco allotment leases. Rep. Stratton introduced and discussed bill to provide legal authority for certain milk-marketing order compensatory payments.

HOUSE

1. FOREIGN TRADE; TEXTILES. Both houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 10788, to amend Sec. 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956 so as to authorize the President to regulate imports of textiles and textile products from nonparticipating countries of multilateral trade agreements. Both houses agreed to H. Con. Res. 493, to correct an error in the spelling in the conference report on this bill. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 9725, 9811-2
2. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 745, appropriating funds for those items in the second supplemental appropriation bill which were apportioned on a basis indicating a necessity for a deficiency or supplemental estimate. This would provide \$37,000,000 for Forest Service (\$36,000,000 for fighting forest fires and \$1,000,000 for control of forest pests), and \$425,000 for poultry inspection (AMS). It would not provide funds for the screwworm eradication or Farmers Home Administration items. (pp. 9705-6). The

Appropriations Committee earlier reported this resolution without amendment (H. Rept. 1822). pp. 9752-3

3. PUBLIC DEBT. By a vote of 211 to 192, passed without amendment H. R. 11990, to provide for a temporary increase to \$308 billion in the public debt limit. pp. 9706-22
4. SOIL BANK. Received from this Department a proposed bill "to amend section 107 (d) of the Soil Bank Act"; to Agriculture Committee. This proposed legislation would clarify the authority of the Secretary to prescribe by regulation the types of violations which are of such a substantial nature as to warrant the termination of soil bank contracts. p. 9752
5. FOREIGN AID. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 11921, the proposed Foreign Assistance Act of 1962. pp. 9722, 9753
6. SUGAR. Rep. Cooley announced that he will introduce a clean sugar bill on Fri., June 15, and the Agriculture Committee will report it on the same day, providing the Committee is granted permission to sit during general debate on Fri. Rep. Quie objected to a request by Rep. Cooley to allow the Agriculture Committee to meet during the session of the House on Fri. and Rep. Cooley announced that he would renew his request on Fri. Rep. Quie said he would not object if minority views were prepared by that time. Rep. Smith, Va., announced that the Rules Committee will consider a rule on the bill as soon as it is reported. pp. 9722-4
7. CONTRACTS. Began debate on H. R. 11677, to prohibit discrimination on account of sex in the payment of wages by certain employers engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce and to provide for the restitution of wages lost by employees by reason of any such discrimination. pp. 9725-7
8. YOUTH CONSERVATION. Rep. Olsen discussed the bill which would establish a Youth Conservation Corps, saying, "I support this bill--and, indeed, feel we cannot pass it too quickly." pp. 9738-9
9. TEXTILES. Rep. Alexander inserted a speech by a textile executive, "Our Textile Export Challenge." pp. 9739-41
10. PERSONNEL. Rep. Fogarty inserted a speech by Secretary Hodges before the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped. pp. 9737-8
11. STOCKPILING. Received from the Office of Emergency Planning the semiannual report on the strategic and critical materials stockpiling program for the period July 1 to December 31, 1961. p. 9752
12. TAXATION. Received from Treasury a proposed bill "to amend section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a 7-year net operating loss carryover for certain regulated public utilities"; to Ways and Means Committee. p. 9752
13. FOREIGN TRADE; EXPORT CONTROL. The Banking and Currency Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments H. R. 11309, to provide for continuation of authority for regulation exports. p. D475
14. CONTRACTS. The Banking and Currency Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments H. R. 11500, to extend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. p. D475
15. SMALL BUSINESS. The Banking and Currency Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments H. R. 12121, to amend the Small Business

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1962

JUNE 14, 1962.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.J. Res. 745]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred House Joint Resolution No. 745, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1962, and for other purposes, reports the same to the House without amendment and with the recommendation that the joint resolution be passed.

This joint resolution makes provision for continuing certain activities of the Government for which there is provision in the pending Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1962, H.R. 11038. The end of the fiscal year being only two weeks away, certain of the agencies have either exhausted their existing appropriations or, the Committee understands, will do so in a few days. In the circumstances, some immediate provision must be made to enable them, on an orderly basis, to finish out the fiscal year. The accompanying joint resolution meets these needs.

Section 1 of the joint resolution appropriates the necessary funds for each item appearing in both versions of H.R. 11038 as to which the deficiency apportionment notice required by the Anti-Deficiency law has been received from the Director of the Budget. The lower of the two amounts would obtain if there is a difference between the two versions of the bill.

As to section 2, the item for fees and expenses of witnesses under the Department of Justice, inserted by the Senate based on a budget estimate not before the House, rests on an accelerated expenditure rate for which a deficiency apportionment notice was submitted by the Budget Director. The item for fees of jurors and commissioners

under the Judiciary branch, also sent directly to the Senate and included in H.R. 11038, is essentially of the same class as the Justice Department item. For claims and judgments, also inserted by the Senate based on a budget estimate sent directly there, interest costs are running. Accordingly, these limited classes of items are covered by section 2.



87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 745

[Report No. 1822]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 13, 1962

Mr. CANNON introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 14, 1962

Reported without amendment; considered and passed

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1962.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there are hereby appropriated out of any money in the
4 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable
5 corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, such
6 amounts as may be necessary to provide for continuation of
7 certain activities of government for which provision would
8 be made in H.R. 11038, the Second Supplemental Appro-
9 priation Act, 1962: *Provided*, That this section shall apply
10 only to those items in H.R. 11038 as to which Congress
11 has received notice from the Director of the Bureau of the

1 Budget of an apportionment on a basis indicating a necessity
2 for a deficiency or supplemental estimate as required by sec-
3 tion 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C.
4 665) : *Provided further*, That in case an item is carried
5 in both versions of H.R. 11038 but at a different amount
6 as passed by the Senate than that as passed by the House,
7 the lower of the two amounts shall prevail.

8 SEC. 2. There are also hereby appropriated such
9 amounts as may be necessary to provide for items carried
10 in H.R. 11038, as passed by the Senate for payment of
11 (a) claims and judgments, including "acquisition of land
12 and building, Chicago, Illinois"; (b) the judiciary, fees of
13 jurors and commissioners; and (c) Department of Justice,
14 fees and expenses of witnesses.

87TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. J. RES. 745

[Report No. 1822]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year 1962.

By Mr. CANNON

JUNE 13, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 14, 1962

Reported without amendment; considered and passed

had the pleasure of having the Nelsons in my home here in the Washington area.

Although we lived on exactly opposite ends of the North American Continent, there seemed to be a parallel in our lifetime activities. We were born within a year of each other and subsequently attended the Harvard Law School within a year of each other. While I was practicing law in Oregon prior to World War II, Charlie was practicing in the State of Maine. At the outbreak of the conflict we both entered the Army Air Corps and served in its combat intelligence division both here in the United States and in the European theater of operations.

Charlie was elected to Congress just 2 years after I came here and we had the pleasure of being together and serving for a number of years thereafter, both as members of the House Armed Services Committee. Charlie was a dedicated worker in the interest of our national defense while at the same time never forgetting the interest of his own State and district. Regret was expressed by many of us when he decided not to seek reelection to Congress as we felt he was a valuable Member, that neither the country, his State, nor his district could afford to lose him.

I want to again express my deep sympathy to his family.

THE LATE HONORABLE JOHN C. SCHAFER

(Mr. ZABLOCKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, it is my unpleasant duty to advise the House that my predecessor three times removed, the Honorable John C. Schafer, succumbed to a heart attack last weekend at his home in Pewaukee, Wis.

Mr. Schafer represented the Fourth District of Wisconsin for seven terms. He was elected to the 68th Congress and the four succeeding Congresses—March 1923 to March 1933. He was defeated for reelection in 1932 and lost two succeeding congressional elections. Mr. Schafer returned to the House in 1939 when he was elected to the 76th Congress. He was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1940 and in the three succeeding congressional elections.

Born in Milwaukee in 1893, Mr. Schafer lived for years in a log house his great-grandfather built after coming to this country from Alsace-Lorraine.

He attended schools in Wauwatosa and West Allis, Wis., both cities located in the Fourth District. Mr. Schafer left high school to work as an office boy for the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. In World War I, he served 22 months in France with the 13th Engineers.

He was with the French 4th Army at Champagne and with the French 2d Army at Verdun, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. He was discharged on May 14, 1919.

Mr. Schafer entered politics in 1920 when he was elected to the State Assembly of Wisconsin as a LaFollette Progressive. He rode the progressive wave into Congress in 1923.

In the next 10 years he became a well-known, flamboyant political figure. I am sure that many of the older Members of this body will remember John C. Schafer as a powerful-voiced and determined legislator. It is said that when he spoke on the floor of the House, he could be heard down Pennsylvania Avenue clear to the White House. His was a very colorful career.

Mr. Schafer broke with the LaFollette group in 1926 and became a conservative Republican. He remained so for the rest of his life.

Upon his return to private life in 1941, he engaged in the sale of automotive electrical equipment and insurance as a resident of Oak Park, Ill. After retiring several years ago, Mr. Schafer moved to Pewaukee where he lived with his brother. The former Congressman was 69 years old at the time of his death.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Zablocki and I, and I am sure many Members of the Congress, extend to Mrs. Schafer and to John C. Schafer's family, our sincere sympathy.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the passing of our former colleague.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, on page 9692 of the RECORD of June 13, 1962, I am erroneously quoted as having said that Maiden, N.C., was "in Watauga County." My statement was that Maiden, N.C., is "in Catawba County." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

CLASS HELPS STRICKEN BOY

(Mr. HECHLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, the members of the senior class of Glen Lake, Mich., Community High School worked and saved for 4 years to collect \$700 to make a trip to the Nation's Capital. However, members of the class discovered that one of its members, Duane Richardson, a star on the Glen Lake basketball team, had contracted cancer, and his family could not afford the necessary radiation treatments.

Mr. Speaker, 10 days before graduation the members of the Glen Lake class voted unanimously to give the entire \$700 to their classmate and thereby sacrificed their trip to the Nation's Capital.

Mr. Speaker, by their decision to sacrifice, I believe these students have done something which is more important than perhaps they even realize. They have demonstrated their devotion to American

ideals which on a small scale is similar to the principles we honor here in the historic shrines of the Nation's Capital. Therefore, I believe they would understand and appreciate even more the significance of a trip to Washington, D.C. I hope many others will join with me in contributing personally toward this trip in order to enable this very worthwhile group of students of the Glen Lake, Mich., Community High School to make their trip to Washington after all.

Under unanimous consent, I will place an article from the Washington Evening Star in the Appendix of today's RECORD, calling attention to this unselfish action by these students.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. SCHNEEBELI. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 108 I am recorded as not being present. I was present and I answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1962

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the resolution (H.J. Res. 745) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1962 (Rept. No. 1822), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with the unanimous-consent agreement of yesterday, I ask for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 745), making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1962; and I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that it be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the gentleman when permission was granted making consideration of this joint resolution in order?

Mr. THOMAS. It is my understanding, I will say to the gentleman from Iowa, that it was secured yesterday. I was not on the floor at the time, but permission was secured by our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. The gentleman can find that in the RECORD at page 9666, I am advised.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, can the gentleman tell me what time on yesterday permission was asked and granted that makes this resolution in order?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I see the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] on the floor. Can he advise the gentle-

man from Iowa the approximate time that request was made?

Mr. TABER. At 5:45.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I think this ought to be of interest to Members of the House. Yesterday afternoon, after special orders were well underway, I was assured there would be no business of a general nature transacted. I am not opposed to taking up this resolution today. What I am protesting and pointing out to Members of the House is that we have every right to assume that when special orders have started, no further business of the House of a general nature will be undertaken. What I am pointing out is that this can become a dangerous practice for Members, and I am one of them, in all the business that comes to the floor and the procedure by which it gets here.

I think we ought to have an understanding here and now that Members of the House will be put upon notice, except in the event of some grave emergency, that permission will not be granted for the transaction of business of a general nature after the special orders have started in the afternoon, following the disposition of regularly scheduled business.

Mr. THOMAS. I cannot but agree with what my able and genial friend from Iowa has said, but I understand this came up rather suddenly, so it put the gentleman from Missouri and the gentleman from New York in a rather hurried position. I am sure this will not occur again.

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to have that assurance.

Mr. THOMAS. This was rather an emergency situation, and I regret it.

Mr. GROSS. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, such amounts as may be necessary to provide for continuation of certain activities of government for which provision would be made in H.R. 11038, the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962: Provided, That this section shall apply only to those items in H.R. 11038 as to which Congress has received notice from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget of an apportionment on a basis indicating a necessity for a deficiency or supplemental estimate as required by section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665): Provided further, That in case an item is carried in both versions of H.R. 11038 but at a different amount as passed by the Senate than that as passed by the House, the lower of the two amounts shall prevail.

SEC. 2. There are also hereby appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to provide for items carried in H.R. 11038, as passed by the Senate for payment of (a) claims and judgments, including "acquisition of land and building, Chicago, Illinois"; (b) the judiciary, fees of jurors and commissioners; and (c) Department of Justice, fees and expenses of witnesses.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, this is a continuing resolution for fiscal year 1962. I will say to my distinguished friend from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] that this bill when it left the Senate had about \$560 million in it, and this joint resolution calls for only \$133 million, so that cuts it down three-fourths.

Does my able friend from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] desire any time?

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I only want to say that I favor this joint resolution and hope it will have the unanimous support of the Members of this House.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 11990) to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limit set forth in section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H.R. 11990, with Mr. JENNINGS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS] had 1 hour and 5 minutes remaining and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES] had 40 minutes remaining.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 109]

Abernethy	Dent	McIntire
Addonizio	Dooley	McMillan
Alford	Downing	Macdonald
Andersen,	Fenton	Miller,
Minn.	Flood	George P.
Ashmore	Glenn	Moulder
Ayres	Gray	Norrell
Bilitch	Green, Oreg.	Powell
Bonner	Griffin	Riley
Boykin	Hoffman, Mich.	Saund
Brewster	Hollifield	Scherer
Celler	Horan	Shelley
Chamberlain	Jensen	Stubblefield
Colmer	Kearns	Thompson, N.J.
Curtis, Mass.	Keogh	Tollefson
Davis, Tenn.	Kilburn	

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. JENNINGS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H.R. 11990, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 389 Members re-

sponded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOGGS].

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Chairman, I think it can be said as a matter of fact, that no Member of this body on either side of the aisle likes to have to vote on a bill such as the one now pending before us.

The question that we have to resolve is what course is best for the United States of America. I fully appreciate the fact that this is a matter upon which men of equal dedication, of equal sincerity, can disagree. I do not think, however, that one can disagree with the facts that we have before us, if we will just listen to them.

Yesterday our very able and distinguished chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS], very aptly defined the situation facing the House. He pointed out that this is, in effect, emergency legislation involving the credit standing of the Federal Government. It is just that, Mr. Chairman. The Congress has not only authorized, but has appropriated money for the expenditures which call for extending the Government's line of credit.

The best analogy I can think of is one we all understand and that is the situation in any American family. In effect, we have secured a charge account for our wife, let her go up town and make purchases, and now we have received the bill from the department store and we do not have enough cash on hand to pay the bill. No one would argue that this is not a legitimate, bona fide debt.

What would any honest, conscientious American family do in such case. As a matter of fact, if this family wants to retain its credit rating, it really has no choice but to go out and borrow money or to prevail upon the department store to extend the period for payment. The analogy goes ever further. If the department stores does extend the period for payment it costs the family more interest. If too many families do this, it upsets the budgeting and financial problems of the department stores. There are other obvious repercussions that follow.

We are on the floor today faced with a situation in which the Congress has authorized expenditures, appropriated the money and pursuant to this, the executive departments have performed or planned routine and necessary functions of Government. The bills are coming in, and soon we will not have the money on hand to pay them. It was alleged yesterday that since in advance of a vote on this bill many people, including defense contractors, were alerted to what would happen if we are not able to pay our bills as they come in that there has been blackmail.

Mr. Chairman, these warnings have simply set forth the facts of life. As is often the case, many of us do not like the facts of life and all too frequently there are some who can never face them.

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. J. RES. 745

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 14, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1962.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there are hereby appropriated out of any money in the
4 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable
5 corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, such
6 amounts as may be necessary to provide for continuation of
7 certain activities of government for which provision would
8 be made in H.R. 11038, the Second Supplemental Appro-
9 priation Act, 1962: *Provided*, That this section shall apply
10 only to those items in H.R. 11038 as to which Congress
11 has received notice from the Director of the Bureau of the

1 Budget of an apportionment on a basis indicating a necessity
2 for a deficiency or supplemental estimate as required by sec-
3 tion 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C.
4 665): *Provided further*, That in case an item is carried
5 in both versions of H.R. 11038 but at a different amount
6 as passed by the Senate than that as passed by the House,
7 the lower of the two amounts shall prevail.

8 SEC. 2. There are also hereby appropriated such
9 amounts as may be necessary to provide for items carried
10 in H.R. 11038, as passed by the Senate for payment of
11 (a) claims and judgments, including "acquisition of land
12 and building, Chicago, Illinois"; (b) the judiciary, fees of
13 jurors and commissioners; and (c) Department of Justice,
14 fees and expenses of witnesses.

Passed the House of Representatives June 14, 1962.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. J. RES. 745

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year 1962.

JUNE 14, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued June 25, 1962
For actions of June 22 and 23, 1962
87th-2d, Nos. 103 &
104

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HIGHLIGHTS: June 22 - Senate committee voted to report continuing resolution for second supplemental appropriations. Rep. Cooley introduced and several Reps. discussed farm bill. June 23 - Senate committee reported and Senate passed continuing resolution for second supplemental appropriations. Several Senators debated merits of farm bill defeat. Sens. Humphrey and Kuchel debated farm policy issues. Sen. Proxmire endorsed administration's sugar bill. Senate passed bills to: Extend time for filing tobacco allotment lease transfers; Increase number of counties in crop insurance program. Sen. Humphrey urged additional disaster relief for farms in Minn.

SENATE - June 22

1. **APPROPRIATIONS.** The Appropriations Committee voted to report with amendments (but did not actually report) H. J. Res. 745, appropriating funds for those items in the second supplemental appropriation bill which were apportioned on a basis indicating a necessity for a deficiency or supplemental estimate.
p. D506
2. **TAXATION.** The Finance Committee voted to rereport with amendment (but did not actually report) H. R. 11879, to extend existing corporate tax rate and certain excise tax rates (p. D506). The Committee received permission to report this during adjournment of the Senate (p. 10617).

HOUSE - June 22

3. FARM LOANS. Rep. Beckworth inserted a number of letters in reply to his requests for information on crop loans. pp. 10589-90
4. LUMBER. Rep. Bray discussed the escape clause provisions of the Trade Agreements Act in relation to the problems of the domestic lumber industry and said, "the blunt facts brought out by even a quick review of the escape clause history are there as a constant reminder that almost 80 percent of the American industries who have sought protection under its provisions only met with futility." pp. 10607-8
5. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Derounian criticized Presidential criticism of the Republicans for the defeat of the farm bill. pp. 10590-1
Rep. Dent defended his vote to recommit the farm bill. p. 10591
Several Representatives discussed the new farm bill. p. 10603
Rep. McSween discussed the opposition of Louisiana state political leaders to the farm bill and said, "Even though the farm bill was recommitted...the surplus and overproduction crisis in wheat and feed grains still menaces the basic foundations of agriculture. Constructive legislation this session to deal with this serious problem is essential." pp. 10604-5
6. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to a request by Rep. Cannon that it may be in order any time this week to call up a joint resolution to provide continuing appropriations for the various Government departments and agencies for the fiscal year beginning July 1. p. 10589
The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 12276, making appropriations for the District of Columbia for 1963 (H. Rept. 1906). p. 10615
7. TRANSPORTATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 11643, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so that the users of motor-water services between Alaska or Hawaii and the other 48 States may have the same benefits of through routes and joint rates which are enjoyed by users of motor-water services among the other 48 States, and by users of rail-water services or of any combination of service with air services among all of the 50 States. pp. 10595, 10598-602
8. INFORMATION. The Government Operations Committee issued the seventeenth report on availability of information from Federal agencies (H. Rept. 1898). p. 10615
9. EXPORTS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 11309, to provide for continuation of authority for regulation of exports. p. 10615
10. CONTRACTS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 11500, to extend the Defense Production Act of 1950. p. 10615
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Sisk announced the following legislative program: Mon., H. R. 11309, to extend the Export Control Act of 1949, and H. R. 11500, to extend the Defense Production Act; Tues., District of Columbia appropriations, and H. R. 10541, the proposed Vaccination Assistance Act of 1962; and Wed., H. R. 11970, the proposed Trade Expansion Act of 1962, pp. 10602-3
12. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 25. p. 10615

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1962

JUNE 22, 1962.—Ordered to be printed
Under authority of the order of the Senate of January 15, 1962

Mr. HOLLAND, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.J. Res. 745]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred House Joint Resolution No. 745, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1962, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

GENERAL STATEMENT

House Joint Resolution 745, as it passed the House of Representatives was intended to provide for the continuation of a number of programs and activities of the Federal Government for which funds were included in the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1962 (H.R. 11038), which is now pending in the committee of conference.

It is the view of the committee that the resolution, as it passed the House, is inadequate to meet the pressing needs of many programs and activities, other than those included therein. Therefore, the committee recommends that the resolution be amended to provide funds for the remainder of this fiscal year for those programs and activities where funds have been exhausted and for certain programs and activities that the committee feels are of such importance that funds should be made available immediately.

Each of the additional programs and activities for which funds are recommended is discussed in the following paragraphs of this report.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

FARM OPERATING LOANS

The committee has inserted language authorizing an increase of \$25 million for farm operating loans in the direct loan account, which was authorized by the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961. H.R. 11038 as it passed the Senate provided \$50 million for this item.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The House version of H.R. 11038 included \$200,000 for wage board increases and the Senate version included this amount and an additional \$425,000 requested for storm damage surveys.

House Joint Resolution 745, as it passed the House, provides not to exceed \$200,000 for mandatory wage board increases. The committee was advised that of an additional \$425,000 requested for storm damage surveys, \$234,000 was a minimum additional requirement; if the additional funds in this amount are not made available, the Coast and Geodetic Survey will have to cancel orders for procurement of vital surveying equipment for which bids have been accepted and large numbers of personnel will have to be furloughed without pay in order to stay within the availability of the amount currently appropriated.

Accordingly, the committee recommends \$234,000 additional for the storm damage survey minimum requirements for this fiscal year. The total provided herein is \$434,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

PARTICIPATION IN NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

The committee recommends this item as included in the Senate version of the second supplemental for 1962 (H.R. 11038). This would provide \$15 million and for a U.S. Commissioner at a salary of \$19,500 per annum to be appointed by the President.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

DISASTER RELIEF

The present balance in the President's disaster fund is \$1,278,429. The immediate need for disaster funds in the East Coast States amounts to \$15 million, broken down as follows:

New York	\$3, 500, 000
Maryland	500, 000
Delaware	2, 500, 000
Virginia	3, 500, 000
New Jersey	5, 000, 000

The amount of \$25 million has been previously included by both the House and Senate in the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1962. Officials of cities and counties are pressing for approval of their project applications in these States and for provision of Federal funds for the eligible disaster work.

The balance of the \$25 million requested would provide funds for the remainder of this fiscal year and for a carryover into fiscal year 1963.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The committee has included \$15,707,000 to provide sufficient funds to pay full entitlements under Public Law 874 to school districts in federally affected areas for maintenance and operation. This figure appeared in both the House and Senate versions of the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1962, H.R. 11038.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

The committee has added \$174,000, for which it had a budget estimate in connection with the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1962, for an additional amount for payment for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act. This will provide funds to pay bills for medical care heretofore incurred in excess of the limitation for the purpose contained in the 1962 appropriation.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

REVOLVING FUND

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$85 million, as included in the House version of H.R. 11038, the second supplemental for 1962. On June 15 the committee was informed that business loan applications processed to the point of approval total \$43,280,000; investment and development company loans in the same category total \$14,600,000. In all, there is a total of about \$58 million in loans processed and awaiting the appropriation of funds.

Of the amount recommended, it is expected that the Administrator will use whatever funds may be needed for disaster loans.

THE JUDICIARY

Expenses of referees.—The committee has approved the additional sum of \$100,000, payable from the referees' special account, to cover the increased personnel and other expenses incident to the rising caseload this fiscal year. The item was previously approved by both Houses, in the second supplemental bill for 1962.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

U.S. ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

The committee has approved \$100,000 of the \$200,000 supplemental request included in Senate Document 83 and the second supplemental appropriation bill as passed the Senate. The recommended allowance is required to meet the increased litigation costs stemming from the additional workload of the offices this fiscal year.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$45,000 for payment to the widows of Senator Styles Bridges, late a Senator from the State of New Hampshire, and Senator Andrew Schoeppel, late a Senator from the State of Kansas. This appropriation was included in H.R. 11038 as it passed the Senate on April 16, 1962.

In addition, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$22,500 for payment to the widow of Senator Francis Case, late a Senator from the State of South Dakota.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$80,000 for payment to the beneficiaries of Members of the House of Representatives. This sum was included in H.R. 11038 as passed the House of Representatives on April 4, 1962, and as passed the Senate on April 16, 1962.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has approved the additional sum of \$2,500,000, which had been previously agreed to by both Houses and included in the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1962. Such amount is urgently needed to meet personnel and related expenses accruing this fiscal year.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 745, PASSED HOUSE JUNE 14
COMPARISON OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION WITH SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL, 1962 (H.R. 11038)

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1962

5

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	2d supplemental, 1962			Cells included in H.J. Res. 745	H.J. Res. 745 compared with Senate version of H.R. 11038	Senate committee recommenda- tion	Senate committee increases
		Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill				
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE							
333	Agricultural Research Service: Salaries and expenses-----	\$3,000,000	\$2,500,000	\$3,000,000		-\$3,000,000		
333	Agricultural Marketing Service: Marketing research and service-----	450,000	425,000	425,000	\$425,000		\$425,000	
	Farmers Home Administration: Direct loan account-----			(50,000,000)		(-50,000,000)	(25,000,000)	(\$25,000,000)
333	Forest Service: Forest protection and utilization.	37,000,000	37,000,000	37,000,000	37,000,000		37,000,000	
	Total Department of Agriculture-----	40,450,000	39,925,000	40,425,000	37,425,000	-3,000,000	37,425,000	(25,000,000)
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE							
333 and S. Doc. 83	Coast and Geodetic Survey: Salaries and ex- penses-----	633,000	200,000	625,000	200,000	-245,000	434,000	234,000
333	Maritime Administration: Operating-differen- tial subsidies (liquidation of contract author- ization)-----	25,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000		-20,000,000		
363	General administration: Participation in New York World's Fair-----	25,000,000	17,000,000	15,000,000		-15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
	Total Department of Commerce-----	50,633,000	37,200,000	35,625,000	200,000	-35,425,000	15,434,000	15,234,000
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL							
333 and S. Doc. 83	Department of the Army: Corps of Engineers— Civil: Operation and maintenance, general-----	3,900,000	1,500,000	3,900,000		-3,900,000		
333	U.S. Soldiers' Home: Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay-----	(144,000)	(134,000)	(134,000)	134,000		(134,000)	

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 745, PASSED HOUSE JUNE 14—Continued
COMPARISON OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION WITH SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL, 1962 (H.R. 11038)—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	2d supplemental, 1962			Ceilings included in H.J. Res. 745	H.J. Res. 745 compared with Senate version of H.R. 11038	Senate committee recommendation	Senate committee increases
		Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill				
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA							
	District of Columbia funds:							
	Operating expenses:							
333	General operating expenses.....	(\$86,500)	(\$63,000)	(\$77,500)		(-\$77,500)		
333	Public safety.....	(377,000)	(355,000)	(355,000)		(-\$55,000)		
333	Personal services, wage-board employees.....	(231,000)	(225,000)	(225,000)		(-\$25,000)		
333	Settlement of claims and suits.....	(7,347)	(7,347)	(7,347)		(-\$7,347)		
333	Capital outlay (language).....	(194,000)	(60,000)	(60,000)		(-\$60,000)		
	Total, District of Columbia.....	(701,847)	(650,347)	(664,347)		(-\$64,847)		
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT							
365	Disaster relief.....	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000		-25,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE							
	Office of Education:							
333	Defense educational activities.....	16,155,000	16,155,000	16,155,000		-16,155,000		
	Payments to school districts.....		15,707,000	15,707,000		-15,707,000	15,707,000	15,707,000
	Assistance for school construction.....			7,092,000		-7,092,000		

S. Doc.	83	Public Health Service:
		Grants for waste treatment works construction.....
		Hospitals and medical care.....
S. Doc.	83	Indian health activities.....
333		St. Elizabeths Hospital: Salaries and expenses.....
333		Social Security Administration, Bureau of Public Assistance: Grants to States for public assistance.....
		Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....
		INDEPENDENT OFFICES
333		Civil Aeronautics Board: Salaries and expenses.....
		Delaware River Basin Commission:
333		Salaries and expenses.....
S. Doc.	83	Contributions to Delaware River Basin Commission.....
		Federal Home Loan Bank Board:
333		Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses.....
333		Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....
333		Federal Maritime Commission: Salaries and expenses.....
333		Federal Power Commission: Salaries and expenses.....
333		General Accounting Office: Salaries and expenses.....

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 745, PASSED HOUSE JUNE 14—Continued

COMPARISON OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION WITH SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL, 1962 (H.R. 11038)—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	2d supplemental, 1962			Ceilings included in H.J. Res. 745	H.J. Res. 745 compared with Senate version of H.R. 11038	Senate committee recommendation	Senate committee increases
		Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill				
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued							
	General Services Administration:							
333	Additional court facilities.....	\$2,500,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000		-\$2,000,000		
333	Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service.....	2,650,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	\$2,250,000		\$2,250,000	
S. Doc. 83	Acquisition of land and building, Chicago Ill.....	2,703,000		2,703,000	2,703,000		2,703,000	
333	General supply fund.....	10,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000		-10,000,000		
333	Expenses, supply distribution.....	488,000	350,000	488,000	350,000	-138,000	350,000	
	Total, General Services Administration.....	18,341,000	9,600,000	17,441,000	5,303,000	-12,138,000	5,303,000	
	Housing and Home Finance Agency:							
S. Doc. 83	Office of the Administrator: Public works planning fund.....	2,000,000		2,000,000		-2,000,000		
333	Public Housing Administration:							
	Administrative expenses.....	80,000						
333	Limitation on administrative and non-administrative expenses.....	(18,000)						
333	Interstate Commerce Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	125,000	100,000	125,000		-125,000		
	National Aeronautics and Space Administration:							
333	Research and development.....	85,000,000	80,000,000	85,000,000		-85,000,000		
333	Construction of facilities.....	71,000,000		71,000,000		-71,000,000		
	Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	156,000,000	80,000,000	156,000,000		-156,000,000		
333	National Mediation Board: Salaries and expenses.....	60,000	50,000	50,000	50,000		50,000	

		(64,000)	(64,000)	(64,000)	(64,000)	(-64,000)			
333	Securities and Exchange Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	(13,000)	(13,000)	(13,000)	(13,000)	(-13,000)			
333	Selective Service System: Salaries and expenses-----								
333, 365	Small Business Administration: Revolving fund-----	90,000,000	85,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	-90,000,000	85,000,000	\$85,000,000	
333	Fax Court of the United States: Salaries and expenses-----	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(-20,000)			
	Veterans' Administration:								
333	Medical care-----	5,360,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000		4,000,000		
333	Compensation and pensions-----	21,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	-15,000,000			
	Total, Veterans' Administration-----	26,360,000	19,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000	-15,000,000	4,000,000		
	Total, independent offices-----	293,659,000	193,768,000	284,979,000	284,979,000	-275,626,000	94,353,000	85,000,000	
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR								
	Bureau of Land Management:								
333	Management of lands and resources-----	1,760,000	1,250,000	1,760,000	1,760,000	-510,000	1,250,000		
S. Doc. 83	Construction-----	200,000		200,000	200,000	-200,000			
333	National Park Service: Management and protection-----	875,000	775,000	875,000	875,000	-100,000	775,000		
	National Park Service:								
333	Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities-----	455,000	400,000	455,000	455,000	-55,000	400,000		
S. Doc. 83	Construction-----	1,850,000		1,850,000	1,850,000	-1,850,000			
	Bureau of Indian Affairs:								
333	Resources management-----	820,000	720,000	820,000	820,000	-100,000	720,000		
S. Doc. 83	Menominee educational grants-----	220,000		220,000	220,000	-220,000			
333	Bureau of Mines: Development and operation of helium properties-----	(17,500,000)	(15,500,000)	(15,500,000)	(15,500,000)	(-15,500,000)			
333	Office of Minerals Exploration: Lead and zinc stabilization program-----	4,880,000	4,880,000	4,880,000	4,880,000	-4,880,000			
333 and S. Doc. 83	Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: Construction-----	1,990,000	300,000	1,990,000	1,990,000	-1,990,000			
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	13,050,000	8,325,000	13,050,000	13,050,000	-9,905,000	3,145,000	3,145,000	

COMPARISON OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION WITH SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL, 1962 (H.R. 11038)—Continued

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1962

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	2d supplemental, 1962			Ceilings included in H.J. Res. 745	H.J. Res. 745 compared with Senate version of H.R. 11038	Senate committee recommendation	Senate committee increases
		Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill				
	THE JUDICIARY							
	Supreme Court of the United States:							
333	Printing and binding Supreme Court reports	\$16,000	\$13,000	\$13,000		-\$13,000		
333	Care of the buildings and grounds	3,000	3,000	3,000		-3,000		
	Court of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:							
S. Doc. 83	Fees of jurors and commissioners	300,000		300,000	\$300,000		\$300,000	
333	Travel and miscellaneous expenses	314,000	230,000	230,000		-230,000		
333	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	17,000		11,250		-11,250		
333	Expenses of referees (special account)	(195,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)		(-100,000)	(100,000)	(\$100,000)
	Total, the judiciary	650,000	246,000	557,250	300,000	-257,250	300,000	(100,000)
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE							
S. Doc. 83	Legal activities and general administration: Salaries and expenses, U.S. attorneys and marshals	200,000		200,000		-200,000	100,000	00,000
S. Doc. 83	Fees and expenses of witnesses	400,000		400,000	400,000		400,000	
	Federal Prison System:							
333	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons	176,000	176,000	176,000	176,000		176,000	
S. Doc. 83	Buildings and facilities, Bureau of Prisons	300,000		300,000		-300,000		
333 and S. Doc. 83	Support of U.S. prisoners	800,000	600,000	800,000	600,000	-200,000	600,000	
	Total, Department of Justice	1,876,000	776,000	1,876,000	1,176,000	-700,000	1,276,000	100,000
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR							
S. Doc. 83	Manpower development and training activities	(2,850,000)		(2,850,000)				(-2,850,000)

	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
Senate:						
	Payments to beneficiaries of deceased Senators.....				45,000	\$67,500
	Salaries, officers and employees:					
	Office of the Vice President.....				1,185	-1,185
	Administrative and clerical assistance to Senators.....				122,980	-122,980
	Contingent expenses of the Senate:					
	Joint Economic Committee.....				20,000	-20,000
	Miscellaneous items.....	286,000			286,000	-286,000
333	House of Representatives: Payments to beneficiaries of deceased Members.....			\$80,000	80,000	-80,000
	Architect of the Capitol:					
	Capitol buildings and grounds:					
	Capitol buildings.....	7,500		7,500	7,500	-7,500
355	Senate office buildings.....	15,000			15,000	-15,000
355	House office buildings.....	7,500		7,500	7,500	-7,500
355	Library buildings and grounds.....	6,000		6,000	6,000	-6,000
	Total, legislative branch.....	322,000		101,000	591,165	-591,165
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
333	Administration of foreign affairs: Salaries and expenses.....	3,500,000		2,500,000	2,500,000	-2,500,000
333	International organizations and conferences: Contributions to international organizations.....	25,616,000		25,616,000	25,616,000	-25,616,000
	Total, Department of State.....	29,116,000		28,116,000	28,116,000	-28,116,000
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
333	U.S. Secret Service: Salaries and expenses.....	210,000		210,000	210,000	-210,000
	Claims and judgments.....	1,065,929			1,065,929	-1,065,929
	Total, definite appropriations.....	566,673,929		447,414,000	559,908,344	-426,648,415
	Total, special account appropriations.....	195,000		100,000	100,000	-100,000
	Total in bill.....	566,808,929		447,514,000	560,088,344	-426,748,415
					133,259,929	277,222,429
						143,962,500

Calendar No. 1577

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. J. RES. 745

[Report No. 1617]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 14, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 22, 1962

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of January 15, 1962, by
Mr. HOLLAND, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1962.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the
4 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable
5 corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, such
6 amounts as may be necessary to provide for continuation of
7 certain activities of government for which provision would
8 be made in H.R. 11038, the Second Supplemental Appro-
9 priation Act, 1962: *Provided*, That this section shall apply
10 only to those items in H.R. 11038 as to which Congress
11 has received notice from the Director of the Bureau of the

1 Budget of an apportionment on a basis indicating a necessity
2 for a deficiency or supplemental estimate as required by
3 section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31
4 U.S.C. 665) : *Provided further*, That in case an item is car-
5 ried in both versions of H.R. 11038 but at a different amount
6 as passed by the Senate than that as passed by the House,
7 of the lower of the two amounts shall prevail.

8 SEC. 2. There are also hereby appropriated such
9 amounts as may be necessary to provide for items carried
10 in H.R. 11038, as passed by the Senate for ~~payment of~~
11 (a) claims and judgments, including "acquisition of land
12 and building, Chicago, Illinois"; (b) the judiciary, fees of
13 jurors and commissioners; ~~and~~ (c) Department of Justice,
14 fees and expenses of witnesses (*not to exceed \$400,000*),
15 *and salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and mar-*
16 *shals (not to exceed \$100,000); (d) Department of Agri-*
17 *culture, Farmers Home Administration, direct loans and ad-*
18 *vances, subtitle B and section 335(a) of the Consolidated*
19 *Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, \$25,000,000*
20 *from the direct loan account; (e) Department of Commerce,*
21 *Coast and Geodetic Survey, salaries and expenses, \$234,000*
22 *in addition to the amount provided in section 1 hereof;*
23 *(f) Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public*
24 *Health Service, hospital and medical care; and (g) payments*
25 *to widows of deceased Senators.*

1 *SEC. 3. There are also hereby appropriated such*
2 *amounts as may be necessary to provide for items carried*
3 *in H.R. 11038, as passed by the Senate and House of*
4 *Representatives for (a) Department of Commerce, general*
5 *administration, participation in New York World's Fair, in-*
6 *cluding compensation of a United States Commissioner, who*
7 *shall be appointed by the President, at the rate of \$19,500*
8 *per annum; (b) funds appropriated to the President, disaster*
9 *relief; (c) Department of Health, Education, and Welfare,*
10 *Office of Education, payments to school districts; (d) Small*
11 *Business Administration, revolving fund; (e) the judiciary,*
12 *expenses of referees; (f) House of Representatives, payments*
13 *to widows or estates of deceased Representatives; and (g)*
14 *Department of State, administration of foreign affairs,*
15 *salaries and expenses: Provided, That in case an item is*
16 *carried in both versions of H.R. 11038 but at a different*
17 *amount as passed by the Senate than that as passed by the*
18 *House, the lower of the two amounts shall prevail.*

19 *SEC. 4. There is also hereby appropriated the follow-*
20 *ing amount for payment to Myrle G. Case, widow of Francis*
21 *Case, late a Senator from the State of South Dakota,*
22 *\$22,500.*

Passed the House of Representatives June 14, 1962.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 1577

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. J. RES. 745

[Report No. 1617]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year 1962.

JUNE 14, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JUNE 22, 1962

Reported with amendments

Thailand, Acheson, and Legal Fees

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1962

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, it is one thing for a lawyer to practice law but it is another thing when a lawyer is an adviser to the President of the United States and for personal profit takes a legal matter against one of our allies—Thailand.

In today's Washington Post is a story of Thailand's resentment over misuse of Acheson's position. At a time when we have so few friends in the world, it ill behooves us to have a Presidential adviser make a buck at the expense of the good will of our ally.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, June 22, 1962]

THAILAND ACCEPTS COURT DECISION GIVING
TEMPLE TO CAMBODIA

BANGKOK, THAILAND, June 21.—Premier Marshal Sarit Thanarat announced today that Thailand will abide by the World Court verdict favoring Cambodia in their decades-long dispute over the ownership of a Buddhist temple on the border.

Sarit told newsmen the Government's decision was based on a desire to "maintain our fine reputation in international affairs."

Fighting with Cambodia over the disputed temple of Preah Vinear, he said, would "be fulfilling an objective of the Communists" by opening a new strategic area of conflict.

The Premier emphasized, however, that his government still considers the verdict an injustice.

ACHESON ATTACKED

Former U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson was the target of a Thai Foreign Ministry statement. It said there is no doubt about "the worthy motives and intentions of the U.S. Government concerning Thailand and southeast Asia."

"Resentment is felt, however, over misuse by Mr. Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State and adviser to the President on NATO affairs, of his official position for the benefit of his private undertaking as counsel for Cambodia," it said.

Strong feeling against Acheson's presence on the Cambodian legal team was seen as the cause for the Government order Tuesday instructing its delegations to boycott the 14-

nation Geneva Conference on Laos and Southeast Asia Treaty Organization's Council of Representatives.

Today's statement did not mention the boycott.

Thais had reacted bitterly to the 9-3 verdict delivered by the International Court of Justice at The Hague last Friday. Judges of the United States, Britain and France—allies of Thailand—joined the majority in ruling the temple belonged to Cambodia, a neutralist.

REFUSES TO LEAVE

Thailand said Tuesday it would refuse to withdraw its forces from the 800-year-old temple, atop a 1,500-foot cliff in the Dangrek Mountains.

It showed displeasure further by announcing a boycott of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) and a decision not to send its representatives to the 14-nation Geneva conference on Laos when it reconvenes.

Troops of four SEATO partners—the United States, Britain, Australia, and New Zealand—are now in Thailand to help guard against any Communist infiltration from Laos.

About 8,000 university students demonstrated in Bangkok today against the World Court decision. They carried signs proclaiming "The Temple Is Thai" and "We Will Fight to the Last Drop of Blood."

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF
DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2)

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD
EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in Statuary Hall, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at \$1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

Friday, June 22, 1962

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate adjourned out of respect to Senator Case (South Dakota).
See Congressional Program Ahead.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, page 10617

Resolution Submitted: One resolution was introduced, as follows: S. Res. 352. Page 10618

Taxation: Committee on Finance was authorized to file report during adjournment today on H.R. 11879, extending the existing normal-tax rate and certain excise-tax rates. Page 10617

Condolence Resolution: S. Res. 352, expressing condolences on the death of Senator Case (South Dakota) was adopted. Page 10618

Nomination: Nomination of William M. Rountree, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Sudan, was received. Page 10618

Program for Saturday: Senate met at noon and as a further mark of respect to Senator Case adjourned at 12:13 p.m. until 10 a.m. Saturday, June 23, when the pending question will be adoption of motion to take up for further consideration H.R. 11040, commercial communications satellite. Page 10617

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS—CONTINUING SUPPLEMENTAL

Committee on Appropriations: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported with amendments H.J. Res. 745, continuing appropriations carried in H.R. 11038, second supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal year 1962.

SUGAR, TAX EXTENSION, AND COMMITTEE FUNDS

Committee on Finance: Committee continued its hearings on H.R. 12154, proposed Sugar Act amendments, having as its witnesses Senators Ellender, Young of North Dakota, Moss, and Allott; Oscar L. Chapman, Mexican Association of Sugar Producers; John C. Duncan, Peruvian Sugar Producers Association; J. W. Riddell, Indian Sugar Mills Association; Ralph Gardner, Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture; L. Blaine Liljenquist, British Honduras Government; Charles H. Brown, Colonial Sugar Co., Fiji Islands; Albert S. Nemir, Brazilian Sugar & Alcohol Institute; and John A. O'Donnell, Philippine Sugar Association.

Committee ordered rereported with amendment H.R. 11879, extending the existing normal-tax rate and certain excise-tax rates.

On Thursday, June 21, committee ordered favorably reported S. Res. 350, requesting an additional \$12,000 for committee expenditures.

Hearings on H.R. 12154 continue tomorrow.

GENEVA DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee met in executive session to hear Ambassador Arthur Dean testify and answer questions with regard to Geneva disarmament negotiations.

NOMINATION

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee resumed hearings on the nomination of Irving Ben Cooper, to be U.S. district judge for the southern district of New York, receiving testimony from Hyman Barshay, a county judge from New York; and Mrs. Frances E. Bilmes, Gilbert Ramirez, and Mrs. Mary J. Lowe, all New York attorneys.

Hearings were recessed subject to call.

SENATE - June 23

13. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed as reported H. J. Res. 745, appropriating funds for those items in the second supplemental appropriation bill which were apportioned on a basis indicating a necessity for a deficiency or supplemental estimate (pp. 10672-80). This measure was reported with amendments on June 22, during adjournment of the Senate (S. Rept. 1617) (p. ~~10620~~). As passed the resolution included an amendment by the Senate Appropriations Committee for \$25 million for farm operating loans in the direct loan account authorized by the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (pp. 10672). See Digest 97 for other items of interest.

Sen. Mansfield urged the Senate and House Appropriations Committee to put aside for the present their differences in the appropriations dispute and let a "bipartisan and bicameral group of Members" of Congress consider the matter later. pp. 10623-4

14. TOBACCO. Passed as reported S. J. Res. 201, to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed. pp. 10682

15. CROP INSURANCE. Passed without amendment S. 2859, to increase from 100 to 150 the number of new counties in which crop insurance may be offered each year. p. 10683

16. EXPORT CONTROL. Passed, by a vote of 59 to 1, S. 3161, to extend permanently the Export Control Act (pp. 10621-3, 10630-4, 10649-50, 10652-68, 10680-1). By a vote of 57 to 2, agreed to amendments by Sen. Keating to increase penalties for serious or repeated violations of export controls (pp. 10650, 10652-10668).

17. LIVESTOCK-POULTRY DISEASES. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 860, to grant the Secretary of Agriculture additional authority to provide greater protection against the introduction and dissemination of diseases of livestock and poultry. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 10623

Passed without amendment S. 3120, to grant the Secretary of Agriculture additional authority to permit the interstate movement of certain diseased livestock and poultry. pp. 10683-4

18. TAXES. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 11879, to extend for one year existing corporate normal tax rate and certain excise tax rates (S. Rept. 1616). p. 10620

This bill was made the unfinished business of the Senate. p. 10684

19. DATA PROCESSING; CONTRACTS. Received from GAO a report on the review of selected aspects of awards by GSA and administration by certain using agencies of contract for rental of electronic data processing equipment. p. 10620

20. RETIREMENT. Received from the Civil Service Commission a report of the Board of Actuaries of the Civil Service Retirement System. p. 10620

21. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 1912, to increase the appropriation authorization for the completion of the construction of the irrigation and power systems of the Flathead Indian irrigation project, Mont. (S. Rept. 1618). p. 10620

22. FARM PROGRAM. Several Senators discussed the defeat of the farm bill by the House. pp. 10624-9

Senators Humphrey and Kuchel debated farm policy issues. pp. 10694-9, 10699-700

23. AGRICULTURAL AID; GUAM. Passed without amendment S. 2121, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain Federal agricultural services on Guam. p. 10683
24. SUGAR. Sen. Proxmire supported the administration's sugar bill in preference to the sugar bill passed by the House, stating that "Congress should pass the administration sugar bill by June 30, or let the present program expire." pp. 10669-72
25. FOOD-FOR-PEACE. Sen. Humphrey commended and inserted a letter commending the food-for-peace program. pp. 10688-90
26. DISASTER AREAS. Sen. Humphrey commended this Department for providing assistance to counties in northwestern Minn. declared disaster areas because of recent heavy rains and urged additional assistance for the areas. pp. 10692-4
27. WHEAT. Sen. Carlson discussed the importance of wheat to the economy of Kan. and inserted an editorial on the matter. p. 10672
28. LAND-GRANT COLLEGES. Sen. Hruska commended the work of the land-grant colleges on their 100th anniversary. p. 10649
29. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Williams, N. J., urged enactment of legislation to authorize a study of alternative programs for providing financial assistance resulting from flood disasters. p. 10645
30. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Javits inserted an editorial supporting enactment of foreign trade legislation. pp. 10635-6
31. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that the corporate and excise ~~tax~~ extension bill will be considered Mon., followed during the week by consideration of the sugar bill and the public debt limit bill. He stated that the Senate would conduct no business on July 4. pp. 10684-5
32. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 25, p. 10700

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

33. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Cunningham stating that the American farmer did not want the farm bill and that the "majority in Congress stood up for the American farmer," and inserting an article. pp. A4732-3
Extension of remarks of Rep. Harrison, Va., stating that "the action of the House does not mean that sound legislation cannot and should not be passed at this session of Congress" and that "I want to earnestly disagree with the criticism and abuse of Secretary of Agriculture Freeman." p. A4735
Extension of remarks of Rep. St. George inserting an article, "The Story of a Fight--Here are Some of the Amazing Maneuvers That Have Been Going On Behind the Scenes in the Farm Bill Battle." pp. A4742-3
Extension of remarks of Rep. Nelsen inserting a farm program suggestion from the Wallace's Farmer magazine. p. A4746
34. SUGAR. Extension of remarks of Rep. Langen inserting an article, "Over Half Million Dollars In Fees Bonanza Due Many Lobbyists in Wake of New Sugar Bill." pp. A4741-2
Extension of remarks of Rep. Lindsay stating that the "sugar bill which passed the House last week was the wrong approach to an important and difficult problem," and inserting an article, "Sweet and Sour." p. A4745

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, a further important consideration regarding the sugar program is the wage provisions for workers in the sugar industry. These laboring people are among the most poorly paid and under privileged agricultural workers in our Nation. In my view, any Federal sugar legislation should contain strict guarantees that sugar workers will be paid decent wages, at the very least commensurate with the substantial profits available to owners of sugar operations as a result of the sugar subsidy program.

I ask unanimous consent that a memorandum and statement by the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor on the wage provisions of the Sugar Act be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEMORANDUM ON WAGE PROVISIONS OF THE SUGAR ACT

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ON FARM LABOR,

New York, N.Y., June 15, 1962.

To: Members of the U.S. Senate.

From: Fay Bennett, executive secretary.

Since the question of extending the Sugar Act will soon come before the Senate, I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of our statement on this program. I want to call your attention especially to the need for clarifying the provision of the Sugar Act requiring that in return for subsidies and tariff protections, sugar growers must pay their workers a fair and reasonable wage.

I believe you will be interested in reading the full statement, which discusses the history of the act and shows the wide disparity of sugar wages paid in different areas, as well as the effect of the wage payment upon large and small sugarcane growers.

The statement shows that the requirement of the act for payment of a fair and reasonable wage has not been honored, and that while growers, processors, and industrial users of sugar have all benefited by the Sugar Act, the fieldworkers have not.

The statement suggests that the wage set under the Fair Labor Standards Act should be substituted for the term "fair and reasonable," since the latter has proved inadequate and vague. Wages currently set for mainland sugar workers, ranging from 60 to 95 cents an hour, would certainly seem to be neither fair nor reasonable.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FARM LABOR ON WAGE PROVISIONS OF THE SUGAR ACT, PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE ON MAY 18, 1962, BY RABBI EUGENE J. LIPMAN

My name is Eugene J. Lipman. I am rabbi of Temple Sinai in Washington, D.C. I am a member of the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor and present this statement on behalf of the committee. While I do not consider myself an expert on all the problems of agriculture, I do attempt to keep myself informed of the issues having to do with the conditions of life and labor for hired workers in agriculture. The material in this statement has been prepared by the research department of the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor. I want to thank this committee for permitting us this time to present our views.

The National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor is a nonpartisan, factfinding agency, concerned with making information available on the conditions of farm labor. Its members are listed on this stationery. We need for strengthening the provisions of the wish to draw the committee attention to the Sugar Act intended to protect the interests

of American farmworkers in sugarbeet and sugarcane fields.

The National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor is concerned with this problem because the history of the Department of Agriculture's enforcement of the requirement that sugar workers be paid a "fair and reasonable wage" leaves much to be desired. This requirement was included in the original Jones-Costigan Act of 1934 on the ground that a public subsidy given to the sugar industry should contain protections for all affected groups, and not merely constitute a guarantee of grower and processor profits.

In our opinion, this requirement is not sufficiently precise to insure the intended protection. "Fair and reasonable" has proved too vague a term. Experience indicates that the present criteria, cost of living and ability to pay, have not produced wage levels that can be honestly regarded as fair and reasonable. Surely it is neither fair nor reasonable to expect anyone to support himself and his family on 60 cents an hour—the wage currently certified as the minimum for sugarcane workers in Louisiana. We are therefore suggesting that another and more objective criterion be substituted: the wage set under the Fair Labor Standards Act as the minimum necessary to support a worker and his dependents in decency.

Since 1934, the sugar industry has been one of the most heavily subsidized and protected sections of the American economy. We are not here to object to that protection. We realize that it has stabilized the sugar industry and given a needed measure of security to small sugar producers that was not present before the act. On the other hand, we are very much concerned that sugar workers have not enjoyed a similar measure of security, that the act's mandate to protect fieldworkers in the industry has not been carried out. Far from receiving the benefits intended for them under this legislation, their wages remain at substandard levels, even when compared to depressed State average wages for farmworkers. Only in Hawaii, where strong unionization is responsible, have sugar fieldworkers substantially improved their conditions.

Minimum hourly wage rates, set by the Department of Agriculture after public hearings in some of the sugar-raising areas, have followed a curious pattern. Currently, the minimum standard of "fair and reasonable wages" ranges from 60 cents an hour in Louisiana to \$1.46 an hour (plus fringe benefits worth close to another 50 cents an hour) in Hawaii. What appears fair and reasonable pay for identical work in the State of Hawaii is almost two and a half times what is ruled fair and reasonable in Louisiana. While beetworkers generally fare somewhat better, their wages—currently at least 95 cents an hour—are below the national average farm wage and State averages in major beet-growing regions.

The wage determinations in Louisiana have had an effect not intended by Congress: They have handicapped several attempts to establish collective bargaining there. Once a rate was ruled "fair and reasonable" by the Department of Agriculture, cane workers' demands for higher pay were effectively stopped by growers' contentions that their wages had been officially certified as fair. Thus, the vague references in the Sugar Act to the alternative "higher rates agreed to by employees and their employers" have had no meaning except in Hawaii, and collective bargaining has been hampered—albeit unintentionally—by governmental action.

There is good reason to believe that many small sugarcane producers—in competition with very large-scale growers—would also benefit from increased minimum rates. The labor costs of these small producers are much less than those of their competitors, and increased wage rates would affect their pro-

duction costs much less than they would affect the large-scale growers who rely heavily on hired labor. Therefore, higher wages could be expected to improve the marketing position of small farmers vis-à-vis large producers. Moreover, higher wages would increase the value of the labor supplied by the small grower and his family.

Of relevance here is some data which appeared in the U.S. Department of Agriculture's "Farm Cost Situation of November 1957." This is the only official data, so far as we know, which breaks down and compares production for large- and small-scale farms competing in a given area. The data pertains to cotton farms in the Mississippi Delta. On the small-scale farms, the cost of hired labor was about 10 percent of total operating expenses, while on the large cotton farms in the delta, labor costs amounted to 36 percent of total operating expenses.

In other words, the small-scale farmer performs most of his own work, and wages therefore constitute only a small part of his production costs. Moreover, given the decline of small farms and the expansion of large farms, it seems clear that the net income of small producers is dropping while their operating expenses are either steady or rising. The opposite appears to be true for their large-scale competitors. Assuming that to be the case, it is obvious that higher wages would increase the operating costs of the large farmers much more than those of their struggling competitors who hire less labor. The latter as a result would be in a more favorable competitive position. Thus the overall result of wage increases for farmers who do most of their own work would be higher net incomes. It seems to us that this would apply to sugarcane growers as much as to cotton growers.

We are not impressed by statements that growers cannot pay wages higher than have generally been certified. For one thing, actual wages paid are in many cases higher than the minimum rate—although they are still far below what the Fair Labor Standards Act calls a fair wage. Hawaiian growers paying much higher wages, while admittedly large operators with considerable resources, must nonetheless pay much greater transportation costs than mainland producers. But the Hawaiian growers still make profits. Finally, ability to pay has quite properly never been the primary consideration in determining fair wages. Public policy in this country has repeatedly denied that any employer has an absolute right to dictate terms of employment—no matter how hard pressed a particular employer might be. It is in keeping with this tradition that we call for minimum wages to sugarworkers at least equal to the rate set under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

We would point out, in addition, that cost of living is supposed to be given just as much weight as ability to pay in setting the wages for sugarworkers. The cost-of-living factor seems, however, to have served more as an excuse for perpetuating low wages in this country's depressed rural areas. We certainly find it hard to believe that 60 cents an hour is a realistic index to the cost of living in any part of America today.

A fair and reasonable wage should presumably mean a wage sufficient to feed, clothe, and house a worker and his dependents in minimal health and well-being. It should presumably pay a man enough to insure that he need not call upon his young children to help support the family. In a seasonal industry where workers are denied unemployment benefits, we do not see how a wage less than the \$1.15 an hour required by the Fair Labor Standards Act could possibly support a worker and his family in any part of the United States.

To conclude, we hope it is clear that we are not objecting to justifiable protections for sugar producers. Our concern is that

sugarworkers receive the protections legally due them for nearly 30 years but never in fact extended to them. We do not consider any wage less than the national minimum as set by the Fair Labor Standards Act to be either fair or reasonable in this day and age. We do believe that payment of \$1.15 an hour would be to the advantage of most small-scale sugargrowers as well as of sugarworkers. Higher wages for sugarworkers and higher net incomes for small sugargrowers would, moreover, constitute an injection of purchasing power into many regions that are presently depressed areas. Higher wages would therefore complement the purposes of the rural areas development program and the Area Redevelopment Administration by improving the economy and standard of living not only in those blighted areas but throughout the country.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

WHEAT PRODUCTION

Mr. HOLLAND obtained the floor.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield at this time to me?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield briefly to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON. I appreciate very much the courtesy of the Senator from Florida.

Mr. President, wheat is the staff of life, and Kansas is just completing another 200-million-bushel wheat harvest.

Our State has long been known as the Wheat State. Normally, Kansas produces one-fourth of the winter wheat of the Nation. In the past 4 years, we have grown a total of 1 billion bushels of wheat, or an average of better than 250 million bushels a year. This large production of wheat has been grown in our State, despite substantial reductions in our acreage.

Millions of bushels of this wheat have been sent to hungry people in underdeveloped countries, through our foreign-aid program. As a result of exporting millions of bushels of wheat, we have furnished hope to these people, and have created much good will for our Nation.

It is most important that we do not approve farm programs that would endanger the quantity of food needed by our own people; and it is also important that we have additional food to send to millions of people in other countries who are not so fortunate.

We hear much about surpluses and some of the burdens resulting from these surpluses; but it would be most disastrous if it were reversed and if we did not have sufficient food to care for our people and many others, as is the situation in many Communist-controlled countries.

The farmers of this Nation are entitled to praise and credit—not condemnation and criticism, which we often hear—for their ability to produce this food.

The Wichita Eagle published on Sunday, June 10, over 200 pages of information and articles about our great State of Kansas. It mentioned items of special interest from every county in the State. In this issue there also appeared the famous editorial entitled "Wheat," which first delighted Kansans in 1937.

It was written by the late Victor Murdock, who for many years served in the U.S. Congress. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be made a part of these remarks in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WHEAT

(By Victor Murdock)

The sun is setting in the wheat country. The wind halts as the day dies, and the birds, after careening conclave in midair, wheel with much dispute and wing ruffling confusion of choice, to their final tree in the grove where as the rustling leaves grow still their greenery deepens into shadows and turns purple against the shafts of gold, lanced by the sun across the landscape. Along the damp edges of the hedge the crickets intone for the night-long chorus and a hunch-backed yellow sunfish noses a single widening circle upon the blue-green mirror of the pond. Across the meadow, grass, flower, and weed from their drab, day array brightened to translucent pinks and shining fibrous silvers, quiver, ripple, flush in the pagentry of leveled light.

Silence grows. The house, the barn merge into the tranquility and thrust with strength from a window, back to the weak sun, a blazing bolt of his own light. The horses in their stalls, taking their respite erect, twitch the hay from the mow and grind and grind, in contemplative content, and the cow, moved by some vagrant emotional unrest, offers an unavailing protest from her place, which, having begun weakly, she as incontinently concludes. The pullets fidget and fluff fussily and feebly along their perch. The swine contest for the single undesirable corner of the sty in repeated pyramids which at last collapse to a permanent repose. The dog, with an air of despair in exploration, makes final forage at the back door.

Silence grows. Down by the stream, with its trees which bend over it to look upon it and never tire, a moccasin evidences his presence on a log, by sliding from it, and a muskrat plunges from one hiding place to another with a single splash and leaves no trace. A raincrow, alone at last with silence, mourns and prophesies. Between purpling east, house, barn, grove, stream, and the empty west, the wheat raiser stands before the wheatfield and its wigwam shocks, marshaled in far-flung line as at attention. They and the bristling stubble are gold, dull, dead gold.

He and they have traveled long and far together. This is one of the thousands of resting places, of breathing places they have come to. The sweat, the vexations, the defeats, the depredations and deprivations of toil a little while ago were heavy enough upon him. But now as he turns and looks across the dull, dead goldfield to the empty west the burden of the day's work lifts, and the yellow twilight strokes his soul in benediction.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1962

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, at the suggestion of the majority leader, I move that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1577, House Joint Resolution 745, as reported from the Senate Appropriations Committee, so that the joint resolution will be made the pending business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 745) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1962, which had been reported from

the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments, which were on page 2, line 10, after the word "for", to strike out "payment of"; in line 13, after the word "commissioners", to strike out "and"; in line 14, after the word "witnesses"; to insert "(not to exceed \$400,000), and salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals (not to exceed \$100,000); (d) Department of Agriculture, Farmers Home Administration, direct loans and advances, subtitle B and section 335(a) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, \$25,000,000 from the direct loan account; (e) Department of Commerce, Coast and Geodetic Survey, salaries and expenses, \$234,000 in addition to the amount provided in section 1 hereof; (f) Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, hospital and medical care; and (g) payments to widows of deceased Senators."

At the top of page 3, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 3. There are also hereby appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to provide for items carried in H.R. 11038, as passed by the Senate and House of Representatives for (a) Department of Commerce, general administration, participation in New York World's Fair, including compensation of a United States Commissioner, who shall be appointed by the President, at the rate of \$19,500 per annum; (b) funds appropriated to the President, disaster relief; (c) Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, payments to school districts; (d) Small Business Administration, revolving fund; (e) the judiciary, expenses of referees; (f) House of Representatives, payments to widows or estates of deceased Representatives; and (g) Department of State, administration of foreign affairs, salaries and expenses: *Provided*, That in case an item is carried in both versions of H.R. 11038 but at a different amount as passed by the Senate than that as passed by the House, the lower of the two amounts shall prevail.

And on page 3, after line 18, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 4. There is also hereby appropriated the following amount for payment to Myrle G. Case, widow of Francis Case, late a Senator from the State of South Dakota, \$22,500.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1962—H.R. 11038—passed the House on April 4, and reached the Senate on April 5. The Senate Committee on Appropriations proceeded with all possible speed, devoting 3 full days to hearings on the measure and on various supplemental budget requests which had reached the Senate since the House concluded its hearings on the bill. The bill was reported to the Senate on April 11, and passed the Senate on April 16. For some reason the House of Representatives did not appoint conferees until 6 weeks later—on May 28. It would be fruitless here to go into the matter of disagreement on procedure between the two Appropriations Committees of the House and the Senate. Suffice it to say that on June 14 the House Appropriations Committee reported to the House of Representatives House Joint Resolution 745, continuing provisions for certain activities of the government for

which H.R. 11038 had made provision. This continuing resolution passed the House on the same date, June 14, and came to the Senate.

The Senate Appropriations Committee felt that a conference on the second supplemental appropriations bill was much preferable to the consideration of a continuing resolution, and so advised the House committee. But when it became apparent that there was no possibility of having a conference on the second supplemental appropriations bill, the Senate committee took up and considered the continuing resolution—House Joint Resolution 745—in the light of certain communications which it had received from various governmental agencies, indicating critical need for funds not covered by the terms of House Joint Resolution 745. The Senate committee also considered the various items involved in the second supplemental bill, and picked out several items which it thought were of similar importance to those contained within the House joint resolution. The Senate committee thereupon amended the House joint resolution so as to include these added items, and reported House Joint Resolution 745 with several recommended committee amendments, which are now before the Senate under the pending measure.

Mr. President, the committee recommended that the joint resolution as amended and reported to the Senate be passed.

As reported to the Senate, this measure will provide funds for the remainder of the fiscal year for the programs and activities for which funds have been exhausted, and also for certain programs and activities which the committee believes are of such importance that funds should be made available immediately.

Mr. President, rather than read the items by list, I shall merely proceed to discuss briefly the items added by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

First, under the Department of Agriculture, is the Farmers Home Administration loan authorization. The committee inserted language authorizing \$25 million for farm operating loans in the direct loan account which was authorized by the Consolidated Farmer Home Administration Act of 1961. H.R. 11038, as passed by the Senate, provided \$50 million for this item. In other words, because of the passage of time, the committee felt that half of the amount provided in the bill as passed by the Senate some 2 months ago would suffice.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Madam President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. NEUBERGER in the chair). Does the Senator from Florida yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. According to the testimony given our committee, \$50 million—and more, too—was needed at the time when the committee held the hearings. That was the testimony of the Department of Agriculture. Many of these farmers have since that time either gone broke or carried on their farming operations in a

limited way. So at the present time many of them no longer need the loans. But this amount now in the bill would cover those who still can be helped.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the distinguished Senator from North Dakota, who was very active in getting the original appropriation provided for by our committee. I am sure he is correct in his statement that farmers have suffered because that amount was not made quickly available.

I have before me a letter, dated June 22, from Mr. Joseph M. Robertson, Administrative Assistant Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, in which he states that it is estimated that a maximum of \$25 million of Farmers' Home Administration operating loans could be closed between now and June 30 of this year. I ask unanimous consent that the letter be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C. June 22, 1962.
HON. SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Deficiencies
and Supplementals, Committee on Ap-
propriations, U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR HOLLAND: In response to the request from your staff, it is estimated that a maximum of \$25 million of Farmers Home Administration operating loans could be closed between now and June 30, 1962.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH M. ROBERTSON,
Administrative Assistant Secretary.

Mr. HAYDEN. Madam President, will the Senator from Florida yield to me?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. Madam President, an article in today's Washington Post states that I was asked by newsmen as to whether at the Appropriations Committee meeting on yesterday, the committee discussed any solution of the impasse with the House over conference reports, to which I am supposed to have replied, "No, none of that foolishness."

Madam President, I made no such statement to any reporter or newsmen because, as a matter of fact, the current impasse with the House inevitably was discussed, and it is because of it that the Senate should now take action on House Joint Resolution 745, which was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations on June 14, and which was reported to the Senate yesterday.

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, I concur in the statement made by the distinguished Senator from Arizona. It appearing that there would not be any conference, the committee and staff worked up the items which I am now attempting to report to the Senate, in an effort to make the continuing resolution as adequate as possible to meet the various needs of the governmental agencies.

The second item is for the Coast and Geodetic Survey in the Department of Commerce. The situation is this. The House resolution included \$200,000; the Senate Committee had put in an additional \$425,000, which were disaster funds, because the Coast and Geodetic

Survey was having to resurvey many of the inlets and small harbors along the Atlantic coast that were recently damaged by the storm. Since so much time had elapsed, we checked with the Coast and Geodetic Survey and were advised that, instead of \$425,000, \$234,000 is now urgently needed; and it is that additional amount that we have included in this resolution.

The memorandum from the Department of Commerce, Coast and Geodetic Survey, on this subject, dated June 15, 1962, states:

If the additional funds in the amount of \$234,000 are not made available, the Coast and Geodetic Survey will have to cancel orders for procurement of vital surveying equipment for which bids have been accepted. Additionally, large numbers of personnel will have to be furloughed without pay in order to stay within the availability of the amount currently appropriated.

I ask unanimous consent that the memorandum be placed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EFFECT OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 745
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY,
June 15, 1962.

The second supplemental request contains an appropriation item for an additional amount for salaries and expenses of \$625,000 to cover mandatory pay increases in an amount of \$200,000 and storm damage surveys in the amount of \$425,000.

It is our understanding that enactment of House Joint Resolution 745 as it passed the House will provide \$200,000 for mandatory pay increases, since this item meets the provisions of the joint resolution. However, the amount of \$425,000 would not be made available under the joint resolution in its present form.

A careful analysis of the funding requirements of the Coast and Geodetic Survey from June 15 through June 30, 1962, indicates a minimum additional requirement in the amount of \$234,000 which is \$191,000 below the amount of \$425,000 originally requested for this purpose. A breakdown of additional requirements in the amount of \$234,000 is as follows:

Geodesy.....	\$114,000
Photogrammetry.....	70,000
Cartography.....	50,000
Total.....	\$234,000

¹This is based on cancellation of items under procurement and delaying balance of repairs on ship *Scott*.

If the additional funds in the amount of \$234,000 are not made available, the Coast and Geodetic Survey will have to cancel orders for procurement of vital surveying equipment for which bids have been accepted. Additionally, large numbers of personnel will have to be furloughed without pay in order to stay within the availability of the amount currently appropriated.

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, the next item is for participation in New York's World Fair. The Senate may recall that the House bill provided \$17 million for this item, and that the Senate committee recommended \$15 million, and the Senate adopted that amount. We are advised by the General Services Administration, who would handle the construction of the Federal building

there, that the time remaining, even when our hearings were underway, was really inadequate for the proper completion of the building, and, as stated by Mr. Hunter, "We are going to have to telescope this all into those 2 years and 15 days."

We are also advised that this is of very great importance, not only to various Members of the Senate, but to various Members of the House of Representatives. We felt this item should be continued, because it has been determined by separate votes of both Houses of Congress that the United States should go into this project. We have, therefore, included the item for the smaller amount in either bill, or for \$15 million.

The next item appropriates funds to the President for disaster relief. Both versions of the bill included \$25 million for that purpose. It had to do with other relatively small disasters in the Nation, but principally with the disasters along the eastern seaboard in connection with the storm of a few months ago.

We have a communication from the Office of Emergency Planning, to the effect that \$15 million has already been awarded, and they have not been able to pay the money to five States, as follows: New York, in the amount of \$3,500,000; Maryland, in the amount of \$500,000; Delaware, in the amount of \$2,500,000; Virginia, in the amount of \$3,500,000; and New Jersey, in the amount of \$5 million.

We have felt that this is one of those items that, by all means, ought to be carried forward in a supplemental bill, and we regret the delay by virtue of the fact that it has been postponed so long. We have insisted that this item go into the continuing resolution. I am not advised why it was left out.

Mr. CASE. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the distinguished Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. CASE. I thank the Senator for his persistent understanding of the needs of New Jersey and other States along the Atlantic seaboard. On behalf of myself and everyone in my State, I express the appreciation of all of us for what the Senator from Florida has done, with respect to that item, and also in regard to the small business revolving fund, which the Senator will explain later, also affecting my State.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator. I am sure he would take the same position if any other State in the Nation were involved. Certainly, I would. I feel this disaster money is a first charge upon the pocketbook of the Nation.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that there be included in the RECORD at this point a letter from Mr. Edward A. McDermott, the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning, Executive Office of the President, dated June 15, 1962, together with the enclosure.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT,
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING,
Washington, D.C., June 15, 1962.
Hon. SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Deficiencies
and Supplementals, Senate Appropriations
Committee, U.S. Senate, Washing-
ton, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HOLLAND: On April 4, 1962, I appeared before your subcommittee in support of a supplemental appropriation of \$25 million to finance Federal disaster assistance to the States. There is a critical need for this appropriation, and I urge that the sum requested be made available as quickly as possible.

The President during March made declarations of "major disasters" in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and New York. The lack of funds has made it impossible to provide these States with the Federal funds required for recovery and restoration work eligible under Public Law 81-875. In addition, the State of New Jersey, which received an initial allocation of \$10 million on March 23, will soon reach a point where the funds available for eligible projects will be exhausted.

Some disaster recovery work is performed by Federal agencies. In other situations the local governments themselves contract for the performance of repair and restoration work eligible for Federal assistance under Public Law 81-875. These governments have made application to the Office of Emergency Planning for financial assistance. We cannot take action on these applications and obligate the necessary moneys until funds are made available to cover the amounts requested.

Many of the eligible projects for which local governments have let contracts have been completed or will soon be completed. Officials of cities and counties are understandably pressing for approval of their project applications and for provision of Federal funds for the eligible disaster work. The Governors are likewise concerned that allocations of Federal funds be made as soon as possible.

The present balance in the President's Disaster Fund is \$1,278,429, consisting of funds recently recovered from prior years' allocations. The immediate need for disaster work in the east coast States amounts to \$15 million, as shown on the enclosed table. The balance of the \$25 million requested would provide funds for the remainder of this fiscal year and for a carryover into fiscal year 1963. No funds are included for this purpose in our regular appropriations request for 1963.

Sincerely,

EDWARD A. McDERMOTT.

*Immediate fund requirements for Federal
disaster assistance*

New York	\$3,500,000
Maryland	500,000
Delaware	2,500,000
Virginia	3,500,000
New Jersey	5,000,000
Total	15,000,000

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I am going to support this joint resolution. I agree with the Senator from Florida that there are many items on which it is very important to act at this time, including some of the appropriations for the disaster areas, and I shall support these ef-

forts. However, there was one item in one of the supplemental appropriation bills which passed which I did not think was necessary. It is my understanding it has been deleted from this joint resolution. I wanted to make sure of it.

Mr. HOLLAND. What was that item?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. That was the item of \$4,880,000 which had been included in one of the appropriation bills for the subsidization of the lead and zinc mining industry. I did not feel it was an emergency. Personally, I thought it would have been better if we had defeated that item.

Am I correct in my understanding that, as we approve the joint resolution, the item of \$4,880,000, supposedly a subsidy for the lead and zinc mining industry, has been deleted and will not be brought back before us unless it is brought back as a part of another appropriation bill for consideration, at which time we can consider it?

Mr. HOLLAND. The item has been deleted. It does not appear either in the House joint resolution or the Senate amendments. I cannot say when or whether or how the matter will come back to the floor, but it is not involved at all in the matter now pending before the Senate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. If it comes up again, it will have to come up either on the Presidential budget or in a measure from the House, in which case there will be an opportunity for an open hearing. We can almost affirmatively say that it could not be brought up before us in this fiscal year. The time will expire on June 30 of this year. It would have to come in a Presidential message.

Mr. HOLLAND. I agree that, almost certainly, it would have to come in by one of the two methods the Senator has mentioned. There is one other possibility, and that is only remote, which is that the House will send us another continuing resolution between now and the end of the fiscal year which would include that item. I know of no probability of such an occurrence. So far as I am concerned, that is not an appropriate item at this time, because with the few days remaining in this fiscal year, I think we should confine the measure not only to matters of grave emergency, but also to matters which would not lead to a conference between the two bodies, but which would be susceptible, we hope, of being taken by the other body in the form in which we approve it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. If there were another continuing resolution, which is extremely doubtful, there would be an opportunity to have a consideration of it before the Appropriations Committee, at which time the Senator from Delaware would have an opportunity to discuss it.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is completely right. Both the committee and the Senate would have a full chance to

work their will on such a continuing resolution.

Again I say that I have no expectation whatever that another such continuing resolution will come along, but since it is in the realm of possibility, I felt I should mention it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I appreciate the assurances of the Senator from Florida and the Senator from Massachusetts. With those assurances I have no objection to the joint resolution, and I will support it.

I close with the statement that if such a request should be renewed—as to putting \$4 million, \$5 million, or whatever the item might be for the lead and zinc subsidy into the resolution—when it comes to the Senate I shall appreciate it if the Senator from Florida or whoever is in charge of presentation of the measure will notify me, if I should happen to miss the item.

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, I assure the Senator that I shall take personal responsibility for notifying him.

One further point was called to my attention by one of the watchful members of the staff of the Committee on Appropriations. This point is with respect to the remote possibility that the supplemental bill should go to conference. In that event, that item would not be in conference, because it has been passed in both Houses in the same way. I think the possibility of such a conference is even more remote than the other possibility I suggested a while ago.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
WELFARE OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Madam President, the next item is for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for the Office of Education. The committee has included \$15,707,000 to provide sufficient funds to pay the full entitlements under Public Law 874 to school districts in federally affected areas for maintenance and operation of schools.

This figure appears both in the House version and the Senate version of the second supplemental appropriation bill. Why the item did not appear in the continuing resolution I am unable to say.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. JOHNSTON. I should like to ask the Senator from Florida, who is handling the presentation of the joint resolution, what happened to the \$7,092,000 for buildings?

Mr. HOLLAND. The distinguished Senator from South Carolina, who has been so interested in this particular item and so effective in getting it made a part of the Senate version of the supplemental appropriation bill knows that that item was not in the original House supplemental appropriation bill; it appeared in only the Senate version of the bill. Likewise, we were advised by some who have been following closely the conference between the two bodies on another education bill that the question of construction

of school facilities with Federal money is at present quite a controversial item as between the two Houses.

While our committee is strongly in favor of this item and will take the first opportunity to place it in some other measure, hoping that this resolution will not lead to a request for a conference, we felt that this item should not be placed in the Senate amendments. That is as much a matter of regret to the Senator from Florida as it is to the Senator from South Carolina, because we both have impacted districts in our States, where this is a very practical and important item.

Mr. JOHNSTON. I presume the Senator will agree with me on the fact that since the impacted areas have been caused by the Federal Government, this construction item is in a little different category from the ordinary buildings being built in various States.

Mr. HOLLAND. I agree.

To complete my statement on this item, we had before us in the hearings on the bill Dr. Sterling M. McMurrin, Commissioner of Education, who stated that the first named amount, \$15,707,000, would pay in full the entitlements of the various impacted areas for fiscal year 1962. We have included and continued that item. Regretfully, for the reasons already stated, we had to eliminate the item which the Senator from South Carolina has mentioned.

Mr. JOHNSTON. I am glad the Senator still holds out a hope for the future for this special appropriation.

Mr. HOLLAND. I not only hold out a hope, but I express the view of members of the committee for whom I speak that the amendment should be enacted. We shall seek the occasion to place it in a bill soon to be considered, in the hope that the item may be enacted in the near future.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Since I know the difficulties under which the Senators are acting at the present time, I agree with the Senator from Florida that that is probably as far as we can go at this time.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator for his understanding and forbearance. I shall regret the decision as much as he.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITALS AND
MEDICAL CARE

For the Public Health Service, Hospitals, and Medical Care, the committee has added \$174,000. That is the item, as shown by the testimony of Dr. Miller, which is to be found on page 277 of the hearings of the committee, as already due to other than Government hospitals for the care of patients for whom the Public Health Service is responsible under the law. We felt that by all means this deficiency item should likewise appear in the resolution.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION REVOLVING
FUND

I invite attention in particular to the item for the Small Business Administration. The Small Business Administration had to discontinue the granting of badly needed loans in March or early April because of the exhaustion or prac-

tical exhaustion of its revolving fund. Both versions of the supplemental appropriation bill took care of this problem; the House bill in the amount of \$85 million, and the Senate amendment in the amount of \$90 million. We were advised by John E. Horne, Administrator of the Small Business Administration, by letter dated June 15, that the organization has been practically stymied in this long period of time.

This appropriation also affects disaster relief loans in the disaster-ridden parts of the country. Therefore, we have placed in the resolution the \$85 million, which is the smaller of the two amounts. We have deleted the special direction which was in the Senate bill for \$15 million to be spent alone in disaster relief, because we have learned from the Administrator that the whole amount, if it is needed, can be used for that purpose, and that the Administrator places it as the first item for consideration by the Small Business Administration.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Madam President, will my capable colleague yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the able Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. This is an appropriation item in which I have an intense interest. The Small Business Administration has accomplished throughout the Nation—and I invite particular attention to the State of West Virginia—a program of necessary assistance in loans for the development of new industries and in the desirable enlargement of present plants. Manpower is employed and products are manufactured when these loans are consummated. Local banks cooperate in this lending effort.

There are in West Virginia at the present time several loans which have been processed favorably but with respect to which no funds are available as of now. The moneys have not been forthcoming from the Small Business Administration to assist in the economic strengthening of the industrial base in West Virginia. There is affirmative action by SBA, at State, regional and Federal levels in prompt consideration of requests. Our applications are given prompt attention.

I recognize the problems which have been inherent in the consideration of this \$85 million by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. I am also impressed with the realization of the need as well expressed by the Senator from Florida. An absorbing effort is being made to allow the Small Business Administration to proceed in an orderly manner, not only with the processing of the loans, but also with the funding of the loans.

In West Virginia we have been very careful to see that loans were not given precedence for what we might call "desirable but unnecessary" items or enlargements, such as bowling alleys and the like. I do not speak in disparagement of such applications, but in our State, where men need to be gainfully employed, the loans have largely gone for the development and expansion of industrial enterprises.

For that reason, in West Virginia we are very conscious of the worthwhile work which is being carried forward by the Small Business Administration. I wish to express my appreciation for the realistic manner in which the Senate, through action of the Committee on Appropriations, has attempted to meet, at least partially, this very pressing problem.

Madam President, I do not overemphasize when I state this is a pressing problem. In a speech in this forum on June 14 I called attention to the plight of SBA in carrying forward its work, in accordance with the intent of the Congress. This agency has, I repeat, been given too little attention commensurate with the vital role it performs in our economic well-being.

In a letter to President Kennedy on June 6, 1962, I wrote:

I feel sure, Mr. President, that you deplore, as I do, the fact that because of controversy between the Appropriations Committees, not even the \$90 million request of the Budget Bureau has been made available. Thus, since March of this year, SBA has been without funds for lending purposes, except for the relatively small amounts made available from loan collections accruing to the revolving fund.

In concluding the letter to the President, I wrote:

I intend to urge in the Senate without delay that there be a cognizance of these conditions, both in the legislative and executive branches. When such a vital element of our Government's economy stimulating agencies as the Small Business Administration is virtually forced by fiscal starvation to ride at anchor we are permitting both the agency and the economy to rust and erode. I am disturbed by this condition and urge that it be corrected. This is a petition both to my colleagues of the Congress and to you as the Chief Executive.

I commend my knowledgeable colleague, who handles this measure, for his voiced concern, in which I join, for the availability of funds to meet immediate calls on SBA. This is a partial step, but it is a positive one.

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, on behalf of the committee, I thank the distinguished Senator. I ask that there be printed at this point in my remarks the letter to me from Mr. John E. Horne, Administrator of the Small Business Administration dated June 15, 1962.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION,
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR,
Washington, D.C., June 15, 1962.

HON. SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Deficiencies and
Supplementals, Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HOLLAND: Knowing of your interest in the SBA programs, I thought I should report to you on the current status of our lending operations.

As you will recall, I found it necessary on March 9 to discontinue the approval of business and investment company loans in order that the small balance remaining in the revolving fund could be reserved for disaster loans. This situation was made most urgent at that time because of the magnitude of the disaster which struck the east coast on March 6 and 7. With the small balance remaining at that time plus current collec-

tions in the fund, we have been able to continue the processing of disaster loans without interruption and we have been able to approve some very urgent business loans.

In order that applicants for business loans and investment and development company loans could be advised of the status of their applications, we continued the processing of all applications received. We, of course, advised applicants of those requests we could not approve. For those applications which otherwise would have been approved, we informed the applicant of that fact but that formal approval could not be made until such time as additional funds were made available through an appropriation to the revolving fund.

H.R. 11038 included \$85 million as it passed the House and was amended to \$90 million in the Senate. The portion of the above amounts to be available for business and investment and development company loans was \$75 million. At the present time, business loan applications which have been processed to the point of approval total \$43,280,000. Investment and development company loans in the same category total \$14,600,000. In other words, we have a total of about \$58 million in loans processed and awaiting the appropriation contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962, and this total is increasing daily. I should mention also that some of these applications were processed during the month of March and are now over 3 months old.

Anything that you can do to expedite action on H.R. 11038 will be sincerely appreciated.

With kind regards, I am,
Sincerely,

JOHN E. HORNE,
Administrator.

Mr. STENNIS. Madam President, if the Senator has completed his statement on the subject of the Small Business Administration, I wish he would yield to me for one comment.

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. STENNIS. Madam President, I have noted with interest an item of \$25 million in the bill for Farm Home Administration loans. Is the figure of \$25 million correct?

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct. The Senator from Mississippi is one of those who have been very active, along with the Senator from North Dakota and the Senator from South Dakota and others, in placing in the Senate bill the larger amount of \$50 million for that same purpose. The amount was reduced to \$25 million for the reasons already stated in the RECORD.

Mr. STENNIS. I appreciate the interest of the Senator from Florida in that item. I am sure that it will be vigorously defended if there is a conference on the bill. In Mississippi we have been unusually successful with the loans. They serve a very fine purpose. No money has been lost. On the other hand, the interest has been paid. Interest payments have taken care of the servicing of the loans. We now have on hand applications which meet the requirements and which have already been approved totaling almost \$5 million. I am now referring to building loans rather than operating loans. That proves conclusively the demand for the sound, proven program of which we are speaking. If we were to fail to provide the funds, we would withhold benefits from potential borrowers. The funds made

available through the program represent the only source from which the borrowers can obtain loans of the kind needed.

I hope the Senate will agree to the figure recommended, and that the Senate conferees will vigorously defend it should there be a conference on the bill.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator from Mississippi. I assure him that the committee, as a whole was exceedingly interested in the retention of that much of the original item.

The next item refers to the Judiciary. One hundred thousand dollars would be transferred from the referee's special account of moneys already on hand, and the payment of funds which must be made available so that referees may be paid would be authorized.

I see the distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] present in the Chamber. He is especially interested in that item and the one which follows. All members of the committee were glad to agree that those items should be included in the resolution.

Mr. HRUSKA. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. HRUSKA. The Senator from Nebraska would like to express his appreciation for the understanding and cooperation which have been extended by the Senator from Florida, particularly in connection with the two items referred to. They are very necessary at this stage to enable the court system to finish out the year, which will shortly be concluded. At the same time, I take this opportunity to extend my commendations and congratulations to the Senator from Florida for his very excellent work in obtaining the cooperation of the entire committee toward the end that the procedure may be concluded promptly and efficiently.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank my distinguished friend. Again I point out that it is the action of the entire committee, for which I am merely serving at this moment as a mouthpiece.

The next item relates to the Department of Justice. The proposed appropriation is for U.S. attorneys and marshals. It develops that only \$100,000 of the \$200,000 provided in the Senate version of this bill would actually be needed for the payment of the extra attorneys and marshals appointed in connection with the service of new judges whose nominations we have confirmed in recent months.

I have received a letter from Mr. S. A. Andretta, Administrative Assistant of the Attorney General, dated June 15, in which he asked for the full \$200,000. Later he called to say that \$100,000 would see the Department through until the end of the year. I shall not ask to have the letter printed in the RECORD because it covers the original request of \$200,000. But I wish to state for the RECORD that Mr. Andretta has advised us that \$100,000 is urgently needed and will be required to be paid out between now and the end of the fiscal year.

I refer next to the item "Legislative branch—Senate"; \$45,000 is allowed for payment to the widows of our late distinguished colleagues, Senator Bridges

of New Hampshire and Senator Schoepel of Kansas. I state this item separately because it was included in our supplemental bill.

We also added a new but similar item—and it is the only item added to the resolution which does not already appear in the supplemental bill—of \$22,500 for payment to the widow of our late beloved friend Senator Case of South Dakota.

For the House of Representatives there is inserted a similar item for \$80,000 for payment to the beneficiaries of three Members of the House of Representatives.

With reference to the Department of State, there is an item of \$2,500,000, which was contained in both versions of the bill, and which is urgently required

for traveling and other expenses. The Department is already without money to pay such expenses.

In closing, let me say that by our action we have tried to add items which we believed to be so urgent that they will receive the approval of our brethren at the other end of the Capitol. We have necessarily omitted many items which we believe to be necessary and were contained in the original supplemental bill. The total amount proposed by the resolution, with the Senate amendments, is a little less than half as much as the original supplemental bill. Many items will have to be dealt with shortly, but they are not as urgent or as emergent in nature as the ones which we have included.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I will yield in a moment.

I ask that there be printed at this point in the RECORD a table showing the comparison of House Joint Resolution 745 as passed by the House and as passed by the Senate, showing also the figures contained in the concurrent continuing resolution as passed by the House and as now recommended by the Senate committee.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

H.J. Res. 745, passed House June 14 and passed Senate June 23—Comparison of House joint resolution with 2d supplemental, 1962 (H.R. 11038)

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	2d supplemental, 1962			Ceilings included in H.J. Res. 745 by House	H.J. Res. 745 compared with Senate version of H.R. 11038	Senate version of H.J. Res. 745	Senate increases
		Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill				
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE							
333	Agricultural Research Service: Salaries and expenses.....	\$3,000,000	\$2,500,000	\$3,000,000		—\$3,000,000		
333	Agricultural Marketing Service: Marketing research and service.....	450,000	425,000	425,000	\$425,000		\$425,000	
	Farmers Home Administration: Direct loan account.....			(50,000,000)		(—50,000,000)	(25,000,000)	(25,000,000)
333	Forest Service: Forest protection and utilization.....	37,000,000	37,000,000	37,000,000	37,000,000		37,000,000	
	Total, Department of Agriculture.....	40,450,000	39,925,000	40,425,000	37,425,000	—3,000,000	37,425,000	(25,000,000)
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE							
333 and S. Doc. 83	Coast and Geodetic Survey: Salaries and expenses.....	633,000	200,000	625,000	200,000	—245,000	434,000	234,000
333	Maritime Administration: Operating-differential subsidies (liquidation of contract authorization).....	25,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000		—20,000,000		
363	General administration: Participation in New York World's Fair.....	25,000,000	17,000,000	15,000,000		—15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
	Total, Department of Commerce.....	50,633,000	37,200,000	35,625,000	200,000	—35,425,000	15,434,000	15,234,000
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL							
333 and S. Doc. 83	Department of the Army: Corps of Engineers—Civil: Operation and maintenance, general.....	3,900,000	1,500,000	3,900,000		—3,000,000		
333	U.S. Soldiers' Home: Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay.....	(144,000)	(134,000)	(134,000)	(134,000)		(134,000)	
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA							
	District of Columbia funds:							
	Operating expenses:							
333	General operating expenses.....	(86,500)	(63,000)	(77,500)		(—77,500)		
333	Public safety.....	(377,000)	(355,000)	(355,000)		(—355,000)		
333	Personal services, wage-board employees.....	(231,000)	(225,000)	(225,000)		(—225,000)		
333	Settlement of claims and suits.....	(7,347)	(7,347)	(7,347)		(—7,347)		
333	Capital outlay (language).....	(914,000)	(60,000)	(60,000)		(—60,000)		
	Total, District of Columbia.....	(701,847)	(650,347)	(664,847)		(—664,847)		
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT							
365	Disaster relief.....	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000		—25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE							
	Office of Education:							
333	Defense educational activities.....	16,155,000	16,155,000	16,155,000		—16,155,000		
	Payments to school districts.....		15,707,000	15,707,000		—15,707,000	15,707,000	15,707,000
	Assistance for school construction.....			7,092,000		—7,092,000		
	Public Health Service:							
S. Doc. 83	Grants for waste treatment works construction.....	5,000,000		5,000,000		—5,000,000		
S. Doc. 83	Hospitals and medical care.....	174,000		174,000		—174,000	174,000	174,000
333	Indian health activities.....	267,000	250,000	250,000	250,000		250,000	
333	St. Elizabeths Hospital: Salaries and expenses.....	146,000	135,000	135,000	135,000		135,000	
333	Social Security Administration, Bureau of Public Assistance: Grants to States for public assistance.....	85,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000		80,000,000	
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	106,742,000	112,247,000	124,513,000	80,385,000	—44,128,000	96,266,000	15,881,000
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES							
333	Civil Aeronautics Board: Salaries and expenses.....	(40,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)		(—40,000)		
333	Delaware River Basin Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	18,000	18,000	18,000		—18,000		

H.J. Res. 745, passed House June 14 and passed Senate June 23—Comparison of House joint resolution with 2d supplemental, 1962 (H.R. 11038)—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	2d supplemental, 1962			Cellings included in H.J. Res. 745 by House	H.J. Res. 745 compared with Senate version of H.R. 11038	Senate version of H.J. Res. 745	Senate increases
		Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill				
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES—continued							
S. Doc. 83	Delaware River Basin Commission—Continued							
	Contributions to Delaware River Basin Commission	\$20,000		\$20,000		—\$20,000		
333	Federal Home Loan Bank Board:							
	Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses	(200,000)						
333	Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	(20,000)						
333	Federal Maritime Commission: Salaries and expenses	330,000		175,000		—175,000		
333	Federal Power Commission: Salaries and expenses	325,000		150,000		—150,000		
333	General Accounting Office: Salaries and expenses	(375,000)	(\$375,000)	(375,000)		(—375,000)		
333	General Services Administration:							
	Additional court facilities	2,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000		—2,000,000		
333	Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service	2,650,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	\$2,250,000		\$2,250,000	
S. Doc. 83	Acquisition of land and building, Chicago, Ill.	2,703,000		2,703,000	2,703,000		2,703,000	
333	General supply fund	10,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000		—10,000,000		
333	Expenses, supply distribution	488,000	350,000	488,000	350,000	—138,000	350,000	
	Total, General Services Administration	18,341,000	9,600,000	17,441,000	5,303,000	—12,138,000	5,303,000	
S. Doc. 83	Housing and Home Finance Agency:							
	Office of the Administrator: Public works planning fund	2,000,000		2,000,000		—2,000,000		
333	Public Housing Administration:							
	Administrative expenses	80,000						
333	Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses	(18,000)						
333	Interstate Commerce Commission: Salaries and expenses	125,000	100,000	125,000		—125,000		
333	National Aeronautics and Space Administration:							
	Research and development	85,000,000	80,000,000	85,000,000		—85,000,000		
333	Construction of facilities	71,000,000		71,000,000		—71,000,000		
	Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration	156,000,000	80,000,000	156,000,000		—156,000,000		
333	National Mediation Board: Salaries and expenses	60,000	50,000	50,000	50,000		50,000	
333	Securities and Exchange Commission: Salaries and expenses	(64,000)	(64,000)	(64,000)		(—64,000)		
333	Selective Service System: Salaries and expenses	(13,000)	(13,000)	(13,000)		(—13,000)		
333, 365	Small Business Administration: Revolving fund	90,000,000	85,000,000	90,000,000		—90,000,000	85,000,000	\$85,000,000
333	Tax Court of the United States: Salaries and expenses	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)		(—20,000)		
333	Veterans' Administration:							
	Medical care	5,360,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000		4,000,000	
333	Compensation and pensions	21,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000		—15,000,000		
	Total, Veterans' Administration	26,360,000	19,000,000	19,000,000	4,000,000	—15,000,000	4,000,000	
	Total, independent offices	293,659,000	193,768,000	284,979,000	9,353,000	—275,626,000	94,353,000	85,000,000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR							
333	Bureau of Land Management:							
S. Doc. 83	Management of lands and resources	1,760,000	1,250,000	1,760,000	1,250,000	—510,000	1,250,000	
333	Construction	200,000		200,000		—200,000		
333	National Park Service: Management and protection	875,000	775,000	875,000	775,000	—100,000	775,000	
333	National Park Service:							
S. Doc. 83	Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities	445,000	400,000	455,000	400,000	—55,000	400,000	
333	Construction	1,850,000		1,850,000		—1,850,000		
333	Bureau of Indian Affairs:							
S. Doc. 83	Resources management	820,000	720,000	820,000	720,000	—100,000	720,000	
333	Menominee educational grants	220,000		220,000		—220,000		
333	Bureau of Mines: Development and operation of helium properties	(17,600,000)	(15,600,000)	(15,600,000)		(—15,600,000)		
333	Office of Minerals Exploration: Lead and zinc stabilization program	4,880,000	4,880,000	4,880,000		—4,880,000		
333 and S. Doc. 83	Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: Construction	1,990,000	300,000	1,990,000		—1,990,000		
	Total, Department of the Interior	13,050,000	8,325,000	13,050,000	3,145,000	—9,905,000	3,145,000	
	THE JUDICIARY							
333	Supreme Court of the United States:							
333	Printing and binding Supreme Court reports	16,000	13,000	13,000		—13,000		
333	Care of the buildings and grounds	3,000	3,000	3,000		—3,000		
S. Doc. 83	Court of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:							
	Fees of jurors and commissioners	300,000		300,000	300,000		300,000	
333	Travel and miscellaneous expenses	314,000	230,000	230,000		—230,000		
333	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	17,000		11,250		—11,250		
333	Expenses of referees (special account)	(195,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)		(—100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)
	Total, the judiciary	650,000	246,000	557,250	300,000	—257,250	300,000	(100,000)

H.J. Res. 745, passed House June 14 and passed Senate June 23—Comparison of House joint resolution with 2d supplemental, 1962 (H.R. 11038)—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	2d supplemental, 1962			Collings included in H.J. Res. 745 by House	H.J. Res. 745 compared with Senate version of H.R. 11038	Senate version of H.J. Res. 745	Senate increases
		Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill				
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE							
S. Doc. 83	Legal activities and general administration: Salaries and expenses, U.S. attorneys and marshals.....	\$200,000		\$200,000		—\$200,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
S. Doc. 83	Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	400,000		400,000	\$400,000		400,000	
	Federal Prison System:							
333	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.....	176,000	\$176,000	176,000	176,000		176,000	
S. Doc. 83	Buildings and facilities, Bureau of Prisons.....	300,000		300,000		—300,000		
333 and	Support of U.S. prisoners.....	800,000	600,000	800,000	600,000	—200,000	600,000	
S. Doc. 83	Total, Department of Justice.....	1,876,000	776,000	1,876,000	1,176,000	—700,000	1,276,000	100,000
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR							
S. Doc. 83	Manpower development and training activities.....	(2,850,000)		(2,850,000)		(—2,850,000)		
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH							
	Senate:							
	Payments to beneficiaries of deceased Senators.....			45,000		—45,000	67,500	67,500
	Salaries, officers and employees:							
	Office of the Vice President.....			1,185		—1,185		
	Administrative and clerical assistance to Senators.....			122,980		—122,980		
	Contingent expenses of the Senate:							
	Joint Economic Committee.....			20,000		—20,000		
333	Miscellaneous items.....	286,000		286,000		—286,000		
	House of Representatives: Payments to beneficiaries of deceased Members.....		80,000	80,000		—80,000	80,000	80,000
	Architect of the Capitol:							
	Capitol buildings and grounds:							
355	Capitol buildings.....	7,500	7,500	7,500		—7,500		
355	Senate office buildings.....	15,000		15,000		—15,000		
355	House office buildings.....	7,500	7,500	7,500		—7,500		
355	Library buildings and grounds.....	6,000	6,000	6,000		—6,000		
	Total, legislative branch.....	322,000	101,000	591,165		—591,165	147,500	147,500
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE							
333	Administration of foreign affairs: Salaries and expenses.....	3,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000		—2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
333	International organizations and conferences: Contributions to international organizations.....	25,616,000	25,616,000	25,616,000		—25,616,000		
	Total, Department of State.....	29,116,000	28,116,000	28,116,000		—28,116,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
	DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY							
333	U.S. Secret Service: Salaries and expenses.....	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000		210,000	
S. Doc. 84	Claims and judgments.....	1,065,929		1,065,929	1,065,929		1,065,929	
	Total, definite appropriations.....	566,673,929	447,414,000	559,908,344	133,259,929	—426,648,415	277,122,429	143,862,500
	Total, special account appropriations.....	195,000	100,000	100,000		—100,000	100,000	100,000
	Total in bill.....	566,868,929	447,514,000	560,088,344	133,259,929	—426,748,415	277,222,429	143,962,500

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Is it not true that a great many items which have been omitted from the bill were contained in the supplemental bill. These were for many items that were requested by the Bureau of the Budget and approved by both the House and Senate.

Mr. HOLLAND. The statement of the Senator is completely true. The table just inserted in the RECORD should show this quite clearly.

I regret that we could not have had a conference on the bill itself and have enacted a fuller measure dealing with more of the difficulties which assailed the agencies at the end of the fiscal year. But we felt that it was incumbent upon us, since the House had approached the problem in a limited manner, merely to select items which we thought were comparable to the items placed in the resolution by the House, and to record the fact that there were other items appearing in both bills, some of them in the same amount, which at this time we felt could not be placed in the most urgent group of items. I agree with the Senator that there are many items that we shall have to find a way to fund very shortly.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. I believe the distinguished Senator has expressed the sentiment of the committee very well. I should like to mention two or three rather sizable items that were included in the supplemental bill which are left out of the pending resolution.

There was a budget estimate of \$3 million for the Agricultural Research Service, which was for the eradication of the screwworm in the Southwest States. These moneys are to be matched by the various States in that area. The States involved have assured us they were ready to match the Federal funds. The House cut the appropriation to \$2.5 million. The Senate restored the appropriation to \$3 million. This \$3 million item is not included in the resolution before the Senate.

We left that item out. We also left out the item for the Commerce Department involving the Maritime Administration, on which \$25 million was requested by the President, and on which the House allowed \$20 million and the Senate allowed \$20 million. That item was deleted.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Another item that was deleted was for the Defense education activity, to which

the Senator has already referred. The budget estimate was \$16,155,000. The House allowed the full amount, and so did the Senate. That is another item that does not appear in the joint resolution.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. I call attention to one more item. This deals with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The budget estimate was \$85 million. The House allowed \$80 million. The Senate bill allowed \$85 million. That item does not appear in the joint resolution.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct. That particular item gives some concern to the Senator from Florida, because a sizable portion of that amount concerns the State which I have the honor to represent in part.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. These amounts were left out because of the difficulty we are in at the present time.

Mr. HOLLAND. Yes. The Senator has illustrated the way in which the committee has been moved to place into the joint resolution, by way of amendments, items which we feel were comparable, under the emergency conditions obtaining, with items already included in the House joint resolution. I thank

the Senator for bringing out these facts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendments will be stated.

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the committee amendments are considered and agreed to en bloc.

The House joint resolution is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the joint resolution.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 745) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. HOLLAND. Madam President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed.

Mr. KUCHEL. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. KEATING. Madam President, now that action has been taken on the joint resolution, I wish to express to my distinguished friend from Florida the gratitude which I feel and I know my colleague from New York feels for the action which was taken with reference to the New York World's Fair. Time is getting short, as he has said, and it will take a herculean effort to be able to build the kind of pavilion which all of us want and which will compare favorably with the exhibits of other nations.

I also wish to express to the Senator from Florida our gratitude for the prompt action which was taken on the disaster situation we had in New York and New Jersey and other areas by reason of the recent floods, and for the help which will be extended by the action taken on this measure.

The Senator from Florida has been unusually cooperative and thoughtful and helpful in these matters. I did not want the occasion to pass without expressing my deep gratitude to him.

Mr. HOLLAND. I appreciate the gracious comment of my distinguished friend.

Mr. JAVITS. Madam President, I wish to express my appreciation to my distinguished colleague, the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] to the subcommittee he heads, and to the Appropriations Committee for the gracious and considered way in which the appropriation for the New York World's Fair is being dealt with in this supplemental appropriation bill. I did not wish to interrupt the Senator while he was discussing this supplemental appropriation in its details but desire now to express what I know to be the satisfaction of New York's authorities and the World's Fair authorities for the consideration which is being shown for the distinguished contribution which the U.S. exhibit and the World's Fair in New York

in 1964 will make to our mission of peace in the world.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator.

* EXPORT CONTROL ACT—AMENDMENT REQUIRING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

Mr. KEATING. Madam President, during the debate on S. 3161 I had sent to the desk an amendment designated as "6-15-62—A." In order not to delay the vote on the measure I said at the time that I would withdraw the amendment, in accordance with the agreement entered into between the Senator from Alabama and myself. However, I would like to explain briefly the purpose of the amendment since I believe it is important that we deal with this situation at an early date.

This amendment is directed at the need to foster the fullest, freest flow of information reasonably possible between the agencies that administer this act, and the public and the Congress. If we are to be informed and to understand the operation of our Government in this critical area of the struggle with communism, we must not allow unnecessary barriers to the flow of information to continue to stand.

As the law is now written, there is a presumption against the disclosure of any of the information obtained in the operation of this act. The act forbids the dissemination of any information unless it is determined that the withholding itself would endanger the national interest. I submit that this procedure is precisely the reverse of our long, historical tradition of trying to maintain as far as possible the free flow of information. A law which actually promotes the withholding of information by the Government, cannot be reconciled with principles of freedom.

It is difficult to understand how we are protecting our national security by withholding information about procurement by the Soviet bloc. The Communists know precisely what they are buying and from whom. Any claim that this policy of secrecy is necessary to keep information from the Reds would be without merit. In most cases it is only the American public, not the Soviet Government, which is being denied access to full information about Communist procurement from the United States.

There is no way to judge and evaluate our bloc trade policy if we hide behind a wall of bureaucratic secrecy. The public has a right to know about our policies in this area, and a shroud of secrecy does little to aid in public understanding and appreciation. Silence only adds fuel to the concern and confusion that follows in the wake of particular revelations. There would be far less confusion if full information was made available. It is secrecy that nourishes confusion not the true facts and reasoning behind the operation of our policy in this area.

There has been an unnecessary amount of secrecy in this whole area of Western trade with the Soviet bloc, not only in relation to this act, but in others

as well. During a colloquy with the Senator from Alabama in the course of debate on the foreign aid authorization bill, the Senator stated that there had been 33 instances of exceptions made in the enforcement of the Battle Act since 1951. He pointed out that all of the reports pertaining to these exceptions were classified, and not made generally available. The newspaper accounts of some of these cases have come not as a result of the free flow of information but through the initiative of the press in obtaining what they could. A Senator has access to this material, but he is, to all intents and purposes, barred from making the information public. The people of the country are entitled to more information about what has taken place under all of these laws dealing with trade with the Soviet bloc.

There is no question that foreign policy decisions cannot be made in the marketplace. But there is equally no doubting the fact that the policy that is made must be understood before it can receive the intelligent support it must achieve from the American people, and understanding requires knowledge of the facts.

In recent years, the need for the fullest communication between the Government, in all branches and at all levels, and the public has become even more acute. Congressional committees are constantly studying this problem in order to keep Congress abreast of the situation and to recommend corrective legislation. The provision now in the Export Control Act, with reference to the dissemination of information about this operation, looks exactly in the opposite direction from what our goal should be and what our goal is so frequently stated to be.

The amendment which I offered would provide two necessary exceptions to the disclosure of information—national security and trade secrets. The national security exception is an obvious one, about which, it seems to me, there can be little dispute. The trade secrets exception, I concede, raises some difficult questions, questions which have been raised by several Senators with whom I have spoken, including the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY]. I have no particular pride of authorship of the language of the amendment; perhaps it could be better worded. The language is: "except trade secrets accepted on a confidential basis." That raises some questions, and I have been persuaded that it might be wise to hold hearings on this amendment.

We have today written an Export Control Act as permanent legislation. It is no longer temporary. It is now permanent law. I believe it has been greatly strengthened as permanent law by the amendments which were adopted. I should not want to have any amendment included about which there was any reasonable question.

The strongest opposition by the Department of Commerce to the amendments I proposed was reserved for this particular provision. Some of the opposition may have been warranted, but some clearly was unwarranted.

strengthen, in my judgment, our hand in the worldwide struggle with which we are faced.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator. I do not know the nature of the amendments to which he refers. I hope they are something I can support. I do not know that what I was striking at would apply in that bill. I know it would apply more directly in the other bill.

Mr. KEATING. The problem the Senator was striking at was the problem of our aid to other countries which either are Communist or are building up the Communist potential.

Mr. STENNIS. That is correct.

Mr. KEATING. The problem before us today is with regard to our own export policies and the question of our exports of strategic goods to iron curtain countries. I hope the Senator will be able to hear the debate.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator. I merely did not want to pledge myself now to supporting the amendments when I did not know what they were.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

THE LAST B-52

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, the last Air Force B-52H on order for the Strategic Air Command was rolled out yesterday at 11:40 a.m. central standard time from final assembly at the Boeing Co.'s Military Aircraft Systems Division in Wichita, Kans.

There was no fanfare connected with the rollout of the last B-52, the Nation's only long-range manned bomber in operational service today. I feel, however, it is the time to pay tribute to a great aircraft and to a great aircraft company.

It was my privilege to be present at Boeing, Wichita, when the first of the great four-engine long-range B-29's was rolled off this same assembly line back in September of 1942. Since that date Boeing, Wichita, and Boeing, Seattle, have been the great centers for the production of Air Force aircraft.

The final B-52H was moved out of the same area where 466 of the eight-jet global weapon systems were produced before it, and towed across the ramp to the paints and finishes hangar. It emerges from the same area where 1,390 six-jet B-47 medium bombers and 1,644 four-engine, long-range B-28's also were built for the Air Force.

At its peak, the B-52 manufacturing program provided employment for some 35,000 persons in Wichita and created a subcontractor-supplier network of nearly 4,000 firms in 43 of the Nation's 50 States.

History of the B-52 Stratofortress dates back to 1946, when the Air Force set up basic requirements for the new weapon system. The first one was flown April 15, 1952, and on September 4, 1954, the YB-52 traveled from Seattle to Dayton, Ohio, to the National Aircraft Show at an average speed of 624 miles an hour, better than the jet fighters in the Bendix trophy race that year.

Equipped with Pratt & Whitney turbofan engines, each developing 17,000

pounds of thrust, the B-52H has an unrefueled range of more than 12,500 miles and is capable of delivering nuclear or conventional weapons from its bomb bays to any military target on earth.

The B-52H also will carry four long-range hypersonic Skybolt ballistic missiles, when they become operational, enabling it to strike multitargets thousands of miles apart on a single mission. In the meantime, it is armed with two supersonic Hound Dog missiles.

Among B-52H refinements is the advanced capability radar system which permits "treetop" level strike runs of hundreds of miles on an unerring course. At the other extreme, the 488,000-pound intercontinental bomber has been flown to altitudes above 60,000 feet.

Outstanding B-52 records include an around-the-world flight in 45 hours and 19 minutes set by three B-52's January 18, 1957, and a 10,000-mile closed circuit course by SAC B-52G December 14, 1960. A SAC B-52H topped this mark by 1,303 miles on June 7, 1962, without refueling, setting new speed and distance records. A SAC B-52H also claimed 11 distance, course, and speed records for an unrefueled flight of 12,519 miles, from Okinawa to Torrejon, Spain, on January 11, of this year.

The Air Force said:

Addition of the B-52H to SAC's operational inventory significantly increases the Command's deterrent capability. With its added capability to launch Hound Dog missiles and later the Skybolt air-launched ballistic missiles, the B-52H represents the most flexible deterrent found in this country today.

Although the production effort is ended, the B-52 fleet will continue to serve as a front-line defense system for many years to come. Air Force officials have indicated that the B-52 fleet will be constantly improved to meet continuing changes in future defense requirements.

With the rollout of the last mighty B-52 aircraft, another milestone in superior defense aircraft production has been reached by the Boeing Co. and her thousands of skilled employees.

PROTECTION AGAINST DISSEMINATION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DISEASES

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask the Presiding Officer to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives pertaining to S. 860.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 860) to provide greater protection against the introduction and dissemination of diseases of livestock and poultry, and for other purposes, which were, on page 2, line 24, strike out "extremely"; on page 5, line 5, strike out "knowingly"; on page 5, line 6, after "agent" insert "knowingly"; on page 6, line 23, strike out "person or", and on page 6, line 25, strike out "person or".

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the amendments to S. 860 which were adopted by the House of Representatives are minor and principally of a technical nature. S. 860 is a comprehensive law dealing with animal quarantine

problems. Our animal quarantine laws have been enacted from time to time to meet particular situations and have been made applicable to specific animals, diseases or circumstances. They fail to cover or provide different authority with respect to other animals, diseases or circumstances where there should be broad and uniform authority. S. 860 provides that authority. The House amendments make three changes in the bill. First, the word "extremely" would be omitted in one place where it appears to be redundant. Second, the word "knowingly" would be transposed for the purposes of clarity. Third, the authority to stop and inspect persons without a warrant would be omitted. The authority to stop and inspect means of conveyance would be left in the bill.

I move that the Senate concur in the House amendments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Louisiana.

The motion was agreed to.

DISPUTE BETWEEN APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the Nation may presently view with a kind of humor the dispute which has developed between the Appropriations Committees of the two Houses. If this situation persists much longer, however, the Nation as a whole will discover that it is not a laughing matter. There will be payless pay days for an ever-increasing number of Government employees, even as there already are for the Secret Service. There will be work stoppages throughout the Nation and thousands thrown out of employment in industries dependent on defense and other Government contracts. No part of the Nation will escape the disastrous effects of this jurisdictional dispute. There is no Taft-Hartley law, no Presidential seizure powers, which can be invoked in this instance. The responsibility is solely ours—that of the two Houses of Congress.

Parliamentary difficulties of this kind have occurred in other nations. We have been amused by them, safe in the assumption that they could not happen here. But we are close to the point in this dispute when this Nation may well become the object of ridicule.

Mr. President, I do not underestimate the importance of symbolism and protocol in the legislative branch of the Government. It is immensely important for orderly procedure. But it seems to me that we had best be on guard lest an obsession with the form erode the substance of our function.

I daresay that if this matter were put to a vote in the Senate at this time, this body would support the position of its Appropriation Committee 100 percent. By the same token, if the matter were put to a vote in the other House, the results would be the same in support of their committee. Each body would have thus proved its fealty to its own segment of the institution of the Congress. In so doing, however, we

would have each placed the institution above the needs of the Nation; and on a matter, moreover, which is to all outward appearances not one of substance. I cannot believe that either the Senate or the House is prepared to quibble in this fashion at the expense of the Nation. Therefore, Mr. President, I am inclined to think that there is more at stake here than protocol or procedure. Underlying this dispute may well be a deeper and more fundamental issue which has to do with the relative importance and power of the House and the Senate in the total constitutional structure of this Government.

As Members of the Senate know, I have seen service both in the House and the Senate—almost an equal number of years in each. I have always assumed and acted on the assumption that the two bodies were of coequal importance and power, except where the Constitution specifically designates a somewhat emphasized or unique role for the one or the other. I have always assumed that the protocol and procedures of the conference committees—taken as a whole—reflected this equality with reasonable faithfulness. I am at a loss, therefore, to understand why the House has challenged this situation in this instance after so many years of established practice.

I should not foreclose the possibility that there may be a just grievance here. But I do not think that the question is properly viewed on the basis of one conference committee alone. I think the problem, if there is one, must be seen in the perspective of the sum-total of the relationships of the two Houses. And I most certainly do not believe that a dispute in one conference committee should go on unnoticed by the rest of the two Houses until it reaches the point that it threatens to throw into disrepute the entire Congress and to embarrass the entire Nation. Each House is responsible for its committees. Both Houses are responsible to the Nation.

If there is a problem, if there are just grievances, if the procedures and protocol do not reflect the essential equality of the two Houses, reason suggests that the whole question of the conference as between the two Houses and not merely the question in this one Committee be examined in the leisure of adjournment by bipartisan groups from both Houses meeting together and soberly considering the matter. Reason suggests, further, that the interests of the entire Congress and the Nation would be served in the interim by the two committees proceeding in general as they have proceeded for years and decades without prejudice to any claim which may be made for subsequent adjustment in protocol or procedure in terms of the total relationships of the two Houses.

If this dispute can be resolved on this basis, I would be most happy to support a thorough and dispassionate review of the entire situation by a bipartisan and bicameral group of Members in the ensuing months.

I must emphasize that even as this Government depends on checks and balances, it depends equally on restraint

and comity as among the branches and within the branches. The latter can be ignored only at the risk of the breakdown of orderly government.

HOUSE REJECTION OF THE KENNEDY FARM PROGRAM

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, a couple more victories for the American taxpayers such as was achieved the day before yesterday when the House defeated the Kennedy-Freeman farm program will do more to restore the confidence of the business world than all the speeches that can be made at Yale and Harvard combined.

Both the American taxpayers and the American farmers scored a tremendous victory when the House rejected the Kennedy farm program. Instead of the administration's farm program saving the American taxpayers \$1 billion annually, it would have cost at least \$1 billion more than the present program as the result of the higher support prices and the higher production payments provided for in the administration's plan.

The taxpayer-farmer victory does represent a great loss to the corporate type of farming operations such as I described last week when I pointed out how some of our major corporations, banks, penitentiaries, airports, et cetera, under the Kennedy feed grains program were all reaping tremendous windfalls. It was a death blow to the Billie Sol Estes type of operations.

Secretary Benson advocated a lower and more realistic support price for feed grains and reduced government controls, but for years Congress has rejected his plan and insisted upon a continuation of the higher support program. The Kennedy-Freeman program would have increased these already high supports even further, and then to control production they proposed to place the American farmers in a straitjacket of controls whereby they could be sent to the penitentiary for disobeying any whim of some New Frontier bureaucrat.

As proof that the Kennedy farm program would not cut surpluses I call attention to the fact that under the 1961 Kennedy feed grains program more corn was placed under Government loan and in Government warehouses than ever before.

The administration's pious claim that it could further increase support prices on all feed grains and still cut the overall cost of the farm program was just too fantastic for Congress to swallow.

The President has charged the Republican Party with the sole responsibility for the defeat of the Kennedy-Freeman farm program. As one Republican, I accept this charge as a compliment and welcome to the Republican Party, the 48 Democratic Congressmen who joined us in defeating this bill and whom the President is now repudiating.

The real reason for the defeat of the Kennedy-Freeman farm program can be summed up in just one sentence: Congress, as well as the business world, is becoming concerned and alarmed

over what appears to be the insatiable greed for power on the part of the Kennedy Frontiersmen.

The solution to the farm program is for the Government to begin an orderly withdrawal from the support and control of the American farmers rather than the adoption of a plan to extend such supports and controls even further. This does not mean that we can repeal these programs overnight and thereby dump the \$8 billion inventories on the market as threatened by the administration. This would create chaos both domestically and internationally, but certainly you do not correct a bad situation by expanding the evils which created it.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the speech of the Senator from Delaware was very interesting. It was very interesting indeed. The great economizer from Delaware apparently is not interested in the \$1 billion that would have been saved if the farm bill had been passed.

The farm bill was not a perfect bill. It could have stood some improvement. Some of us who were among its advocates had recommended improvements. I am willing to take to the Republican Party in the coming campaign the farm issue, if the Republicans wish to make it a political issue. Although I think the subject should be a nonpartisan issue, I am ready to take them on, as I am ready to take on that great white collar farmer from Gettysburg, Pa., whose farm was principally subsidized by gifts. When he was President of the United States, the great white-collar farmer from Gettysburg, in clear violation of the spirit, intent, and ethical standards of the conflict-of-interest doctrine, accepted gifts of livestock, farm machinery, and many other gifts connected with equipping his farm, amounting to many, many thousands of dollars in value. He should be about the last person in the country to comment upon the farm subsidy issue or for that matter any other subsidy issue including stockpile subsidies to his business cronies.

Last night the great farmer from Gettysburg who suggested that the old people in our country should not support a medical bill under social security at the Sheraton-Park Hotel had much to say on the farm question. The great farmer from Gettysburg does not have to worry about ever paying a hospital bill. The old people of the country should repudiate and resent his views on medicare just as the farmers should remind him that 8 years of his Benson farm program will go down in history as a gross injustice to the farmers.

He is against social security protection for the health needs of the old people of America, but the old people should not forget that he has been taken care of all his adult life at the expense of the taxpayers of the country in Government hospitals. I speak of the medical bills paid for by all the taxpayers for the pocket benefit of the great farmer from Gettysburg who drew a partisan line last night on the farm issue. His petulant speech attacking the Kennedy adminis-

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. J. RES. 745

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 23, 1962

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1962.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the
4 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable
5 corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, such
6 amounts as may be necessary to provide for continuation of
7 certain activities of government for which provision would
8 be made in H.R. 11038, the Second Supplemental Appro-
9 priation Act, 1962: *Provided*, That this section shall apply
10 only to those items in H.R. 11038 as to which Congress
11 has received notice from the Director of the Bureau of the
12 Budget of an apportionment on a basis indicating a necessity
13 for a deficiency or supplemental estimate as required by



1 section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31
 2 U.S.C. 665) : *Provided further*, That in case an item is car-
 3 ried in both versions of H.R. 11038 but at a different amount
 4 as passed by the Senate than that as passed by the House,
 5 the lower of the two amounts shall prevail.

6 SEC. 2. There are also hereby appropriated such
 7 amounts as may be necessary to provide for items carried
 8 in H.R. 11038, as passed by the Senate for ~~(1) payment of~~
 9 (a) claims and judgments, including "acquisition of land
 10 and building, Chicago, Illinois"; (b) the judiciary, fees of
 11 jurors and commissioners; ~~(2) and~~ (c) Department of Justice,
 12 fees and expenses of witnesses ~~(3)~~ *(not to exceed \$400,000),*
 13 *and salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals*
 14 *(not to exceed \$100,000); (d) Department of Agriculture,*
 15 *Farmers Home Administration, direct loans and advances, sub-*
 16 *title B and section 335(a) of the Consolidated Farmers Home*
 17 *Administration Act of 1961, \$25,000,000 from the direct loan*
 18 *account; (e) Department of Commerce, Coast and Geodetic*
 19 *Survey, salaries and expenses, \$234,000 in addition to the*
 20 *amount provided in section 1 hereof; (f) Department of Health,*
 21 *Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, hospital and*
 22 *medical care; and (g) payments to widows of deceased Senators.*

23 ~~(4)~~ SEC. 3. There are also hereby appropriated such
 24 amounts as may be necessary to provide for items carried
 25 in H.R. 11038, as passed by the Senate and House of

1 *Representatives for (a) Department of Commerce, general*
 2 *administration, participation in New York World's Fair, in-*
 3 *cluding compensation of a United States Commissioner, who*
 4 *shall be appointed by the President, at the rate of \$19,500*
 5 *per annum; (b) funds appropriated to the President, disaster*
 6 *relief; (c) Department of Health, Education, and Welfare,*
 7 *Office of Education, payments to school districts; (d) Small*
 8 *Business Administration, revolving fund; (e) the judiciary,*
 9 *expenses of referees; (f) House of Representatives, payments*
 10 *to widows or estates of deceased Representatives; and (g)*
 11 *Department of State, administration of foreign affairs,*
 12 *salaries and expenses: Provided, That in case an item is*
 13 *carried in both versions of H.R. 11038 but at a different*
 14 *amount as passed by the Senate than that as passed by the*
 15 *House, the lower of the two amounts shall prevail.*

16 **(5)**SEC. 4. *There is also hereby appropriated the follow-*
 17 *ing amount for payment to Myrle G. Case, widow of Francis*
 18 *Case, late a Senator from the State of South Dakota,*
 19 *\$22,500.*

Passed the House of Representatives June 14, 1962.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate June 23, 1962.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

87TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. J. RES. 745

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year 1962.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 23, 1962

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

July 21 1962 No 124

provisions of the bill and report to the committee whether additional amendments should be made". pp. 13290-1

13. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 23. p. 13365

HOUSE

14. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 12648 (H. Rept. 2024) (p. 13434). Attached to this Digest is a copy of the Committee report, at the end of which is included a summary table reflecting committee action on the bill.

15. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 11038, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1962 (H. Rept. 2025) (pp. 13409-10, ~~2025~~). The report provides \$2,750,000 for the screwworm eradication program for the Agricultural Research Service. Direct Loan Account, Farmers Home Administration reported in disagreement. The report includes the following paragraph:

"The conferees hope that since the bill was passed by both bodies the fiscal year has ended and some items are no longer necessary. The managers on the part of the House will propose a concurrent resolution to change the engrossed House bill to eliminate those items which are now found unnecessary due to the lapse of time."

16. DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 11289, the Department of Defense appropriation bill. Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 13367

17. STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS. By a vote of 266 to 114, passed with amendment H. R. 12580, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the judiciary, and related agencies for 1963. pp. 13375-409

18. FOREIGN AID. Received the conference report on S. 2996, the proposed Foreign Assistance Act of 1962 (H. Rept. 2008). pp. 13368-74, 13434

19. WHEAT. Received from this Department a proposed bill to extend the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949; to Banking and Currency Committee. p. 13433

20. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Stratton discussed his amendment to the farm bill with regard to compensatory payments on milk-marketing orders which was rejected on a point of order during debate on the farm bill, and criticized the ruling of the chair. p. 13412

21. ELECTRIFICATION. Representatives Michel, Collier, and Slack criticized REA loan policies. pp. 13422-7

22. FARM LABOR. Rep. Cooley inserted a letter from several members of the Agriculture Committee to Secretary Goldberg criticizing a recent ruling by the Labor Department with regard to a limitation on the employment of Mexican farm contract workers, pp. 13432

23. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced the following legislative program: Mon., the conference report on H. R. 11038, the second supplemental appropriation bill; Tues., H. R. 12648, Department of Agriculture appropriations, and the conference report on S. 2996, the proposed Foreign Assistance Act of 1962. pp. 13410-1

24. ADJOURNED Until Mon., July 23. p. 13433

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

25. FARM PROGRAM. Speech of Rep. Udall during debate in the House commending Secretary Freeman and explaining why he voted against the proposed Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, pp. A5580-1
26. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Ashbrook decrying the ungratefulness with which foreign countries receive American aid. p. A5581
Extension of remarks of Rep. Keith inserting an editorial criticizing the foreign aid program. pp. A5588
27. FOREIGN TRADE. Extension of remarks of Sen. Mundt inserting an article which analyzes the effect of the Common Market on American agricultural exports. p. A5587
Extension of remarks of Sen. Hartke inserting an article which discusses the Soviet fear of the Common Market. pp. A5593-5
28. LAND-GRANT COLLEGES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Olsen inserting an article commending the achievements of the Creston Agriculture Experiment Station, Montana. pp. A5592-3.
29. PERSONNEL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Multer inserting his statement supporting Federal employee salary increases. pp. A5620-1
30. DAIRY PRODUCTS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Quie inserting an article criticizing USDA control program for dairy products. pp. A5623-4

BILLS INTRODUCED

31. IMPORTS. H. R. 12635 by Rep. Thompson, N.J., to amend section 311 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to permit the manufacture in bonded manufacturing warehouses of cigars made of tobacco imported from more than one foreign country; to Ways and Means Committee.
H. J. Res. 827 by Rep. Waggoner, requesting the President to enter into negotiations with Canada with respect to imports of softwood and authorizing the establishment of temporary import quotas for softwood; to Ways and Means Com.
32. TOBACCO. H. R. 12640, by Rep. Henderson; to amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 relating to tobacco to permit increased allotments to compensate producers of flue-cured tobacco for production losses sustained through natural disasters; to Agriculture Committee. Remarks of author p. A5623
33. RESERVOIRS. H. R. 12642 by Rep. Cooley, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to install a system of small and intermediate-size reservoirs in the Cape Fear River Basin, N. C.; to Agriculture Committee.
34. SURPLUS PROPERTY. H. R. 12643 by Rep. Curtis, Mo., to amend section 203(k) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit the transfer of surplus property for certain uses by educational institutions; to Government Operations Committee. Remarks of author p. 13427
35. VETERANS' BENEFITS. H. R. 12645, by Rep. Osmer, to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide vocational rehabilitation, education, and training, and loan guarantee benefits to persons who served in the Armed Forces on or after January 1, 1962, in combat zones; to Veterans' Affairs Committee.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1962

JULY 20, 1962.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 11038]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 5, 8, 9, 14, 15, 18, 20, 27, 30, 34, 40, 45, 50, and 52.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 11, 13, 24, 26, 31, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 49, and 51, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: \$1,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$82,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: \$1,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,800,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: \$100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 4, 7, 10, 12, 16, 22, 23, 25, 28, 42, 43, 47, 48 and 53.

ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
LISTER HILL,
JOHN L. McCLELLAN,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
KARL E. MUNDT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$2,750,000 for the Agricultural Research Service instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Reported in disagreement.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$200,000 for salaries and expenses of the Coast and Geodetic Survey as proposed by the House instead of \$625,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$17,000,000 for participation in the New York World's Fair as proposed by the House instead of \$15,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$3,900,000 for the Department of the Army for the Corps of Engineers, civil, for operation and maintenance, general, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 7: Reported in disagreement.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRÉSIDENT

Amendment No. 8: Deletes the Senate provision relating to review of requests for additional personnel by the Bureau of the Budget. The conferees are agreed on the objectives of the language and that its purposes can be achieved under present law.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendment No. 9: Deletes language proposed by the Senate for an appropriation of \$7,092,000 for assistance for school construction.

Amendment No. 10: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$174,000 for hospitals and medical care as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12: Reported in disagreement.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$20,000 for contribution to Delaware River Basin Commission as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Deletes appropriation of \$175,000 for the Federal Maritime Commission proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15: Deletes appropriation of \$150,000 for the Federal Power Commission proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$7,500,000 for the General Services Administration to increase the general supply fund instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$350,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$488,000 as proposed by the Senate for expenses, supply distribution.

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$1,000,000 to the Housing and Home Finance Agency for an additional amount for the public works planning fund instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$100,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$125,000 as proposed by the Senate for the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$82,500,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development instead of \$80,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$85,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 23: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 24: Inserts language proposed by the Senate earmarking \$15,000,000 for disaster loans by the Small Business Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 25: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$200,000 for the Bureau of Land Management for construction as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$775,000 for the National Park Service for management and protection as proposed by the House instead of \$875,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$1,250,000 for the National Park Service for construction instead of \$1,850,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$720,000 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for resources management as proposed by the House instead of \$820,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$220,000 for Menominee educational grants as proposed by the Senate.

Development and operation of helium properties: The budget request for an increase of \$17,500,000 in the annual limitation on the amount of payments that the Government may be obligated to make under contracts executed for the purchase of helium has been passed over without prejudice. The existing contracts, executed under the present annual obligation limitation of \$47,500,000, provide for the procurement of 62,500,000,000 cubic feet of helium over a period of 22 years at a cost of about \$1,000,000,000. It is believed desirable to postpone action on this new request, which would authorize additional helium purchase contracts at a cost of up to \$300,000,000 over the next 22 years, pending completion of the program review being conducted by the General Accounting Office.

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$1,800,000 for the Fish and Wildlife Service for construction by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,990,000 as proposed by the Senate.

THE JUDICIARY

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$300,000 for the courts of appeal, district courts, and other judicial services as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34: Deletes appropriation of \$11,250 for the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Amendment No. 35: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$100,000 for salaries and expenses, U.S. attorneys and marshals instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$400,000 for fees and expenses of witnesses as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38: Appropriates \$300,000 for the Federal prison system for buildings and facilities as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$800,000 for support of U.S. prisoners as proposed by the Senate instead of \$600,000 as proposed by the House.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 40: Deletes \$2,850,000 appropriation proposed by the Senate for manpower development and training activities.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendment No. 41: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 43: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 44: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 45: Deletes item proposed by the Senate appropriating \$1,185 for the Office of the Vice President.

Amendment No. 46: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 47 and 48: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 49: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 50: Deletes item proposed by the Senate appropriating \$20,000 for the Joint Economic Committee.

Amendment No. 51: Appropriates \$286,000 for miscellaneous items, Senate, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 52—Deletes item proposed by the Senate appropriating \$15,000 to the Architect of the Capitol for the Senate office buildings.

Amendment No. 53: Reported in disagreement.

The conferees note that since the bill was passed by both bodies the fiscal year has ended and some items are no longer necessary. The managers on the part of the House will propose a concurrent resolution to change the engrossed House bill to eliminate those items which are now found unnecessary due to the lapse of time.

ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.



NAYS—55

Abbitt	Garland	Matthews
Abernethy	Gathings	O'Konski
Anderson, Ill.	Goodell	Poff
Andrews	Grant	Ray
Ashbrook	Gross	Riley
Ashmire	Hagan, Ga.	Rogers, Tex.
Beermann	Haley	Rousselot
Bennett, Fla.	Hall	Saylor
Brown	Harrison, Wyo.	Schadeberg
Bruce	Hemphill	Selden
Burleson	Herlong	Short
Casey	Hiestand	Siler
Colmer	Hoffman, Ill.	Smith, Calif.
Curtis, Mo.	Huddleston	Stephens
Davis, John W.	Johansen	Tuck
Dorn	King, N.Y.	Whitten
Dowdy	Landrum	Williams
Everett	McMillan	
Forrester	McVey	

NOT VOTING—114

Alford	Findley	Moeller
Alger	Fino	Montoya
Andersen, Minn.	Flood	Moorehead, Ohio
Anfuso	Flynt	Moorhead, Pa.
Ayres	Frazier	Morrison
Bailey	Frelinghuysen	Moulder
Barry	Fulton	Multer
Bass, N.H.	Gallagher	Norblad
Becker	Gialmo	O'Brien, N.Y.
Belcher	Gilbert	Pilcher
Blich	Green, Pa.	Powell
Boggs	Gubser	Purcell
Bolling	Halleck	Rains
Bolton	Hardy	Reifel
Breeding	Harrison, Va.	Rivers, S.C.
Bromwell	Harsha	Roberts, Ala.
Broomfield	Harvey, Mich.	Roush
Buckley	Hays	Santangelo
Byrnes, Wis.	Healey	Saund
Carey	Hébert	Scherer
Celler	Hoffman, Mich.	Scranton
Cramer	Ichord, Mo.	Shelley
Curtis, Mass.	Jonas	Slack
Dague	Karath	Smith, Miss.
Davis	Kee	Spence
James C.	Kelly	Steed
Davis, Tenn.	Keogh	Taber
Derwinski	King, Utah	Thompson, La.
Devine	Lane	Utt
Dingell	Latta	Vanik
Dole	Loser	Van Pelt
Dominick	McSween	Van Zandt
Downing	MacGregor	Waggonner
Dulski	Madden	Westland
Ellsworth	Mailliard	Willis
Fallon	Martin, Mass.	Winstead
Farbstein	Mason	Yates
Feighan	May	Zelenko
	Morrow	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Cramer for, with Mr. Alger against.
Mr. Breeding for, with Mr. Alford against.
Mr. Downing for, with Mr. Winstead against.

Mr. Gialmo for, with Mr. Rivers of South Carolina against.

Mr. King of Utah for, with Mr. Waggonner against.

Mr. Halleck for, with Mr. Van Pelt against.
Mr. Frelinghuysen for, with Mr. Hoffman of Michigan against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Andersen of Minnesota.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Scherer.

Mr. Keogh with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.

Mr. Morrison with Mr. Anderson of Illinois.

Mr. Zelenko with Mr. Dague.

Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Westland.

Mr. Farbstein with Mr. Byrnes of Wisconsin.

Mr. Willis with Mr. Dominick.

Mr. Anfuso with Mr. Utt.

Mr. McSween with Mr. Merrow.

Mr. Dulski with Mr. Bass of New Hampshire.

Mr. Roberts of Alabama with Mr. Fino.

Mr. Healey with Mr. Ayres.

Mr. Boggs with Mr. Gubser.

Mr. Bailey with Mr. Harsha.

Mr. Powell with Mr. Reifel.

Mr. Multer with Mrs. May.
Mr. Green of Pennsylvania with Mr. Becker.

Mr. Santangelo with Mr. Curtis of Massachusetts.

Mr. Loser with Mr. Fulton.

Mr. Carey with Mr. Van Zandt.

Mr. Spence with Mrs. Bolton.

Mrs. Kelly with Mr. Moorehead of Ohio.

Mr. Davis of Tennessee with Mr. Jonas.

Mr. Gilbert with Mr. Derwinski.

Mr. Frazier with Mr. Belcher.

Mr. Moorhead of Pennsylvania with Mr. Dole.

Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Ellsworth.

Mr. Celler with Mr. Scranton.

Mr. Fallon with Mr. MacGregor.

Mr. Feighan with Mr. Broomfield.

Mr. Hardy with Mr. Norblad.

Mr. Harrison of Virginia, with Mr. Latta.

Mr. Hays with Mr. Findley.

Mr. Lane with Mr. Mason.

Mr. Moeller with Mr. Bromwell.

Mr. O'Brien of New York with Mr. Barry.

Mr. Slack with Mr. Mailliard.

Mr. Shelley with Mr. Harvey of Indiana.

Mr. Dingell with Mr. Devine.

Mr. Moulder with Mr. Taber.

Mr. EVERETT and Mr. SHORT changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The doors were opened.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed, H.R. 12580.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 10062) entitled "An act to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. JACKSON, Mr. GRUENING, Mr. LONG of Hawaii, Mr. KUCHEL, and Mr. MILLER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2996) entitled "An act to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes."

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962, H.R. 11038, and also to consider on Monday next a concurrent resolution in connection with the said bill, H.R. 11038.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 2025)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 5, 8, 9, 14, 15, 18, 20, 27, 30, 34, 40, 45, 50, and 52.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 11, 13, 24, 26, 31, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 49, and 51, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$82,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 4, 7, 10, 12, 16, 22, 23, 25, 28, 42, 43, 47, 48 and 53.

ALBERT THOMAS,

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,

CLARENCE CANNON,

BEN F. JENSEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,

CARL HAYDEN,

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,

LISTER HILL,

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,

MILTON R. YOUNG,

LEVERETT H. SALTONSTALL,

KARL E. MUNDT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 1—Appropriates \$2,750,000 for the Agricultural Research Service instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2—Reported in disagreement.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 3—Appropriates \$200,000 for salaries and expenses of the Coast and Geodetic Survey as proposed by the House instead of \$625,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 5—Appropriates \$17,000,000 for participation in the New York World's Fair as proposed by the House instead of \$15,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

Amendment No. 6—Appropriates \$3,900,000 for the Department of the Army for the Corps of Engineers, civil, for operation and maintenance, general, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 7—Reported in disagreement.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 8—Deletes the Senate provision relating to review of requests for additional personnel by the Bureau of the Budget. The conferees are agreed on the objectives of the language and that its purposes can be achieved under present law.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendment No. 9—Deletes language proposed by the Senate for an appropriation of \$7,092,000 for assistance for school construction.

Amendment No. 10—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 11—Appropriates \$174,000 for hospitals and medical care as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12—Reported in disagreement.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 13—Appropriates \$20,000 for contribution to Delaware River Basin Commission as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14—Deletes appropriation of \$175,000 for the Federal Maritime Commission proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15—Deletes appropriation of \$150,000 for the Federal Power Commission proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 17—Appropriates \$7,500,000 for the General Services Administration to increase the general supply fund instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18—Appropriates \$350,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$488,000 as proposed by the Senate for expenses, supply distribution.

Amendment No. 19—Appropriates \$1,000,000 to the Housing and Home Finance Agency for an additional amount for the public works planning fund instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20—Appropriates \$100,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$125,000 as proposed by the Senate for the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Amendment No. 21—Appropriates \$82,500,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development instead of \$80,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$85,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 23—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 24—Inserts language proposed by the Senate earmarking \$15,000,000 for disaster loans by the Small Business Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 25—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 26—Appropriates \$200,000 for the Bureau of Land Management for construction as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27—Appropriates \$775,000 for the National Park Service for management and protection as proposed by the House instead of \$875,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 29—Appropriates \$1,250,000 for the National Park Service for construction instead of \$1,850,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30—Appropriates \$720,000 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for resources management as proposed by the House instead of \$820,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31—Appropriates \$220,000 for Menominee educational grants as proposed by the Senate.

Development and operation of helium properties: The budget request for an increase of \$17,500,000 in the annual limitation on the amount of payments that the Government may be obligated to make under contracts executed for the purchase of helium has been passed over without prejudice. The existing contracts, executed under the present annual obligation limitation of \$47,500,000, provide for the procurement of 62,500,000,000 cubic feet of helium over a period of 22 years at a cost of about \$1,000,000,000. It is believed desirable to postpone action on this new request, which would authorize additional helium purchase contracts at a cost of up to \$300,000,000 over the next 22 years, pending completion of the program review being conducted by the General Accounting Office.

Amendment No. 32—Appropriates \$1,800,000 for the Fish and Wildlife Service for construction by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,990,000 as proposed by the Senate.

THE JUDICIARY

Amendment No. 33—Appropriates \$300,000 for the courts of appeal, district courts, and other judicial services as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34—Deletes appropriation of \$11,250 for the Administrative Office of the United States Courts proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Amendment No. 35—Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36—Appropriates \$100,000 for salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals, instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37—Appropriates \$400,000 for fees and expenses of witnesses as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38—Appropriates \$300,000 for the Federal Prison System for buildings and facilities as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39—Appropriates \$800,000 for support of United States prisoners as proposed by the Senate instead of \$600,000 as proposed by the House.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 40—Deletes \$2,850,000 appropriation proposed by the Senate for manpower development and training activities.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendment No. 41—Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 43—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 44—Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 45—Deletes item proposed by the Senate appropriating \$1,185 for the Office of the Vice President.

Amendment No. 46—Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 47 and 48—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 49—Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 50—Deletes item proposed by the Senate appropriating \$20,000 for the Joint Economic Committee.

Amendment No. 51—Appropriates \$286,000 for miscellaneous items, Senate, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 52—Deletes item proposed by the Senate appropriating \$15,000 to the Architect of the Capitol for the Senate office buildings.

Amendment No. 58—Reported in disagreement.

The conferees note that since the bill was passed by both bodies the fiscal year has ended and some items are no longer necessary. The managers on the part of the House will propose a concurrent resolution to change the engrossed House bill to eliminate those items which are now found unnecessary due to the lapse of time.

ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

PROGRAM FOR WEEK OF JULY 23

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute to ask the majority leader to advise as to the program for next week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield.

Mr. ALBERT. Monday is District day. There are two bills: H.R. 6967, nonprofit corporation—accept Senate amendments—and S. 2321, develop medicine and surgery.

Also on Monday there will be the conference report on the bill H.R. 11038, the second supplemental appropriation bill; and

S. 476, California, Point Reyes National Seashore.

On Tuesday there will be the conference report on the bill S. 2996, the Foreign Aid Assistance Act of 1962.

And also H.R. 12648, the Department of Agriculture and related agencies appropriation bills for 1963 will be taken up.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued July 24, 1962
For actions of July 23, 1962
87th-2d, No. 125

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HIGHLIGHTS: Farm bill referred to Senate Agriculture Committee to be reported by July 30. Sens. Aiken and Proxmire discussed merits of new farm bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on supplemental appropriation bill. Senate received Baker nomination to be Assistant Secretary. Sen. Robertson submitted amendment to eliminate minimum 55 million acre national wheat acreage allotment. Sen. Miller criticized industrial uses research program of this Department. Rep. Spence introduced International Wheat Agreement bill. Rep. Johnson, Wis., introduced bill to increase limitation on FHA insured loans.

SENATE

- FARM PROGRAM.** Agreed to a motion by Sen. Ellender to refer H. R. 12391, the new farm bill, to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee with instructions to report the bill to the Senate not later than Monday, July 30. pp. 13543-5
Sen. Aiken commended the action to refer the bill to committee and reviewed the "operation of the farm program under the present administration and the changing situation as it relates to certain commodities." pp. 13551-4
Sen. Proxmire commended referral of the bill to committee and urged that the bill be amended in several respects. pp. 13556-7
- NOMINATIONS.** Received the nomination of John A. Baker to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. p. 13570
Confirmed the nomination of H. Gardner Ackley to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers. p. 13526

3. WHEAT. Sen. Robertson submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to H. R. 12391, the new farm bill, to "eliminate from the permanent law the requirement for 55 million acres of wheat." p. 13528
Received from this Department a proposed bill to extend the International Wheat Agreement of 1949; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. p. 13526
4. RESEARCH. Sen. Miller criticized this Department's research program on new industrial uses for agricultural commodities, urged that the Department "make clear just what its policies and program with respect to this subject have been and are," and inserted an article, "USDA Dragging Feet on Products Research." p. 13539
5. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H. R. 6374, to clarify the application of the Government Employees Training Act with respect to payment of expenses of attendance of Government employees at certain meetings. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13554
Passed without amendment S. 919, to amend the Hatch Political Activities Act so as to eliminate the requirement that the Civil Service Commission impose no penalty less than 90 days' suspension for violation of certain restrictions on participation in election activities. pp. 13554-5
6. ROADS. Passed.. with amendment S. J. Res. 137, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce, in cooperation with Alaska, to undertake studies and surveys relative to a highway construction program for Alaska. pp. 13560-1
7. FORESTRY. The names of Sens. Church and Morse were added as cosponsors of S. 3517, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to establish and carry out a program to promote the flow of domestically produced lumber in commerce. p. 13528
8. PUBLIC LANDS. Received from Interior a letter transmitting "a program for the public lands and resources." to Interior and Insular Affairs Com. p. 13526
9. EMPLOYMENT; MILITARY SERVICE. Received from Labor a proposed bill "to amend and clarify the reemployment provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act"; to Armed Services Committee. p. 13526

HOUSE

10. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. Both houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 11038, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1962. This bill will now be sent to the President (pp. 13439-41, 13545-8). Both houses also agreed to H. Con. Res. 505, reducing certain items in the bill, including deletion of \$425,000 for AMS for poultry inspection, and reducing the appropriations for the Forest Service from \$37 million to \$34,500,000 (pp. 13436-9, 13548-50). Attached to this Digest is a table showing action on items in this Department.
11. BUILDINGS. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12398, to authorize the Administrator of General Services, in connection with the construction and maintenance of a Federal office building, to use the public space under and over 10th Street S.W. in D.C. (H. Rept. 2026). p. 13523
12. RECLAMATION. Received from Interior a letter relative to an application for a loan of \$4,620,000 to the Roosevelt Irrigation District in Maricopa County, Ariz.; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. 13523
13. FLOOD CONTROL. Pursuant to the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended, the Public Works Committee approved the following work plans:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Items Included in the Second Supplemental
Appropriation Bill, 1962

Items	: Budget : Estimates	: House : Bill	: Senate : Bill	: Congressional : Action
Agricultural Research Service:	:	:	:	:
Plant and animal disease and	:	:	:	:
pest control:	:	:	:	:
For a screwworm eradication	:	:	:	:
program	\$3,000,000	\$2,500,000	\$3,000,000	\$2,750,000
Agricultural Marketing Service:	:	:	:	:
Marketing research and service:	:	:	:	:
For poultry inspection	450,000	425,000	425,000	<u>a/</u>
Forest Service:	:	:	:	:
Forest protection and	:	:	:	:
utilization:	:	:	:	:
For fighting forest fires ..	36,000,000	36,000,000	36,000,000	<u>b/</u> 34,500,000
For insect and disease	:	:	:	:
control	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	<u>a/</u>
Farmers Home Administration:	:	:	:	:
Operating loans <u>c/</u>	- -	- -	[50,000,000]	[10,000,000]
Total	40,450,000	39,925,000	40,425,000	37,250,000

a/ Eliminated from bill by H. Con. Res. 505.

b/ Amount reduced by H. Con. Res. 505.

c/ Represents increase in limitation on loans which may be made from receipts deposited in the Direct Loan Account.



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 87th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 108

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1962

No. 125

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. Dr. Daniel P. Parker, rabbi, Temple Zion, Philadelphia, Pa., offered the following prayer:

Sovereign of the universe, we thank Thee for Thy bountiful kindness unto us, for life and its blessings, for health of body and happiness of home, for the welfare of our people, and the peace of our beloved Nation.

Even in thanksgiving, though, we beseech Thee to put to nought the counsel of those that devise evil against us. Strengthen our cherished land of freedom, that it might send forth the light of liberty unto those who still struggle in darkness.

May Thy blessings rest upon our law-makers. Let them unite in concord that the commonweal may be advanced. Guide them to work with the righteous of all nations and creeds, so that hatred among men shall cease, the walls of prejudice separating peoples shall crumble and fall, and men and states will dwell together in amity. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of Friday, July 20, 1962, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amend-

ments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 10904. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HILL, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. COTTON, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, and Mr. ALLOTT to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

JULY 20, 1962.

Hon. JOHN W. McCORMACK,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended, the Committee on Public Works has approved the work plans transmitted to you which were referred to this committee. The work plans involved are:

State	Watershed	Executive communication No.	Committee approval
Alabama	Hurricane Creek	2065	July 16, 1962
Arizona	Florence area	1902	July 16, 1962
Georgia	Marbury Creek	2065	July 16, 1962
Georgia	Middle Fork Broad River	2065	July 16, 1962
Montana	Box Elder Creek	1332	July 16, 1962
North Dakota	North Branch Forest River (supplemental)	1902	July 16, 1962

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES A. BUCKLEY,
Chairman, Committee on Public Works.

DANIEL J. FLOOD

(Mr. WALTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, this morning I had the great pleasure of greeting our esteemed colleague, who has recovered from a long illness and has been away from us too long. I am referring to the gentleman from Pennsyl-

vania, Congressman FLOOD, from my State. We have missed his great contributions to the various security measures brought to us. I am sure I voice the sentiments of every Member of this body when I say we have missed him greatly and are very happy because of his return.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I also had the privilege this morning of greeting our fighting comrade, one of the most able and beloved Members of this House, when he came by my office. Soldier that he is, he has fought his way back to us. He is here in full armor, ready for the impending legislative battles. Welcome, DAN.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. May I, too, welcome back to the Chamber our beloved, learned, and distinguished friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Congressman FLOOD. Congressman FLOOD, we have said some prayers for you and it looks as if they have been answered. You look grand. You have a wonderful color. You have always had that color. We wish you a speedy and more and more substantial recovery. I repeat, it is really a privilege and a pleasure to see you back on this floor. I know of few men that have as many friends on the floor on both sides of the aisle.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield to my colleague from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my colleagues in welcoming our colleague and friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, DAN FLOOD, back to the House. DAN, we have missed you in the Appropriations Committee meetings. We have missed that fine countenance of yours. At times, you know, you give us a little bad time, but nevertheless we like it. So I wish you every bit of health the good Lord may shower on you. May your health improve each day. You have lost 20 pounds, you told me; I am will-

ing to donate 10 of my pounds to you and I think there are one or two other Members who would be glad to donate 10 of their pounds to you.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield to our distinguished Speaker.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I am very glad to see our friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, DAN FLOOD, back with us again. He has been through a very trying ordeal. Each and every Member of the House of Representatives was constantly thinking of him during his days of pain. We are so happy to see him back. There is no Member who enjoys the respect, friendship and affection of all of his colleagues without regard to party more than our dear friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, DAN FLOOD.

I might say that DAN came to see me this morning—and his call was in the line of duty, showing the people of his district how well he represents them. On his first day back after his serious illness, he called to see me about a bill in which he is very much interested, and I might say I am supporting him very strongly on that bill. I know when the bill comes up, perhaps next week or at any time at his convenience, his personality, his logic, and the power of his eloquence will convince Members on both sides of the House that the bill should pass.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, it was indeed a pleasant surprise to come onto the floor and see our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, DANIEL J. FLOOD, in attendance. Personally, I have missed DAN very much while he has been convalescing.

It was my pleasure to serve on the Committee on Appropriations with him for a number of years. He has done well in serving his constituents and his constituents in turn have rendered a real service to the country by sending DAN FLOOD here to represent them.

He is a great American, a hard worker, and a fighter for those things in which he believes. It is good to see him looking so well and judging by his appearance he will soon be exhibiting the fighting spirit for which he is noted.

I am sure I join with all his colleagues in wishing him happiness and good health and all of the good things for which he is entitled in the years to come.

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT SAYS "DAMN THE DOLLARS; FULL SPEED AHEAD"

(Mr. WILSON of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, again, I call the attention of the House to the attitude of our Defense Department in what I describe as "damn the dollars; full speed ahead." Only this time, it is of such urgent nature that his expenditure of dollars is via airmail. We have now arrived at the point where the squandering of the tax-

payers' dollars seems to be adequately justified by use of the word "emergency."

I hold here in my hand a quantity of material addressed to the Progress Examiner, Orleans, Ind., and sent to that paper by airmail. It cost the taxpayers \$1.15 to mail it airmail from Washington, D.C., to Orleans, Ind. Upon examining the contents of this package I find it contains three full-page publicity reprints, seven large newspaper mats, a reprint from the Reader's Digest, reprints from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, two press releases, a fact sheet, a pamphlet on the National Guard, and a covering letter.

Although it deals with an outstanding service, the National Guard, I cannot for the life of me discover an emergency which would justify the expense of sending this boilerplate or filler material by way of air mail to this newspaper, nor did the publisher of the paper, Mr. Busick, of the Orleans Progress Examiner, Orleans, Ind., for it was he who alerted me to this and mailed me the package.

I would like my colleague, the gentleman from Georgia, Congressman VINSON, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and the gentleman from Texas, Congressman MAHON, chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for Armed Services, to look into this matter. I would like to know how many such pieces were mailed and how they justified the expense of mailing this undated material by way of air mail. No doubt many thousands of pieces were mailed out in the same fashion, and although only a small number of thousands of dollars were expended, I do not accept this as an excuse for such gross waste of the taxpayers' money.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPRO- PRIATION BILL, 1963

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House have until midnight tomorrow, July 24, to file a conference report on the bill H.R. 10526, making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the Executive Office of the President, for the fiscal year 1963, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRAF- FIC, STREETS, AND HIGHWAYS

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Subcommittee on Traffic, Streets, and Highways may be permitted to sit during the legislative deliberations today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my re-

marks in the RECORD following the remarks of the distinguished Speaker in connection with the most welcomed return of our colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, DAN FLOOD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPRO- PRIATION BILL, 1962

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the unanimous agreement of last Friday, I call up for consideration a House concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 505

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be authorized and directed in the enrollment of the bill H.R. 11038 to make the following changes in the engrossed House bill:

(1) Page 2, strike out lines 13 to 16, inclusive.

(2) Page 2, line 20, strike out "\$37,000,000" and insert "\$34,500,000".

(3) Page 4, line 12, strike out "\$134,000" and insert "\$103,000".

(4) Page 5, line 2, strike out "\$355,000" and insert "\$310,000".

(5) Page 5, line 5, strike out "\$225,000" and all that follows in that paragraph through line 7 and insert "\$94,000".

(6) Page 5, strike out lines 11 to 16, inclusive.

(7) Page 6, strike out lines 10 to 13, inclusive.

(8) Page 6, line 16, change the period to a comma and insert "to remain available until expended."

(9) Page 6, strike out lines 18 to 20, inclusive.

(10) Page 6, strike out lines 21 to 24, inclusive.

(11) Page 7, strike out lines 1 to 5, inclusive.

(12) Page 7, line 10, strike out "\$40,000" and insert "\$15,000".

(13) Page 7, strike out lines 15 to 18, inclusive.

(14) Page 7, strike out lines 19 to 23, inclusive, and page 8, strike out lines 1 and 2.

(15) Page 8, line 9, strike out "\$2,250,000" and insert "\$2,120,000".

(16) Page 8, strike out lines 14 to 16, inclusive.

(17) Page 8, strike out lines 19 and 20 and insert "In addition to the amount heretofore made available for travel expenses of employees, not to exceed \$70,000 shall be available for such expenses from the appropriation to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the current fiscal year for 'Salaries and expenses'."

(18) Page 9, strike out lines 1 to 4, inclusive.

(19) Page 9, strike out lines 12 to 19, inclusive.

(20) Page 10, line 14, strike out "including" and lines 15 and 16, and insert "\$2,200,000".

(21) Page 10, strike out lines 17 to 19, inclusive.

(22) Page 11, strike out lines 13 to 19, inclusive.

(23) Page 12, line 2, strike out "\$4,880,000" and insert "\$4,690,000".

(24) Page 12, strike out lines 13 to 15, inclusive.

(25) Page 12, line 20, strike out "\$230,000" and insert "\$110,000".

(26) Page 13, strike out lines 20 to 24, inclusive.

(27) Page 14, strike out lines 1 to 3, inclusive.

(28) Page 14, strike out lines 4 to 7, inclusive.

(29) Page 14, strike out lines 17 to 21, inclusive.

Mr. THOMAS (interrupting reading of the House concurrent resolution). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the resolution be dispensed with. I shall attempt to explain what it is.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, it will be recalled this deals with what we call the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1962. When the supplemental left the House it had 55 items carrying about \$447 million, which was a reduction, in round figures, of \$100 million under the budget, a reduction of about 20 percent.

It went to the other body and that body added some 29 items, increasing the amount over the House by \$112 million, which made a round figure of about \$560 million.

We bring to you two items, one a concurrent resolution and the other a conference report. First, why the concurrent resolution? We put in the concurrent resolution some 29 items which were originally in the supplemental, but those 29 items are a reduction—follow me now—below the figure that was in the supplemental when it left the House and the figure when it left the Senate.

It is a complete reduction and a change. It is in the concurrent resolution because it could not be in the conference report, and the reason it could not be in the conference report is because it is a reduction in those amounts.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. How much of the reduction is attributable to the fact that the fiscal year passed several days making some items unnecessary, and how much of it is attributable to an outright reduction in spending?

Mr. THOMAS. Well, let me answer the gentleman by this statement. We had a continuing resolution that left the House. That continuing resolution was, to be perfectly frank about it, pretty rough and pretty tough. It only included 22 items at a total cost of \$133 million. The other body for the first time—so our brain trusters tell us—amended that item. A continuing resolution is not usually amended, but they did amend it, and they doubled it in numbers and amounts—not quite in numbers but some 12 or 15, but in dollars, yes, about \$144 million. That was never enacted into law. Does that answer the gentleman's question?

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. AVERY. I had not intended to interrupt the gentleman, but since he has been interrupted, perhaps I could propound a question at this time. Further it is in context with what the gen-

tleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] mentioned I was interested, and I am sure many other Members are, in the entitlements under Public Law 815, that were slightly deficient in fiscal 1962.

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to my genial friend from Kansas, he put his finger on perhaps the most popular item in the whole thing. What we did was this. Your conferees of the other body and the House left the operating money of \$15 million intact and your construction money, \$7 million, so I am advised, is in the regular Senate bill, and you know what will happen to that. It will be approved.

Mr. AVERY. I think I understand, but to make sure that those of us not on the committee are entirely in tune with the language of the Committee on Appropriations, it is my understanding that that item was deleted from this supplemental bill, but the appropriation bill for fiscal 1963, for Department of Health, Education, and Welfare supplemental money has been included, with authorizing language, whereby this deficiency, particularly in Public Law 815, may be picked up, shall we say, in 1963.

Mr. THOMAS. That is my understanding.

Mr. AVERY. Well, I would hope that we are both not in error.

Mr. THOMAS. Well, I am sure we are not.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to our beloved friend whom we lovingly call the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN. A few days ago I raised a question that I thought rather a serious one at the time when we had before us a resolution from the Committee on Rules providing that upon the adoption of the resolution there would be taken from the Speaker's table a Senate amendment, and the amendment be agreed to by adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, that amendment was an entirely different bill dealing with sugar which had been attached to a previously House-approved honey bee bill by the Senate. The Rules Committee had reported out that rule or resolution without ever seeing this so-called sugar amendment. It was brought onto the floor of the House without that amendment being available. We had to send and get an engrossed copy of the amendment from the Senate in order to try to find out what was in it.

Mr. Speaker, I notice today we are called on to adopt this concurrent resolution, agreeing to this conference report on this particular bill, and the only bill we have available with which to check these amendments is House Resolution 11038, as ordered printed on April 16, 1962. Of course, none of the amendments provided for in the House concurrent resolution of July 23 as furnished to us here fits in with the bill, and this resolution, to show the Members of the House just what these amendments will do.

I want to say this is a perfect illustration as to why the House is so often confused, and I can understand why the people think we are confused. I am sure

I am confused, because we cannot find out around here what is going on in the way of legislation about half the time.

Mr. Speaker, it does seem to me that sooner or later a job is going to have to be done here on correcting the rules of the House so as to make it necessary that all legislation be printed before it is considered on the floor of the House in order that Members may at least have the opportunity to know what they are voting on. I know the gentleman can explain this conference report because the gentleman sat in at the conference. But I doubt if any of the rest of us know what is in it. I have great faith in the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] but I am getting tired of taking everything on faith.

Mr. THOMAS. I cannot seriously disagree with what my friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] says.

The concurrent resolution carrying the reduction of \$117 million of the \$200 million as handled by the other body—perhaps the Committee on Printing, of which the Appropriations Committee is not involved, could perhaps change its rules. I am not sure about that, and I am not criticizing the committee. But there is a copy here of the resolution 11038 to which I have referred, and as far as the concurrent resolution is concerned it is available and you can call the Document Room and get it now.

Mr. BROWN. Why is it not made available to Members on the floor of the House as it should be, and as the gentleman knows it should be, and as I know it should be, because we have both been here for a long time?

Mr. THOMAS. The concurrent resolution is available; yes. The gentleman can get it by going back here to the House Document Room.

Mr. BROWN. Yes; by going back to the House Document Room and looking for it.

Mr. THOMAS. I mean it is available here on the floor of the House.

Mr. BROWN. I tried to get it at the usual place here with the other prints.

Mr. JENSEN. If the gentleman will yield, it is available now.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes; it is here, I think.

Mr. BROWN. Then we must get some additional assistance around here in order to know where to find it.

Mr. THOMAS. I think it is available. We have tried to do everything we could to make it available.

Mr. BROWN. Let me say one other word, please: It is very good to be able to say, as the gentleman has said, that this bill carries a reduction totaling so much. But it is rather good to be able to say to your constituents just where and what this reduction is. That is the information I think we ought to have the RECORD furnish.

Mr. THOMAS. The amendments are here, and the gentleman can see them. We beg the gentleman's pardon if the gentleman did not see them.

Mr. BROWN. I would appreciate it if the gentleman would go to the Document Room and get those documents about which the gentleman talks.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I can understand the position of some of the Members with reference to this concurrent resolution. It is rather an unusual condition under which we were called upon to operate. We had, as you know, quite a hassle with the other body on whether or not Members of the House should chair part of the conference committee meetings. That took considerable time. In fact, the House passed this deficiency bill more than 90 days ago and during the interim we had this hassle to which I have just referred.

The House committee has worked diligently in an effort to save the taxpayers some money; and we have done that. We cut below the budget the tidy sum of \$193,318,240. When you make a reduction such as that you may imagine that it takes long hours of effort to find the places to reduce the President's budget. Most of the items in this bill are emergency items, so to speak; I should say they come in the category of deficiencies. There are a few on which we have possibly stretched a point and allowed some funds that were not strictly deficiencies. But let us not forget that we appropriated in this bill \$2,750,000 for pest control. There is quite a problem confronting us today in the eradication of the screw-worm, for instance, and many other pests. We simply have to take hold of it now before it spreads too far.

Then there is a \$10 million direct loan for farm housing which we consider quite important.

There are a number of other items in here such \$40 million for small business loans. The Small Business Administration has committed itself to much more than that, possibly four times more than \$40 million; but we decided that they should have some money to make loans to business concerns that are on the verge of collapse unless they get some help and get it now.

There are other items in here, of course, that one can criticize. But we did the very best we could in conference. I must say that the other body was quite cooperative in doing, I think, the best job I have seen done in the many years I have been on the Deficiency Subcommittee with reference to a deficiency bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment our able and distinguished colleague from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] on his very fine statement. I intend to yield to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS] and then move the previous question.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to put in the RECORD at this point a complete explanation of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

EXPLANATION OF BILL

There are a number of items in the bill H.R. 11038 which are no longer necessary. The House concurrent resolution authorizes the Clerk of the House of Representatives in the enrollment of the bill to make the following changes in the engrossed House bill:

1. Deletes language for an appropriation of \$425,000 for the Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, for poultry inspection.

2. Reduces the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, from \$37 million to \$34,500,000 for firefighting costs.

3. Reduces the limitation for the U.S. Soldiers' Home on operation and maintenance and capital outlay from \$134,000 to \$103,000.

4. Reduces the appropriation from District of Columbia funds for Public Safety from \$355,000 to \$310,000.

5. Reduces the appropriation from District of Columbia funds for wage-board employees from \$225,000 to \$94,000 and deletes language earmarking funds from the highway and water funds.

6. Deletes language earmarking \$60,000 of funds heretofore appropriated for "Capital outlay," District of Columbia, to repair and reconstruct the laundry at the Lorton Reformatory.

7. Deletes language for an appropriation of \$16,155,000 for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for contributions to student loan funds.

8. Inserts language making the item for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for payments to school districts available until expended.

9. Deletes language for an appropriation of \$250,000 for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for Indian health activities of the Public Health Service, for added costs of wage-board employees pay increases.

10. Deletes language for an appropriation of \$135,000 for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for St. Elizabeths Hospital for added costs of wage board employee pay increases.

11. Deletes language for an appropriation of \$80 million for the Social Security Administration for grants to States for public assistance.

12. Reduces the limitation for the Civil Aeronautics Board on travel expenses from \$40,000 to \$15,000.

13. Deletes language for an appropriation of \$18,000 for the Delaware River Basin Commission for expenses of the U.S. member of the commission.

14. Deletes language for the General Accounting Office to increase the limitation on travel expenses by \$375,000.

15. Reduces the appropriation for the General Services Administration for operating expenses of the "Public buildings service" from \$2,250,000 to \$2,120,000.

16. Deletes language for an appropriation of \$350,000 for the General Services Administration for supply distribution expenses of the Federal Supply Service.

17. Deletes language for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the Interstate Commerce Commission and inserts limitation language to authorize \$70,000 for travel expenses.

18. Deletes language for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the National Mediation Board.

19. Deletes language for an appropriation of \$13,000 for the Selective Service System and an increase of \$6,500 for expenses of travel.

20. Reduces the appropriation for the Veterans' Administration, medical care, from \$4 million to \$2,200,000 for added costs of wage board pay increases.

21. Deletes language for an appropriation of \$15 million for the Veterans' Administration for "Compensation and pensions."

22. Deletes language to increase the limitation for the Department of the Interior on the amount of annual payments that the Government shall be obligated to make under contracts and agreements for the purchase of helium from \$47,500,000 to \$63 million.

23. Reduces the appropriation for the Department of the Interior for expenses of the lead and zinc stabilization program of the Office of Minerals Exploration from \$4,880,000 to \$4,690,000.

24. Deletes language for an appropriation of \$3,000 for care of the building and grounds of the Supreme Court.

25. Reduces the appropriation for the judiciary for travel and miscellaneous expenses of courts of appeal, district courts, and other judicial services from \$230,000 to \$110,000.

26, 27, and 28. Delete language for the Architect of the Capitol to appropriate \$7,500 for Capitol Buildings and Grounds, \$7,500 for House office buildings and \$6,000 for Library buildings and grounds to cover added costs of wage board employee pay increases.

29. Deletes language for an appropriation of \$210,000 for the Treasury Department for salaries and expenses of the U.S. Secret Service.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I find that in my colloquy with our able and distinguished friend from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] I stated that the concurrent resolution was available and had been for some time. I understand that it has just been brought up from the document room, and the gentleman from Ohio was right, as usual. I was somewhat premature. But it is now available.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. The resolution that was available was a House concurrent resolution which did not fit with the bill. The resolution to which the gentleman had reference was House Joint Resolution 745, which was brought from the Document Room and delivered to me after our discussion on the floor of the House.

Mr. THOMAS. I repeat, the gentleman is right, as he always is.

Mr. BROWN. It was not available before our discussion.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS. We are all anxious that this appropriation bill be passed as rapidly as possible, as it has been somewhat delayed. The deficiency appropriation has been the concern of a large number of the departments. I understand the Deficiency Subcommittee approved earlier for the small business revolving fund the sum of \$85 million and the Senate approved \$90 million. Now we are appropriating in this bill only \$40 million for the SBA. My question is, Why the reduction beyond the amounts which both Houses have earlier approved for this purpose?

Mr. THOMAS. We understand that the item is well taken care of in the regular 1963 appropriation bill. My able friend from Tennessee will like what the committee has done. That is my understanding.

Mr. EVINS. I thank my friend, the gentleman from Texas, for this assurance.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to my genial friend from Illinois.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. May I ask if there is an appropriation here to cover claims?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, that is taken care of, too. The gentleman is talking about the retirement pay?

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. No, the payment of recorded claims.

Mr. THOMAS. Oh, judgments? Yes. I thought the gentleman was talking about the Court of Claims. Judgments. The gentleman is right. It is in there.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I want to be sure. The gentleman knows I spoke to him sometime ago about this item.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman may wire or write his people and tell them they will get their money.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. The distinguished gentleman, I understand, has already spoken about an item that was written in on the floor when the second supplemental appropriation bill was approved. I refer to what is generally called the Fogarty amendment to Public Laws 815 and 874. I would like to have a clarification of what happened, and whether the House conferees made any concessions whatever in this matter.

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to our able and genial friend from West Virginia that for all practical purposes the bill we are bringing here today is just exactly like it was when it left the Senate. It is agreed that the other body will put into the regular 1963 bill the item in which the gentleman is interested; namely, construction, with language that will make the fund available until expended. That takes care of the gentleman.

Mr. BAILEY. Now, what about the situation where they paid the 3,567 school boards 91 cents on the dollar instead of 100 cents on the dollar? I am being flooded with requests about that.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman means under operation? The full budget estimate of \$15 million is in this bill you are about to vote on.

Mr. BAILEY. There is no reduction in the amount we wrote into the House bill?

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Mr. BAILEY. I thank the gentleman.

(Mr. MORSE (at the request of Mr. HALPERN) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, since coming to Congress I have fought for and supported full appropriations to meet

our Federal obligation under Public Laws 815 and 874, the acts which provide for an in-lieu-of-taxes type arrangement with public schools in federally impacted areas. Until a year ago there was virtually no controversy over the absolute justice of this program, wherein the Federal Government quite rightly assumes the role of local taxpayer and bears its fair share of the school costs to which it has added a burden. Last year the fate of these funds was in jeopardy; the Congress eventually righted the situation. This year our school officials have again been concerned lest they be limited to only 92 percent of their rightful Federal contribution. I am pleased today to urge the House to vote for the full Federal share of the costs of running schools which have had a substantial increase in enrollment because of new or expanded Federal activities.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. As I recall, this bill originally passed the House on April 4. Is that correct?

Mr. THOMAS. I think the gentleman's memory is correct?

Mr. GROSS. I hope it will be a long, cold, or hot day before we have a repetition of this sort of procedure whereby the House passes a deficiency appropriation bill on April 4 and then finally gets around to final consideration of it in the latter part of July. It is not much of a deficiency bill when it operates on that basis, and certainly when it breaks through for final approval in a new fiscal year.

I would like to ask the gentleman this question. There is an increase in the deficiency appropriation for the Secret Service; is there not?

Mr. THOMAS. It is out altogether. There is not any appropriation for it.

Mr. GROSS. That is because of the end of the previous fiscal year?

Mr. THOMAS. They absorbed it from other funds.

Mr. GROSS. They absorbed it from other funds? Then there is no increased appropriation to take care of the Secret Service men who are operating speedboats to tow members of the Kennedy family, when they are water skiing?

Mr. THOMAS. I do not know about that. But let us put it on the basis that there are no funds here for that purpose.

Mr. GROSS. But the personnel of the Secret Service has been increased and their appropriations increased in other bills, if not in this bill; is that not correct?

Mr. THOMAS. I think the gentleman is correct. That was not sent to this committee but I think that is a fair statement and I am not trying to hedge.

Mr. GROSS. I would hope the Appropriations Committee, when the Secret Service comes in for additional funds, would find out whether it is one of the functions of the Secret Service to operate motorboats to tow people around on water skis.

Mr. THOMAS. Well, now that is a matter of taste and judgment.

Mr. GROSS. It is a matter of taste; did the gentleman say?

Mr. THOMAS. Some people like to walk and some people like to swim—who am I to criticize?

Mr. GROSS. Do you suppose I could get some Secret Service men to tow me around, if I wanted to water ski?

Mr. THOMAS. If you ever get yourself elected President of the United States, I would say, yes—and I might be inclined to vote for you some time.

Mr. GROSS. How many other citizens now get the same treatment who are not President of the United States?

Mr. THOMAS. Please, now you are carrying it a little too far.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1962

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. THOMAS (during the reading of the statement.) Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the statement be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 20, 1962.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, we have discussed virtually everything that is involved here in answer to questions raised by our colleagues and in the absence of any further questions, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 2: Page 2, line 17, insert:

"FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

"Direct loan account

"Direct loans and advances not to exceed \$50,000,000 may be made from funds available in the Farmers Home Administration direct loan account for operating loans under subtitle B and section 335(a), for which funds are not otherwise available, of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$50,000,000 named therein, insert "\$10,000,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 4: Page 3, line 20, insert: "Including compensation of a United States Commissioner, who shall be appointed by the President, at the rate of \$19,500 per annum."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 7: Page 4, line 22, strike out "\$63,000" and insert "\$77,500".

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the amounts stricken out and inserted, insert: "\$60,000".

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman from Texas yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to my able friend, the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the New York City delegation here in the House of Representatives as well as a member of the board of directors of the New York World's Fair 1964-65 Corp., I should like to thank the distinguished gentleman from Texas and the House conferees for their action with regard to amendments to H.R. 11038 numbered 4 and 5 which have just now been resolved by the House in connection with the appropriation to commence Federal participation in the New York World's Fair. Amendment No. 4 provides compensation of a U.S. Commissioner, who shall be appointed by the President, while amendment No. 5 appropriates \$17 million toward participation in the New York World's Fair as proposed by the House instead of \$15 million as proposed by the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, on Friday last, shortly after the House-Senate conferees agreed on the conference report just now adopted, the junior Senator from New York, who was not a member of that conference or of the Appropriations Committee of the other body, released to the press the action just now taken here in the House of Representatives. As far as I am concerned, I am going to leave newspaper reporting to the accredited

members of the press and stick to my knitting as a member of the House Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 10: Page 7, line 2, insert:

"GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS
CONSTRUCTION

"For an additional amount for 'Grants for waste treatment works construction', fiscal year 1961, \$5,000,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$5,000,000 named in said amendment, insert: "\$645,260, to remain available until expended".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 12: Page 7, line 14, insert:

"GENERAL PROVISION

"The amounts made available for fiscal year 1962, for planning or construction of buildings or facilities under the headings, 'Foreign quarantine activities', 'National Cancer Institute', 'National Heart Institute', and 'Allergy and infectious disease activities', shall remain available until June 30, 1963."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 16: Page 10, line 16, insert:

"ACQUISITION OF LAND AND BUILDINGS,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

"For an additional amount for 'Acquisition of land and building, Chicago, Illinois', \$2,703,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16 and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert: "\$2,715,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 22: Page 11, line 19, insert:

"CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

"For an additional amount for 'Construction of facilities', \$71,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment of authorizing legislation into law to cover such amount."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22 and concur therein.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve a point of order pending an explanation of the amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa reserves a point of order on the amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, this was stricken from the original bill, as you recall, by reason of the fact that the legislative committee had not approved it. I think both legislative committees, that of the other body and that of the House, are in agreement on this item. It has not been signed yet, but the gentleman will notice the language reads: "subject to enactment into law."

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman explain what this \$71 million is for, the purpose of it?

Mr. THOMAS. It is construction.

Mr. GROSS. Of what?

Mr. THOMAS. For facilities for the Space Agency; and it is in two places: one is Florida at Canaveral, the test center, and the other is in Mississippi, also a test center.

Mr. GROSS. Mississippi and Florida. Could not this have waited until the regular appropriation bill rather than put it in this deficiency bill?

Mr. THOMAS. They claim that they would like to have it to get started. You will recall that funds are available until expended; therefore, it comes out of the pot. They thought they needed it, and both committees concurred in their thinking on the matter.

Mr. GROSS. I do not know that I am going to object too strongly to this, but I think it is always better legislative procedure to provide for appropriations through regular bills unless there is some compelling emergency.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman will recall we reduced their appropriations by about this amount of money last year. They complained that we were slowing them down; so, after they enlarged the program we put it in the deficiency bill. It was stricken out. We did not object to that, for under the rules of the House it was in order, but now I hope the gentleman will not object. The bill will be signed by the President, we are told, in another week.

Mr. GROSS. This money is going into two States, Florida and Mississippi. Is that correct?

Mr. THOMAS. That is our understanding.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I may say that when the committee held its hearings several months ago, it came to our attention that the Space Administration was purchasing a considerable amount of land in Florida and Mississippi and perhaps a little in Louisiana for the new facilities for the Space Administration which are to be established there.

During the Easter recess I, with one of our clerks, went down to take a look at this area. The Space Administration had \$25 million in the 1962 appropriation bill which they could spend at will for things they felt were necessary. They had spent some of that money in purchasing land and in starting the rehabilitation of a large plant that we built during the war for airplanes. So we took this look and came back and reported to the committee that we felt for what was needed, if it was necessary for the Space Administration to do all these things; there was no other way to handle the situation. The authorization bill has not gone through, as the gentleman knows. We recommend this appropriation contingent on the passage of the authorization bill. There was nothing else we could do. But I can assure the gentleman this matter was looked into quite thoroughly; it is justified as much as we can justify appropriations for the Space Administration.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman, and withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 23: Page 12, line 13, strike out "\$85,000,000" and insert "\$90,000,000".

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the amounts stricken out and insert, insert "\$40,000,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 25:

On page 13, line 13, strike out "\$1,250,000" and insert "\$1,760,000".

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the amounts stricken out and insert, insert "\$825,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 28: On page 14, line 4, strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$455,000".

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the amounts stricken out and inserted, insert "\$225,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 42. Page 18, after line 2, insert the following:

"For payment to Doloris T. Bridges, widow of Henry Styles Bridges, late a Senator from the State of New Hampshire, \$22,500."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 43: On page 18, after line 5, insert:

"For payment to Marie T. Schoeppel, widow of Andrew F. Schoeppel, late a Senator from the State of Kansas, \$22,500."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: At the end of said amendment, add the following:

"For payment to Myrle G. Case, widow of Francis Case, late a Senator from the State of South Dakota, \$22,500."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 47: On page 18, after line 14, insert:

"For an additional amount for 'Administrative and Clerical Assistance to Senators', \$118,250: *Provided*, That the basic clerk hire allowance of each Senator is increased by \$3,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted, insert the following:

"The basic clerk hire allowance of each Senator is hereby increased by \$3,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 48: Page 18, line 19, insert:

"For an additional amount for 'Administrative and Clerical Assistance to Senators', \$4,730: *Provided*, That the clerk hire allowances of the Senators from the States of New York and Virginia are hereby increased so that the allowances of Senators from the State of New York will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of over seventeen million, the population of said State having exceeded seventeen million inhabitants, and so that allowances of Senators from the State of Virginia will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of four million, the population of said State having exceeded four million inhabitants."

"For an additional amount for 'Administrative and Clerical Assistance to Senators', \$4,730: *Provided*, That the clerk hire allowances of the Senators from the States of New York and Virginia are hereby increased so that the allowances of Senators from the State of New York will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of over seventeen million, the population of said State having exceeded seventeen million inhabitants, and so that the allowances of Senators from the State of Virginia will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of four million, the population of said State having exceeded four million inhabitants."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted, insert the following:

"The clerk hire allowances of the Senators from the States of New York and Virginia are hereby increased so that the allowances of the Senators from the State of New York will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of over seventeen million, the population of said State having exceeded seventeen million inhabitants, and so that allowances of Senators from the State of Virginia will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of four million, the population of said State having exceeded four million inhabitants."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 53: Page 21, line 15, insert:

"CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS"

"For payment of claims as settled and determined by departments in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 84, Eighty-seventh Congress, \$1,065,929, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest whenever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 3 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report just adopted.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS

The SPEAKER. This is District of Columbia Day. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McMILLAN], chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

AUTHORIZE LICENSING OF TISSUE BANKS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill S. 2321 and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman give us just a few words of explanation and particularly if this is going to cost the taxpayers of the country anything?

Mr. McMILLAN. It will not cost the taxpayers anything.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of S. 2321 is to license and regulate a tissue bank in the District of Columbia which would have the same status as the blood bank.

The leading physicians in the District of Columbia have advised my committee that a bank of this nature would prove to be of great assistance in connection with research work in the hospitals in the District of Columbia.

I hope there will be no opposition to this bill as no opposition developed at the hearings before my committee.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SPRINGER. This bill is substantially as the chairman has reported. There is no money involved. There is no cost to the Federal Government or the District of Columbia. In view of the hearings on the bill, I hope it will pass.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my support of S. 2321, and to urge its passage. The purpose of this proposed legislation is to aid the development of reconstructive surgery and medico-surgical research through the licensing and regulation of human tissue banks in the District of Columbia. My interest in this matter is evidenced by the fact that I introduced H.R. 8913, a companion bill to S. 2321, during the first session of this Congress.

In recent years, progress in reconstructive surgery involving the transplantation of tissue from dead human bodies has produced dramatic, even miraculous results in many cases such as accidental injuries which would otherwise have been crippling or disfiguring,

blindness, severe burns, and certain abnormalities of the bones or blood vessels; and there is no doubt that this great science will develop much further in the years to come, and achieve even greater miracles in the relief of human suffering.

At present, the laws of the District of Columbia seriously inhibit the use of such human tissue even when the decedent, while still alive, wills such disposition of his body after death. For example, it is forbidden to make any disposition whatever of any part of a dead body until a permit has been issued by the Director of Public Health, or to take any steps to preserve any portion of a body until 4 hours after death has occurred. These lapses of time frequently preclude the utilization of the body tissues for medical purposes.

Hence, while this type of surgery and surgical research is being performed in the District of Columbia at the present time, it is seriously handicapped and limited by reason of such statutory restrictions.

S. 2321 will greatly facilitate the development of this vital humanitarian work, by authorizing the licensing of human tissue banks in the District, and by providing for practical regulations and procedures regarding the obtaining of proper consent and authorization for the removal of tissue after death and for its transportation to a processing center or place of use. At the same time, the rights of the deceased and his survivors in this regard are adequately protected.

Legislation similar to this has been adopted in recent years in many States, and it is my sincere conviction that it is vitally important to medical progress in the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "District of Columbia Tissue Bank Act".

SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY AND PURPOSE.—Because of the rapid medical progress in the field of tissue preservation, tissue transplantation, and tissue culture, and because it is in the public interest to aid the development of this field of medicine, it is the policy and purpose of Congress in enacting this Act to encourage and aid the development of reconstructive medicine and surgery and the development of medico-surgical research by providing for the licensing and regulation of tissue banks, and by facilitating antemortem and postmortem authorizations for donations of tissue.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this Act, except where the context indicates a different meaning—

"Commissioners" means the Commissioners of the District of Columbia or their designated agent.

"Donor" means any person who, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, bequeaths or donates his tissue for removal after death in furtherance of the purposes of this Act, and also means any deceased person whose tissue is donated or disposed of for the purposes of this Act.

"Tissue" means any portion of the body of a dead human.

"Tissue bank" means a facility for procuring, removing, and disposing of portions of

bodies of dead humans for the purposes of reconstructive medicine and surgery, and research and teaching in reconstructive medicine and surgery.

SEC. 4. TISSUE BANK LICENSES AND REGULATIONS.—(a) No person shall operate any tissue bank in the District of Columbia without a valid license issued pursuant to this Act. No such license shall be issued except to persons duly licensed or duly registered as physicians under the Healing Arts Practice Act of the District of Columbia (45 Stat. 1326; title 2, ch. 1, D.C. Code, 1951 ed.) or to persons holding valid licenses to operate and maintain hospitals for humans pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the establishment and maintenance of private hospitals and asylums in the District of Columbia", approved April 20, 1908 (35 Stat. 64; D.C. Code, 1951 ed., title 32, ch. 3).

(b) The Commissioners are authorized, after public hearing, to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations prescribing, without limitation, (1) the terms and conditions under which a tissue bank license may be issued and renewed; (2) the fees to be paid for the issuance and renewal of such licenses; (3) the duration of such licenses; (4) the grounds of suspension and revocation of such licenses; (5) the operation of tissue banks; (6) the conditions under which tissue may be processed, preserved, stored, and transported; and (7) the making, keeping, and disposition of records by tissue banks or by other persons processing, preserving, storing, or transporting tissue.

(c) The Commissioners may, after notice and hearing, deny, suspend, or revoke any tissue bank license issued or applied for pursuant to this Act.

(d) Any person aggrieved by any final decision or final order of the Commissioners denying, suspending, or revoking any tissue bank license or renewal thereof, issued or applied for under this Act, may obtain a review of such decision or order in the municipal court of appeals for the District of Columbia, and may seek review by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia of any judgment of the municipal court of appeals entered pursuant to its review of any such decision or order, all in accordance with subsection (f) of section 7 of the Act approved April 1, 1942, as added by the Act approved August 31, 1954 (68 Stat. 1048; sec. 11-772, D.C. Code, 1951 ed.).

(e) Except with respect to the provisions as to licensing, the provisions of this Act, and the regulations made pursuant thereto, shall apply to Federal agencies situated in the District of Columbia, and to District of Columbia agencies.

SEC. 5. PENALTIES.—Any person violating any provision of this Act, or any regulation made pursuant to this Act, shall be fined not more than \$300, or be imprisoned for not more than ninety days. Prosecution for violations of this Act and regulations made pursuant thereto shall be brought in the name of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 6. DONATION OF TISSUE.—(a) Any person who, under the law of the District of Columbia, has capacity to make a valid will, may by will, codicil, or any written statement donate his tissue for the purposes of this Act. Any person who, in accordance with this Act, donates his tissue may, but shall not be required to, designate the purpose for which his tissue is to be used. Any physician or hospital validly operating a tissue bank shall have full authority to take the tissue so donated and use the same for the purposes enumerated in this Act.

(b) No particular words shall be required for such person to donate his tissue, but any will, codicil, or written statement shall be liberally construed to effectuate the intent and purpose of the person desiring to donate his tissue for any purpose authorized by this Act. If, pursuant to this section or section 4 a person donates tissue by a written

bill to the Senate not later than Monday, July 30.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I should like to address a question to the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER].

If the bill is reported to the Senate not later than Monday, July 30, when does the Senator contemplate bringing the bill before the Senate for action?

Mr. ELLENDER. Not earlier than Wednesday of next week.

Mr. AIKEN. Not earlier than Wednesday of next week?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. If the bill is referred to the committee, does the Senator from Louisiana have any idea when the committee would consider the bill?

Mr. ELLENDER. The day after tomorrow, if we can, since that is our regular meeting day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Louisiana.

The motion was agreed to.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD IN THE BERLIN CALLUP

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, much has already been said concerning the Berlin callup and especially the magnificent achievements of the Air National Guard last October in deploying over 200 jet aircraft across the Atlantic Ocean without an accident. Two squadrons, whose aircraft, the F-104 Starfighter, had to be dismantled and flown across the ocean in transport planes because of its short range, are doing a magnificent job for the 86th Air Division at Ramstein Airbase, Germany.

These men, from the 197th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, of Phoenix, Ariz., and from the 151st, of Knoxville, Tenn., have been getting their aircraft into the air and blasting their way to the Iron Curtain border on training missions so fast that Communist jets are at times barely off the ground when the F-104's are already on the way back to home bases.

Maj. Gen. H. R. Spicer, commander of the 17th Air Force, has said:

The 197th Fighter Interceptor Squadron from Phoenix and the 151st from Knoxville have strengthened my command tremendously. They are not only well trained but they have a wonderful attitude toward being called to active duty.

I am confident that the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] joins me in this tribute. The commanding officer of the 197th from Phoenix is Lt. Col. Thomas H. Barnard. The commanding officer of the 151st from Knoxville is Lt. Col. Robert W. Akin.

The men of the 151st from Knoxville, Tenn., have dramatically demonstrated that they deserve the praise given them by General Spicer. This unit has only 18 aircraft compared to the 25 assigned

to most units of this type. Despite this fact, during the month of May, these men flew their F-104's more than 836 hours, exceeding the Air Force record number of hours for 1 month flown by the temperamental Starfighters by more than 100 hours, and also that of all types of aircraft in the 86th Air Division. This is a tremendous achievement of maintenance and operation. Yet, at no time did they forget the need to observe all types of safety precautions.

The greatest danger to safety was fatigue and hurry. Starting slowly at the beginning of the month, the squadron upped the number of missions when it was discovered that its morale and maintenance was better than it had ever been. Even at the height of their activity they permitted their pilots to make only two flights per day and maintenance and support personnel agreed that they had worked less during this record month than any previous month since they had deployed to Europe. The easy success of this record-breaking achievement is attributed to the excellent quality of the maintenance performed on the Starfighters and the extremely high morale of the men of the squadron.

On May 31, the 151st was released from alert in order that they might make a fly over with all 18 aircraft. And to show how well pleased the division is with both the men of the 151st and 197th, the division has recommended both squadrons for a Distinguished Unit Citation. I hope that this well-deserved recommendation will be approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 2321) to encourage and aid the development of reconstructive medicine and surgery and the development of medico-surgical research by authorizing the licensing of tissue banks in the District of Columbia, by facilitating antemortem and postmortem donations of human tissue for tissue bank purposes, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6967) to provide for the incorporation of certain nonprofit corporations in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 12, 22, 42, and 53 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 7, 10, 16, 23, 25, 28, 43, 47, and 48 to the bill, and concurred therein, severally with an amendment, in which

it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 505) authorizing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make changes in the enrollment of H.R. 11038, an engrossed House bill, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1962—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, before Senators leave the Chamber, I should like to announce that the conference report the Senate is about to consider involves some very unusual procedures, and perhaps Senators who have some interest in it may wish to remain, because we do not want to bring up anything in the absence of a Senator who has an interest.

Briefly, the situation is this: Because of the long lapse of time, there were a great number of items in the second supplemental for 1962 which are now out of date, because fiscal year 1962 has now ceased to exist.

Even though items were in the same amount in both versions of the bill, a device which is unusual in the Senate had to be used to eliminate such items. There are other items in which one House allowed a certain amount and the other a lesser amount, and the final amount was less than either.

This situation called for unusual treatment, which will be described.

Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11038) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of July 20, 1962, p. 13409, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I note that the distinguished Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Young] is present. He is the ranking minority member of the subcommittee and also on the conference committee. After making a preliminary statement I shall yield to him, unless he wishes to have me yield to him now.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. I merely desire to say that the report was signed by all the conferees, both Democratic and Republican, and the agreements reached were quite satisfactory.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the distinguished Senator.

I think it will be helpful to the Members of the Senate if I make a few pre-

liminary remarks with respects to the procedure that will be followed in connection with H.R. 11038, the second supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal year 1962.

This bill passed the Senate on April 16, and the committee of conference did not meet until July 20—a lapse of 3 months. The cause of this delay is well known and there is no necessity for a discussion of that matter at this time.

However, this lapse of 3 months has resulted in a situation whereby some of the funds included in the bill are no longer required. In those instances where such funds were included in a Senate amendment, the matter is treated in the report of the conference committee and amendments in disagreement. This is in accord with the usual procedure of conferences.

However, in those instances where there was no differences in the House and Senate bills and there is no longer a requirement for such funds or a portion thereof, the committee of conference could not in its report make changes in the bill. Therefore, it was determined by the committee of conference that a concurrent resolution would be offered to authorize and direct the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make the necessary changes in the enrollment of the bill. The House of Representatives has passed such a resolution—House Concurrent Resolution 505—a copy of which is on each Member's desk.

Mr. President, in view of this unique procedural situation, I ask unanimous consent that when the report of the conference committee and amendments in disagreement are disposed of the Senate immediately proceed with the consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 505.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I will turn now to some of the major items in the second supplemental appropriation bill.

The first amendment was \$3 million recommended by the Senate for the Agricultural Research Service, including funds for the screwworm eradication program in the Southwest. The House had recommended \$2½ million for this purpose and the conference committee agreed upon a figure of \$2,750,000. Although the fiscal year expired June 30, 1962, the second supplemental appropriation bill had provided for these funds to remain available until June 30, 1963.

In the hearing it was shown that the livestock industry of the affected areas had put up matching funds in a very commendable effort to come to grips with that problem.

The next item in the bill was \$425,000 for marketing research and service. The House and Senate had each allowed \$425,000 for this purpose and, consequently, there was no Senate amendment under this heading. However, since the fiscal year had expired and these funds were for use during fiscal year 1962, there was absolutely no need to appropriate this amount. Conse-

quently, this entire amendment has been included in the concurrent resolution to which I have previously referred and, accordingly, no funds for this purpose will be included in the bill as it is written into law.

I believe that clearly explains the difficulties occurring in this particular conference. Several other items have also been dealt with in this manner.

The Senate had provided \$50 million for the direct loan account of the Farmers Home Administration. The conference committee agreed that \$10 million would be sufficient for this purpose, inasmuch as additional funds will be made available in the very near future in the regular Agricultural Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1963.

The Senate had provided \$15 million for U.S. participation in the New York World's Fair, which was a reduction of \$2 million under the \$17 million recommended by the House. The conference committee agreed on the figure of \$17 million recommended by the House in the first instance. The conference committee also adopted the Senate amendment providing for a U.S. Commissioner for the fair to be appointed by the President at a salary of \$19,500 per annum.

The purposes of having such a Commissioner, to safeguard the Federal Government's investment, is clearly evident to all.

The bill includes \$20 million for operating differential subsidies as in the House-Senate versions. That is in the maritime field. These subsidies were due in fiscal 1962, and they are still due; so the amount remains in the bill.

The Senate had included under the appropriation heading "Corps of Engineers," \$3.9 million, an increase of \$2 million over the House bill, for needed emergency restoration of navigational facilities damaged by the storms which battered the Atlantic coast from North Carolina to New York in the period from March 6 through March 10, 1962. The Corps of Engineers had borrowed funds from its regular maintenance accounts to proceed with this work, and the sums included in this bill will enable the Corps of Engineers to repay these accounts.

The conference committee approved the \$25 million which had been included in the bill by the Senate and the House for disaster relief.

Incidentally, we were advised by the Office of Emergency Planning that some \$16 million of that amount was already allocated to the storm-hit States along the Atlantic.

The conference committee likewise approved the \$15,707,000 for payments to school districts. However, it deleted the sum of \$7,092,000 for school construction, since this amount can be included in the regular 1963 appropriation for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The Senate will recall that only a few days ago, in considering the regular appropriation bill for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, both of these items affecting impacted area schools were placed in that bill. The operational item was past due because it

had to do with past entitlements. That is included in this bill; whereas the facilities item will appear, as we understand, in the annual appropriation bill soon to be enacted.

For the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, the conference committee approved the sum of \$82,500,000. These funds are to remain available until expended.

The conference committee also approved the \$71 million previously inserted in the bill by the Senate for the construction of facilities for the Space Administration.

For the Small Business Administration, the Senate had earlier recommended an appropriation of \$90 million, an increase of \$5 million over the House figure. After considerable discussion, the conference committee agreed upon a figure of \$40 million. The Senate conferees were of the opinion that in view of the backlog of applications in the Small Business Administration, the sum should be larger. However, this was about the best that we could do under the circumstances.

Under the legislative establishment, the conference committee agreed on language providing for an increase in the basic clerk hire for each Senator of \$3,000. On the date that this bill is signed into law, this basic \$3,000 increase will be available to all Senators.

This item called for some change in the original bill, which would have called for payment in fiscal 1962; but the committee has adequately provided for the future by this needed change.

The conference committee also included the necessary funds to make payments to the widows of Senators Bridges, Schoeppel, and Case.

The bill in its final form includes \$2½ million for salaries and expenses, Department of State, and \$25,616,000 for the U.S. share of the assessment for the estimated expense of the U.N. operation in the Congo through June 30, 1962, as in the House and Senate versions of the bill.

There are many appropriation items in this bill to which I have not referred. I have complete details with me, and it is my intention to ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD a table which will show the House and Senate versions of the second supplemental appropriation bill and the final amounts agreed upon, taking into consideration the concurrent resolution. Should any of the Members of the Senate have any desire for additional information, I shall be glad to explain any of the items.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Was the provision for funds to construct a Federal building at the New York World's Fair included in the supplemental bill? How was that item handled?

Mr. HOLLAND. It was included. The Senator will remember that the House provided \$17 million. The Senate reduced that amount to \$15 million, but added a provision requested by the administration to allow the appointment

of the U.S. Commissioner, at a stated salary, to supervise the use of the Federal funds.

In conference, the \$17 million, which was in the House bill, was agreed to, and the provision placed in the Senate bill with reference to the U.S. Commissioner was accepted. So those two provisions, from the two bills, are included in the final conference agreements.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Obviously, it is too impossible to amend the conference report; and there are provisions in the report which I think are very good. But I simply wish to register my emphatic opposition to anything like \$15 million for a Federal building at the New York World's Fair, let alone \$17 million. I think it is already obvious in the RECORD, to those who opposed this provision, that there was a firm commitment on the part of New York that it would not ask for this sum. But to increase it by \$2 million, and to request \$17 million for this project, is away out of line.

Milwaukee has one of the most beautiful athletic stadiums in the country, the huge County Stadium. It is a permanent stadium. Its cost was in the neighborhood of \$8 or \$10 million. I understand the magnificent stadium recently built in Washington, D.C., was constructed at a cost of \$20 million. It is a permanent stadium. But the request before us is to have the Federal Government construct a temporary building, which can last for only 2 years. Moreover, as I understand, its use will be confined to the New York World's Fair, and then title in the building will be given up by the Federal Government to New York City. It will be built at a cost of \$17 million. It seems to me that this is an extravagant proposal. I deeply regret that the conference committee had to go as high as the House figure.

Mr. HOLLAND. I appreciate the statement of the Senator from Wisconsin. He will recall that this item was debated vigorously by the Senate, and the Senate agreed upon an amount of \$15 million. We also agreed to an amendment with respect to the U.S. Commissioner, which I have mentioned.

Nothing will preclude the Senator from Wisconsin or any other Senator from objecting if requests are made for additional funds, as was indicated during the debate. My understanding is that the amount provided by this bill is to cover not only the construction of the building, but also the operation of the exhibit for 2 years by our Government. I also understand that the amount of the appropriation for the building seems to be less than that which some other nations have provided, particularly the Soviet Union. So it seemed to the conference committee that we were charged with retaining this item in the bill. The only question was whether \$15 or \$17 million should remain, and also whether the Senate should prevail on the item with reference to the Commissioner to supervise the building and the expenditure of Federal funds for the operation of our exhibit during the period of the fair. I do not feel that the conference committee went astray in any

particular; but I fully recognize the position of the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin. As I recall, he took that position rather vigorously when this question was debated by the Senate at an earlier date.

Mr. PROXMIRE. That is correct. I have further questions, but they do not relate to this item.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. It seems to me that an equitable adjustment was made. The Senate yielded to the House on the amount involved, and the House yielded to the Senate on the provision for a Commissioner.

Mr. HOLLAND. Both of those situations are not disagreeable to the Senator from New York, I take it.

Mr. KEATING. No; I find them both entirely acceptable. I am particularly pleased about the amount provided, but I agree that both items constitute a real victory for commonsense.

The time is already late. The world's fair authorities indicated to me some weeks ago that they would have to get started with their work on a U.S. pavilion by the 15th of July in order to be ready when the fair opens. We all know that a tremendous Russian pavilion is planned for the fair. Many other countries will have exhibits. On behalf of the fair authorities, other persons interested in the fair, and the residents of the State of New York, I wish to express our deep gratitude for the indefatigable effort and highly constructive work which has been done by the distinguished senior Senator from Florida to see to it that the United States is appropriately represented at the New York World's Fair in 1964-65. He will be entitled to be feted at the fair as one who has made a distinct and definite contribution to what we all hope will be a truly wonderful exposition, one which will show the United States in its proper light to visitors from all over the world.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the distinguished Senator from New York. I believe most Members of the Senate agreed that regardless of some argument as to the amount involved, it would be unthinkable to have an international fair of the scale proposed to be held at our great city, which is the site of the United Nations, without participation by the United States in a formal way, particularly in view of the fact, as I recall, that some 50 other nations will participate, including the Soviet Union, and they on a very ambitious scale.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PELL in the chair). Does the Senator from Florida yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I wish to say that this is a New York trade fair, which is quite different from the Century of Progress Fair in Chicago or, for that matter, quite different from the fair held in New York City in 1939-40.

Trade fairs are constantly being held

in this country, and the U.S. Government does not participate in them. Of course the Soviet Union will, as a government, construct the building referred to, because the Soviet Union does not have private industry, and thus, there could not be participation by the Russians in any other way in a trade fair.

Now I wish to ask about the provision for funds for the Joint Economic Committee. As I understand, there was an item of \$20,000 for a study. That provision was knocked out in conference. It may be that the study was to take place in the fiscal year 1962.

Mr. HOLLAND. That is correct; and that item could not be justified at this time, in view of the fact that we are now in the fiscal year 1963. There are a number of items of that sort. However, they do not present the difficulties that some other items, included in both the House version and the Senate version of the bill, presented.

That item was not in both the House and the Senate version of the bill. We included it in the Senate version. It was needed in the fiscal year 1962. But, as in the case of several other items needed in 1962, the fiscal year 1962 had ended by the time the conference committee met.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The Senator from Florida referred to funds for the Small Business Administration, did he not?

Mr. HOLLAND. Yes.

Mr. PROXMIRE. How large is that sum?

Mr. HOLLAND. Forty million dollars.

Mr. PROXMIRE. As the Senator has pointed out—the Small Business Administration has been crippled for lack of sufficient funds.

I am wondering about the additional funds which the Senator from Florida has said are still needed by the Small Business Administration. Is it likely that in the reasonably near future, action can be taken on further appropriations?

Mr. HOLLAND. I understand that \$300 million is proposed in the annual appropriation bill for this year, and that it will soon be available, and that it will be late in this fiscal year before a need for further funds will arise, if indeed such a need arises. My own feeling was that we should have provided entirely for the backlog of cases which developed in 1962, and the Senate conferees very graciously supported that point of view. But, as sometimes happens in connection with such matters, we had to arrive at a settlement.

We believe the \$40 million will be sufficient to care for the most serious situations in the Small Business Administration until the funds provided in the annual appropriation bill become available, at which time the Small Business Administration can become current in its work.

Mr. PROXMIRE. At any rate, not enough is here appropriated to provide for taking care of its backlog of cases from 1962; is that correct?

Mr. HOLLAND. That is correct; and that point was made at the hearing held this morning downstairs.

However, I believe I am correct when I say that the testimony is that the \$40 million cannot be spent overnight, and that the availability of the \$300 million in the annual appropriation bill will be in time to piece out the \$40 million and thus permit the process to go ahead regularly, thus postponing until later in the year, or perhaps postponing indefinitely, the need for additional funds.

At any rate, I believe the critical nature of the problem has been largely met by providing this \$40 million immediately.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I thank the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, unless there are other questions, I ask that the Senate agree to the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, certain amendments were reported in disagreement. I ask that they be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 11038, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.,
July 23, 1962.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 12, 22, 42 and 53 to the bill (H.R. 11038) entitled "An Act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes", and concur therein.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum of \$50,000,000 named therein, insert: "\$10,000,000".

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the amounts stricken out and inserted, insert: "\$60,000".

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum of \$5,000,000 named in said amendment, insert: "\$645,260, to remain available until expended".

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed, insert: "\$2,715,000".

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the amounts stricken out and inserted, insert: "\$40,000,000".

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the amounts stricken out and inserted, insert: "\$825,000".

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the amounts stricken out and inserted, insert: "\$225,000".

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

At the end of said amendment, add the following:

"For payment to Myrie O. Case, widow of Francis Case, late a Senator from the State of South Dakota, \$22,500".

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted, insert the following: "The basic clerk hire allowance of each Senator is hereby increased by \$3,000".

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted, insert the following:

"The clerk hire allowances of the Senators from the States of New York and Virginia are hereby increased so that the allowances of the Senators from the State of New York will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of over seventeen million, the population of said State having exceeded seventeen million inhabitants, and so that allowances of Senators from the State of Virginia will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of four million, the population of said State having exceeded four million inhabitants".

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I move that these amendments be concurred in en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Florida.

The motion was agreed to.

CHANGES IN ENROLLMENT OF HOUSE BILL 11038

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, pursuant to the action previously taken by the Senate, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate House Concurrent Resolution 505, already adopted by the House of Representatives. If the concurrent resolution is adopted by the Senate, it will regularize this entire proceeding by taking care of the items which have lapsed, due to the lapse of fiscal year 1962 before the time of the holding of the conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate House Concurrent Resolution 505, which will be read.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 505) authorizing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make changes in the enrollment of House bill 11038, an engrossed House bill, was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be authorized and directed in the enrollment of the bill H.R. 11038 to make the following changes in the engrossed House bill:

(1) Page 2, strike out lines 13 to 16, inclusive.

(2) Page 2, line 20, strike out "\$37,000,000" and insert "\$34,500,000".

(3) Page 4, line 12, strike out "\$134,000" and insert "\$103,000".

(4) Page 5, line 2, strike out "\$355,000" and insert "\$310,000".

(5) Page 5, line 5, strike out "\$225,000" and all that follows in that paragraph through line 7 and insert "\$94,000".

(6) Page 5, strike out lines 11 to 16, inclusive.

(7) Page 6, strike out lines 10 to 13, inclusive.

(8) Page 6, line 16, change the period to a comma and insert "to remain available until expended."

(9) Page 6, strike out lines 18 to 20, inclusive.

(10) Page 6, strike out lines 21 to 24, inclusive.

(11) Page 7, strike out lines 1 to 5, inclusive.

(12) Page 7, line 10, strike out "\$40,000" and insert "\$15,000".

(13) Page 7, strike out lines 15 to 18, inclusive.

(14) Page 7, strike out lines 19 to 23, inclusive, and page 8, strike out lines 1 and 2.

(15) Page 8, line 9, strike out "\$2,250,000" and insert "\$2,120,000".

(16) Page 8, strike out lines 14 to 16, inclusive.

(17) Page 8, strike out lines 19 and 20 and insert "In addition to the amount heretofore made available for travel expenses of employees, not to exceed \$70,000 shall be available for such expenses from the appropriation to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the current fiscal year for 'Salaries and expenses'."

(18) Page 9, strike out lines 1 to 4, inclusive.

(19) Page 9, strike out lines 12 to 19, inclusive.

(20) Page 10, line 14, strike out "including" and lines 15 and 16, and insert "\$2,200,000".

(21) Page 10, strike out lines 17 to 19, inclusive.

(22) Page 11, strike out lines 13 to 19, inclusive.

(23) Page 12, line 2, strike out "\$4,880,000" and insert "\$4,690,000".

(24) Page 12, strike out lines 13 to 15, inclusive.

(25) Page 12, line 20, strike out "\$230,000" and insert "\$110,000".

(26) Page 13, strike out lines 20 to 24, inclusive.

(27) Page 14, strike out lines 1 to 3, inclusive.

(28) Page 14, strike out lines 4 to 7, inclusive.

(29) Page 14, strike out lines 17 to 21, inclusive.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I shall be glad, with the help of the distinguished Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], to explain any feature of this unusual concurrent resolution; but I believe it has been explained adequately.

So, Mr. President, unless further information is desired, I ask that the concurrent resolution be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 505) was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the concurrent resolution was agreed to be reconsidered.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I move that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a summary tabulation showing the budget estimates, the amounts carried in the House version of the bill, the amounts carried in the Senate version of the bill, and the amounts agreed to in the conference on House bill 11038, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1962—in other

words, the amounts finally agreed upon, having in mind the fact that the concurrent resolution just now adopted has

stricken out some of the items which appeared in both the House version and the Senate version of the bill.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1962 (H.R. 11038)

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Bill		Conference agreement
			House version	Senate version	
	TITLE I				
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
333	Agricultural Research Service: Salaries and expenses.....	\$3,000,000	\$2,500,000	\$3,000,000	\$2,750,000
333	Agricultural Marketing Service: Marketing research and service.....	450,000	425,000	425,000	
	Farmers Home Administration: Direct loan account.....			(50,000,000)	(10,000,000)
333	Forest Service: Forest protection and utilization.....	37,000,000	37,000,000	37,000,000	34,500,000
	Total, Department of Agriculture.....	40,450,000	39,925,000	40,425,000	37,250,000
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
333 and S. Doc. 83	Coast and Geodetic Survey: Salaries and expenses.....	633,000	200,000	625,000	200,000
333	Maritime Administration: Operating-differential subsidies (liquidation of contract author- ization).....	25,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
363	General administration: Participation in New York World's Fair.....	25,000,000	17,000,000	15,000,000	17,000,000
	Total, Department of Commerce.....	50,633,000	37,200,000	35,625,000	37,200,000
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL				
333 and S. Doc. 83	Department of the Army: Corps of Engineers—Civil: Operation and maintenance, general.....	3,900,000	1,500,000	3,900,000	3,900,000
333	U.S. Soldiers' Home: Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay.....	(144,000)	(134,000)	(134,000)	(103,000)
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
	District of Columbia funds:				
	Operating expenses:				
333	General operating expenses.....	(86,000)	(63,000)	(77,500)	(60,000)
333	Public safety.....	(377,000)	(355,000)	(355,000)	(310,000)
333	Personal services, wage-board employees.....	(231,000)	(225,000)	(225,000)	(94,000)
333	Settlement of claims and suits.....	(7,347)	(7,347)	(7,347)	(7,347)
333	Capital outlay (language).....	(194,000)	(60,000)	(60,000)	
	Total, District of Columbia.....	(701,847)	(650,347)	(664,847)	(471,347)
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT				
365	Disaster relief.....	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
333	Office of Education:				
	Defense educational activities.....	16,155,000	16,155,000	16,155,000	
	Payments to school districts.....		15,707,000	15,707,000	15,707,000
	Assistance for school construction.....			7,092,000	
S. Doc. 83	Public Health Service:				
S. Doc. 83	Grants for waste treatment works construction.....	5,000,000		5,000,000	645,260
333	Hospitals and medical care.....	174,000		174,000	174,000
333	Indian health activities.....	267,000	250,000	250,000	
333	St. Elizabeths Hospital: Salaries and expenses.....	146,000	135,000	135,000	
333	Social Security Administration, Bureau of Public Assistance: Grants to States for public assistance.....	85,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	106,742,000	112,247,000	124,513,000	16,526,260
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES				
333	Civil Aeronautics Board: Salaries and expenses.....	(40,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)	(15,000)
333	Delaware River Basin Commission:				
S. Doc. 83	Salaries and expenses.....	18,000	18,000	18,000	
	Contributions to Delaware River Basin Commission.....	20,000		20,000	20,000
333	Federal Home Loan Bank Board:				
333	Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses.....	(200,000)			
	Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	(20,000)			
333	Federal Maritime Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	330,000		175,000	
333	Federal Power Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	325,000		150,000	
333	General Accounting Office: Salaries and expenses.....	(375,000)	(375,000)	(375,000)	
333	General Services Administration:				
333	Additional court facilities.....	2,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
S. Doc. 83	Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service.....	2,650,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,120,000
333	Acquisition of land and building, Chicago, Ill.....	2,703,000		2,703,000	2,715,000
333	General supply fund.....	10,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	7,500,000
333	Expenses supply distribution.....	488,000	350,000	488,000	
	Total, General Services Administration.....	18,341,000	9,600,000	17,441,000	14,335,000
S. Doc. 83	Housing and Home Finance Agency:				
	Office of the Administrator: Public works planning fund.....	2,000,000		2,000,000	1,000,000
333	Public Housing Administration:				
333	Administrative expenses.....	80,000			
	Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses.....	(18,000)			
333	Interstate Commerce Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	125,000	100,000	125,000	(70,000)
333	National Aeronautics and Space Administration:				
333	Research and development.....	85,000,000	80,000,000	85,000,000	82,500,000
	Construction of facilities.....	71,000,000		71,000,000	71,000,000
	Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	156,000,000	80,000,000	156,000,000	153,500,000
333	National Mediation Board: Salaries and expenses.....	60,000	50,000	50,000	
333	Securities and Exchange Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	(64,000)	(64,000)	(64,000)	(64,000)

2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1962 (H.R. 11038)—Continued

II. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Bill		Conference agreement
			House version	Senate version	
	TITLE I—Continued				
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued				
333	Selective Service System: Salaries and expenses.....	(\$13,000)	(\$13,000)	(\$13,000)	-----
333, 365	Small Business Administration: Revolving fund.....	90,000,000	85,000,000	90,000,000	\$40,000,000
333	Tax Court of the United States: Salaries and expenses.....	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)
	Veterans' Administration:				
333	Medical care.....	5,360,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	2,200,000
333	Compensation and pensions.....	21,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	-----
	Total, Veterans' Administration.....	26,360,000	19,000,000	19,000,000	2,200,000
	Total, independent offices.....	293,659,000	193,768,000	284,979,000	211,055,000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
	Bureau of Land Management:				
333	Management of lands and resources.....	1,760,000	1,250,000	1,760,000	825,000
S. Doc. 83	Construction.....	200,000	-----	200,000	200,000
333	National Park Service: Management and protection.....	875,000	775,000	875,000	775,000
	National Park Service:				
333	Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	455,000	400,000	455,000	225,000
S. Doc. 83	Construction.....	1,850,000	-----	1,850,000	1,250,000
	Bureau of Indian Affairs:				
333	Resources management.....	820,000	720,000	820,000	720,000
S. Doc. 83	Menominee educational grants.....	220,000	-----	220,000	220,000
333	Bureau of Mines: Development and operation of helium properties.....	(17,500,000)	(15,500,000)	(15,500,000)	-----
333	Office of Minerals Exploration: Lead and zinc stabilization program.....	4,880,000	4,880,000	4,880,000	4,690,000
333 and S. Doc. 83	Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: Construction.....	1,990,000	300,000	1,990,000	1,800,000
	Total, Department of the Interior.....	13,050,000	8,325,000	13,050,000	10,705,000
	THE JUDICIARY				
	Supreme Court of the United States:				
333	Printing and Binding Supreme Court Reports.....	16,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
333	Care of the buildings and grounds.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	-----
	Court of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services::				
S. Doc. 83	Fees of jurors and commissioners.....	300,000	-----	300,000	300,000
333	Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	314,000	230,000	230,000	110,000
333	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.....	17,000	-----	11,250	-----
333	Expenses of referees (special account).....	(195,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)
	Total, the judiciary.....	650,000	246,000	557,250	423,000
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
	Legal activities and general administration: Salaries and expenses, U.S. attorneys and marshals.....	200,000	-----	200,000	100,000
S. Doc. 83	Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	400,000	-----	400,000	400,000
	Federal Prison System:				
333	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.....	176,000	176,000	176,000	176,000
S. Doc. 83	Buildings and facilities, Bureau of Prisons.....	300,000	-----	300,000	300,000
333 and S. Doc. 83	Support of U.S. prisoners.....	800,000	600,000	800,000	800,000
	Total, Department of Justice.....	1,876,000	776,000	1,876,000	1,776,000
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
S. Doc. 83	Manpower development and training activities.....	(2,850,000)	-----	(2,850,000)	-----
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH				
	Senate:				
	Payments to beneficiaries of deceased Senators.....	-----	-----	45,000	67,500
	Salaries, officers and employees:				
	Office of the Vice President.....	-----	-----	1,185	-----
	Administrative and Clerical Assistance to Senators.....	-----	-----	122,980	-----
	Contingent expenses of the Senate:				
	Joint Economic Committee.....	-----	-----	20,000	-----
333	Miscellaneous items.....	286,000	-----	286,000	286,000
	House of Representatives: Payments to beneficiaries of deceased Members.....	-----	80,000	80,000	80,000
	Architect of the Capitol:				
	Capitol buildings and grounds:				
355	Capitol buildings.....	7,500	7,500	7,500	-----
355	Senate office buildings.....	15,000	-----	15,000	-----
355	House office buildings.....	7,500	7,500	7,500	-----
355	Library buildings and grounds.....	6,000	6,000	6,000	-----
	Total, legislative branch.....	322,000	101,000	591,165	433,500
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
333	Administration of foreign affairs: Salaries and expenses.....	3,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
333	International organizations and conferences: Contributions to international organizations.....	25,616,000	25,616,000	25,616,000	25,616,000
	Total, Department of State.....	29,116,000	28,116,000	28,116,000	28,116,000
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
333	U.S. Secret Service: Salaries and expenses.....	210,000	210,000	210,000	-----
S. Doc. 84	Claims and judgments.....	1,065,929	-----	1,065,929	1,065,929
	Total, definite appropriations.....	566,673,929	447,414,000	559,908,344	373,450,689
	Total, special account appropriations.....	195,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	Total in bill.....	566,868,929	447,514,000	560,008,344	373,550,689

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 505

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 23, 1962

MR. THOMAS submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring)*, That the Clerk of the House of Representa-
3 tives be authorized and directed in the enrollment of the bill
4 H.R. 11038 to make the following changes in the engrossed
5 House bill:

6 (1) Page 2, strike out lines 13 to 16, inclusive.

7 (2) Page 2, line 20, strike out "\$37,000,000" and in-
8 sert "\$34,500,000".

9 (3) Page 4, line 12, strike out "\$134,000" and insert
10 "\$103,000".

11 (4) Page 5, line 2, strike out "\$355,000" and insert
12 "\$310,000".

1 (5) Page 5, line 5, strike out “\$225,000” and all that
2 follows in that paragraph through line 7 and insert
3 “\$94,000”.

4 (6) Page 5, strike out lines 11 to 16, inclusive.

5 (7) Page 6, strike out lines 10 to 13, inclusive.

6 (8) Page 6, line 16, change the period to a comma and
7 insert “to remain available until expended.”

8 (9) Page 6, strike out lines 18 to 20, inclusive.

9 (10) Page 6, strike out lines 21 to 24, inclusive.

10 (11) Page 7, strike out lines 1 to 5, inclusive.

11 (12) Page 7, line 10, strike out “\$40,000” and insert
12 “\$15,000”.

13 (13) Page 7, strike out lines 15 to 18, inclusive.

14 (14) Page 7, strike out lines 19 to 23, inclusive, and
15 page 8, strike out lines 1 and 2.

16 (15) Page 8, line 9, strike out “\$2,250,000” and insert
17 “\$2,120,000”.

18 (16) Page 8, strike out lines 14 to 16, inclusive.

19 (17) Page 8, strike out lines 19 and 20 and insert “In
20 addition to the amount heretofore made available for travel
21 expenses of employees, not to exceed \$70,000 shall be
22 available for such expenses from the appropriation to the
23 Interstate Commerce Commission for the current fiscal year
24 for ‘Salaries and expenses’.”

25 (18) Page 9, strike out lines 1 to 4, inclusive.

1 (19) Page 9, strike out lines 12 to 19, inclusive.

2 (20) Page 10, line 14, strike out “including” and lines
3 15 and 16, and insert “\$2,200,000”.

4 (21) Page 10, strike out lines 17 to 19, inclusive.

5 (22) Page 11, strike out lines 13 to 19, inclusive.

6 (23) Page 12, line 2, strike out “\$4,880,000” and
7 insert “\$4,690,000”.

8 (24) Page 12, strike out lines 13 to 15, inclusive.

9 (25) Page 12, line 20, strike out “\$230,000” and insert
10 “\$110,000”.

11 (26) Page 13, strike out lines 20 to 24, inclusive.

12 (27) Page 14, strike out lines 1 to 3, inclusive.

13 (28) Page 14, strike out lines 4 to 7, inclusive.

14 (29) Page 14, strike out lines 17 to 21, inclusive.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make changes in the enrollment of H.R. 11038, an engrossed House bill.

By Mr. THOMAS

JULY 23, 1962

Considered and agreed to

Public Law 87-545
87th Congress, H. R. 11038
July 25, 1962



An Act

76 STAT. 209.

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962,
and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, namely:

Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962.

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for "Plant and animal disease and pest control", \$2,750,000, to remain available until June 30, 1963: *Provided*, That the foregoing amount shall not be available for conduct of any screwworm eradication program that does not require minimum matching by State or local sources of at least 50 per centum of the expenses of production, irradiation, and release of the screwworm flies.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT

Direct loans and advances not to exceed \$10,000,000 may be made from funds available in the Farmers Home Administration direct loan account for operating loans under subtitle B and section 335 (a), for which funds are not otherwise available, of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961.

75 Stat. 310,
315,
7 USC 1941-1945,
1965.

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utilization", for "Forest land management", \$34,500,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$200,000.

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Operating-differential subsidies", \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

PARTICIPATION IN NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

For expenses necessary to provide for United States participation in the New York World's Fair, as authorized by the provisions of the Act of September 21, 1961 (75 Stat. 527), including compensation of a United States Commissioner, who shall be appointed by the President, at the rate of \$19,500 per annum, and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem, \$17,000,000, to remain available until expended.

75 Stat. 527.
22 USC 2451-
2458.
60 Stat. 810.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

Operation and Maintenance, General

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, general", \$3,900,000, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL OUTLAY

In addition to the amount otherwise available for maintenance and operation of the Soldiers' Home, \$103,000 shall be available from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund for such purposes during the current fiscal year.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

General Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$60,000.

Public Safety

For an additional amount for "Public safety", \$310,000.

Personal Services, Wage-Board Employees

For an additional amount for "Personal services, wage-board employees", \$94,000.

Settlement of Claims and Suits

For an additional amount for "Settlement of claims and suits", \$7,347.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Act for the fiscal year involved.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

DISASTER RELIEF

For an additional amount for "Disaster relief", \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative expenses.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

For an additional amount for "Payments to school districts", \$15,707,000, to remain available until expended.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treatment works construction", fiscal year 1961, \$645,260, to remain available until expended.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

For an additional amount for "Hospitals and medical care", for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (35 U.S.C., ch. 7), \$174,000.

70 Stat. 250.
37 USC 401 note.

GENERAL PROVISION

The amounts made available for fiscal year 1962, for planning or construction of buildings or facilities under the headings "Foreign quarantine activities", "National Cancer Institute", "National Heart Institute", and "Allergy and infectious disease activities", shall remain available until June 30, 1963.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

In addition to the amount heretofore made available for travel expenses of employees, not to exceed \$15,000 shall be available for such expenses from the appropriation to the Civil Aeronautics Board for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses".

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

CONTRIBUTION TO DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

For payment of the United States share of the current expenses of the Delaware River Basin Commission, as authorized by law (75 Stat. 706, 707), \$20,000.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Additional court facilities", \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", \$2,120,000.

ACQUISITION OF LAND AND BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

For an additional amount for "Acquisition of land and building, Chicago, Illinois", \$2,715,000.

GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

To increase the general supply fund established by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 630g), \$7,500,000.

63 Stat. 382;
75 Stat. 351,
802.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING FUND

For an additional amount for the revolving fund established pursuant to section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended (40 U.S.C. 462), \$1,000,000.

69 Stat. 641;
75 Stat. 354.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

In addition to the amount heretofore made available for travel expenses of employees, not to exceed \$70,000 shall be available for such expenses from the appropriation to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses".

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For an additional amount for "Research and development", \$82,500,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of facilities", \$71,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment of authorizing legislation into law to cover such amount.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

In addition to the amount heretofore made available for travel expenses of employees, not to exceed \$64,000 shall be available for such expenses from the appropriation to the Securities and Exchange Commission for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses".

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

REVOLVING FUND

For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitations, \$40,000,000, of which not less than \$15,000,000 shall be available for disaster loans. 72 Stat. 385, 690. 15 USC 633.

TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The sum of \$20,000 shall be available to the "Tax Court judges survivors annuity fund" from the appropriation to the Tax Court of the United States for "Salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1962.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

MEDICAL CARE

For an additional amount for "Medical care", \$2,200,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$825,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$200,000.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protection", \$775,000.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities", \$225,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$1,250,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for "Resources management", \$720,000.

MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

For grants to the State of Wisconsin or the County or Town of Menominee for school district costs, as authorized by the Act of April 4, 1962 (P.L. 87-432), \$220,000.

Ante, p. 53.

OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

LEAD AND ZINC STABILIZATION PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out a lead and zinc mining stabilization program, including payments to producers, as authorized by the Act of October 3, 1961 (75 Stat. 766), \$4,690,000, to remain available until expended.

30 USC 681-689.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Construction

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$1,800,000, to remain available until expended.

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

For an additional amount for "Printing and binding Supreme Court reports", \$13,000.

COURTS OF APPEAL, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", \$300,000.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$110,000: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing amount may be used for payment of actual expenses of subsistence in excess of \$25 per diem.

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Expenses of referees", \$100,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", \$100,000.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of witnesses", \$400,000.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", \$176,000.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities", \$300,000.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount for "Support of United States prisoners", \$800,000.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

For payment to Doloris T. Bridges, widow of Henry Styles Bridges, late a Senator from the State of New Hampshire, \$22,500.

For payment to Marie T. Schoeppel, widow of Andrew F. Schoeppel, late a Senator from the State of Kansas, \$22,500.

For payment to Myrle G. Case, widow of Francis Case, late a Senator from the State of South Dakota, \$22,500.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS

The basic clerk hire allowance of each Senator is hereby increased by \$3,000.

The clerk hire allowances of the Senators from the States of New York and Virginia are hereby increased so that the allowances of the Senators from the State of New York will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of over seventeen million, the population of said State having exceeded seventeen million inhabitants, and so that allowances of Senators from the State of Virginia will be equal to that allowed Senators from States having a population of four million, the population of said State having exceeded four million inhabitants.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items", \$286,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Stella M. Rabaut, widow of Louis C. Rabaut, late a Representative from the State of Michigan, \$22,500.

For payment to the Estate of Sam Rayburn, late a Representative from the State of Texas and Speaker of the House of Representatives, \$35,000.

For payment to Corrinne B. Riley, widow of John J. Riley, late a Representative from the State of South Carolina, \$22,500.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$2,500,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Contributions to international organizations", \$25,616,000.

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims as settled and determined by departments in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 84, Eighty-seventh Congress, \$1,065,929, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest whenever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

Approved July 25, 1962.

